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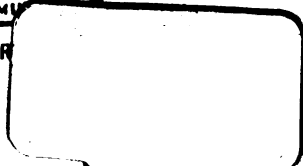
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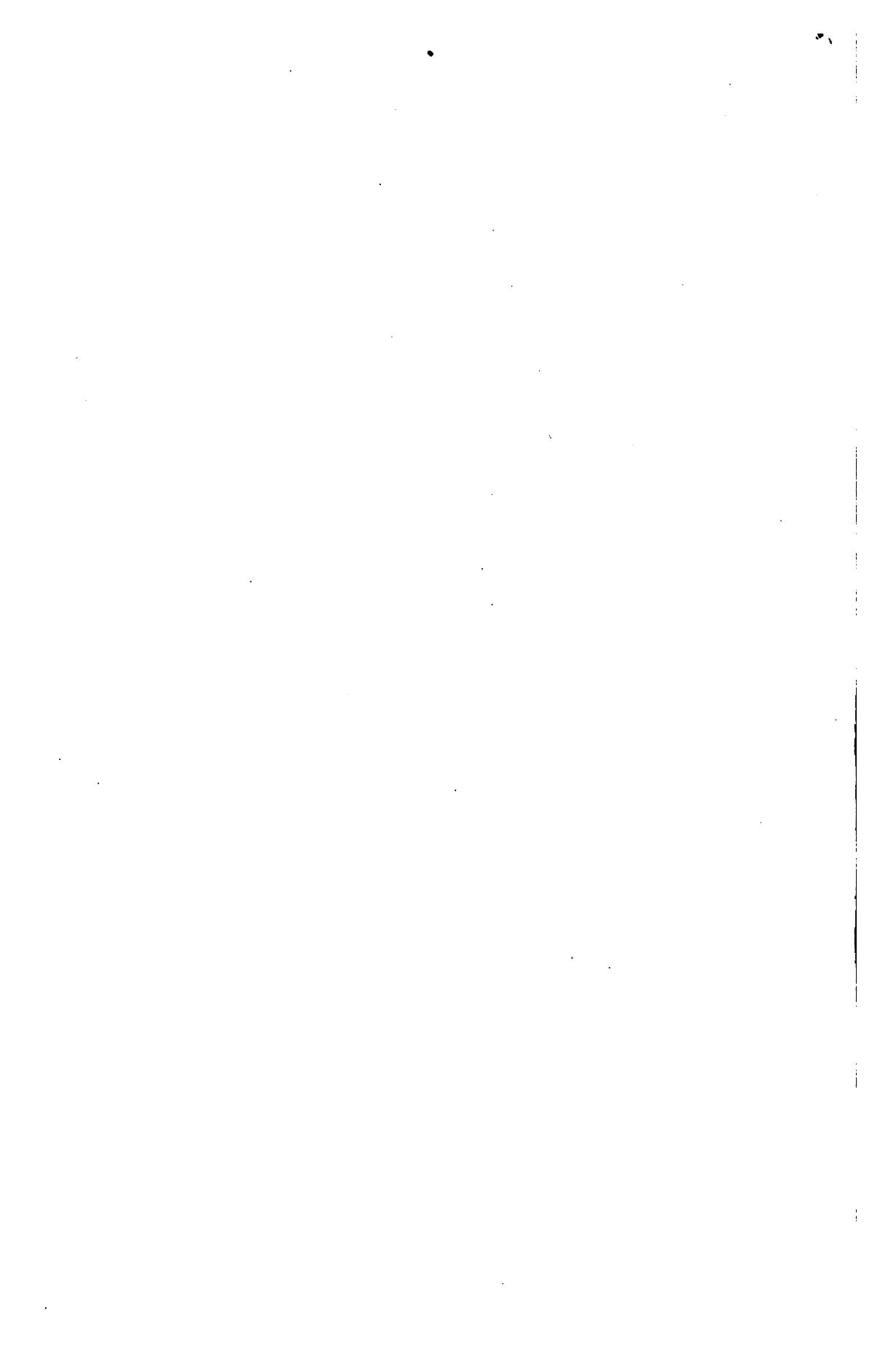
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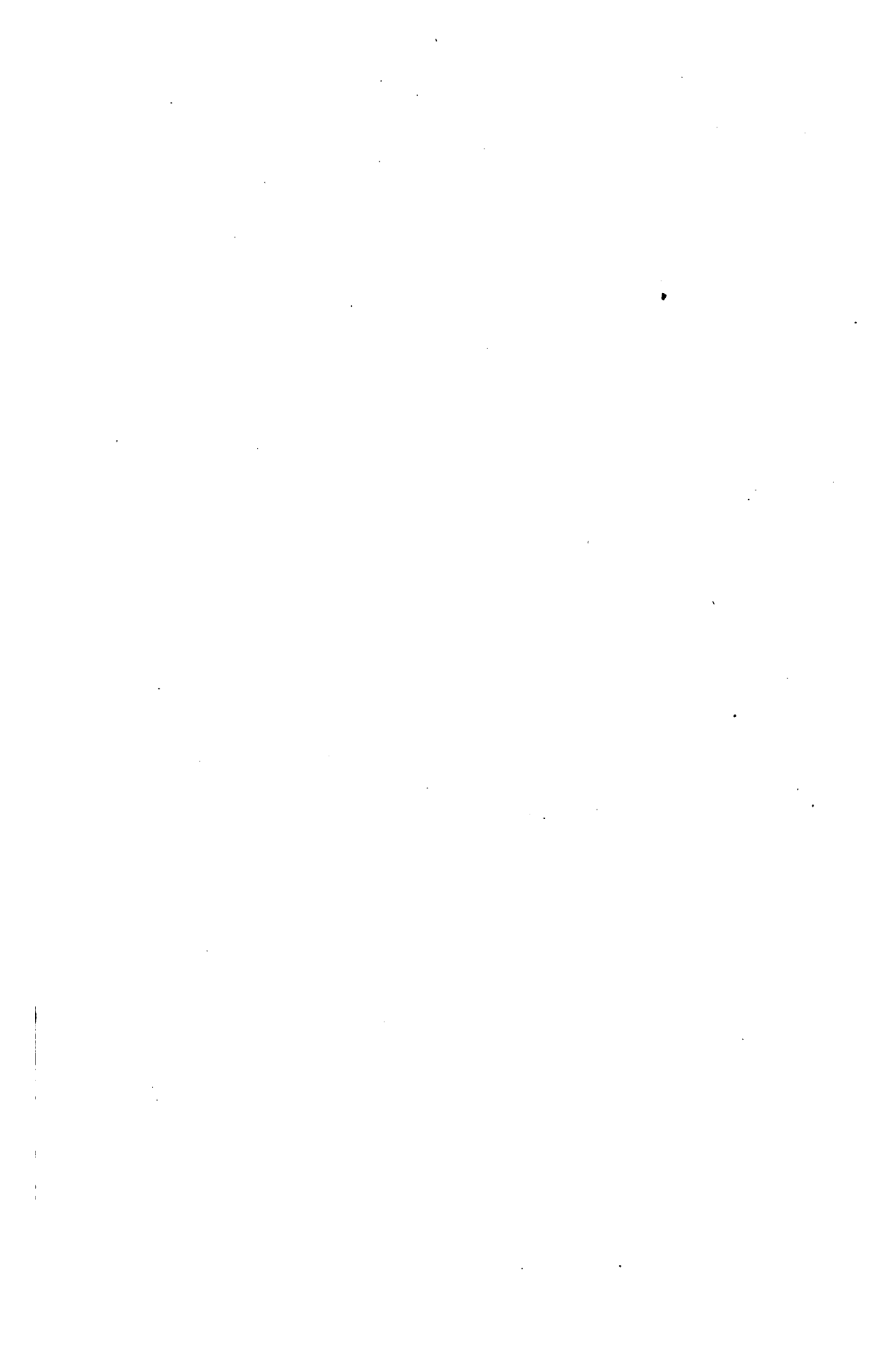


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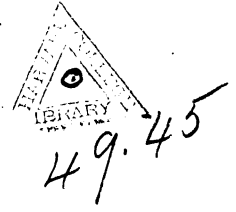




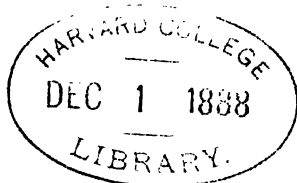
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF
PUBLIC CHARITIES
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE
REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
ALSO,
THE STATISTICAL REPORT.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY, 1879.

^C
HARRISBURG.
LANE S. HART, STATE PRINTER.
1879.



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Dept. of Public Charities.



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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Board of Commissioners of Public Charities
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,
MAHLON H. DICKINSON.

GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TERM EXPIRES.
December 1, 1870,	Hiester Clymer, . . .	Reading, Berks county, . .	Dec. 1, 1880.
December 1, 1871,	William Bakewell, . .	Pittsburgh, Allegheny co., .	Dec. 1, 1883.
December 1, 1872,	George Bullock, . . .	Conshohocken, Montg'ry co.,	Dec. 1, 1883.
December 1, 1872,	Amos C. Noyes, . . .	Westport, Clinton county, .	Dec. 1, 1881.
December 1, 1873,	Francis Wells,	Philadelphia, Phila. county,	Dec. 1, 1879.
November 1, 1875,	Mahlon H. Dickinson,	Philadelphia, Phila. county,	May 1, 1881.
Septemb. 20, 1878.	Thomas Beaver, . . .	Danville, Montour county, .	Dec. 1, 1883.

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REPORT.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
HARRISBURG, *January 1, 1879.*

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania :

Herewith is submitted to your honorable bodies the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities, and the report of the general agent and secretary, with accompanying statistics.

In summing up its work for the past year, the Board is able to bear renewed testimony to the general progress made in many of the public institutions of the State toward a higher standard of enlightened humanity and practical efficiency. The visitations of the general agent and of the commissioners have been numerous, the inspection of institutions, close and careful, and the general results have been most satisfactory. What was the common rule in former years, of bad and careless management, of neglect, ill-treatment, and even cruelty, of wasteful expenditure of public money, in many institutions, is rapidly becoming the rare exception. A better intelligence in apprehending the duties devolved upon managers, directors, or trustees of public institutions, as well as a better performance of the duties of officers and others directly in charge of them, has followed the work of this Board throughout the State. The active opposition and the passive indifference which was sometimes contemptuous, in the earlier years of the State's organized effort to help the public institutions to better things, have almost wholly disappeared as that effort has come to be better understood. The Board of Public Charities, avoiding captious criticism and unreasonable or extreme demands, has sought to impress itself on the side of all institutional advancement and reform, *primarily always for the sake of the inmates*, but not without a high regard for the elevation of the institutions themselves in the eyes of the public as worthy exponents of the wisdom and humanity of the State. During the past year, the Board and its representatives have been cordially welcomed in their numerous inspections, the detailed report of which will be found in their appropriate place in this report, and in many instances it has been their pleas-

1—B. P. CHAR.

ure to note signal improvements over the conditions so commonly observed when this work began, while in the few cases where serious defects have been observed, the Board finds in the managing authorities a prompt disposition to adopt the suggestions of the inspectors and to correct whatever evils may be pointed out. The elaborate and repeated arguments which have been formerly adduced by some of the institutional authorities, long accustomed to the complacent acquiescence of domestic visitors and inspectors, to prove the superiority of such internal inspection and the inutility of the inspection which the State has provided in this Board, have been left to the answer of the array of facts which have proved their fallacy in many striking instances. The work of this Board and the wisdom of the State have been abundantly vindicated by the general revival of intelligent and energetic action in very many of the public institutions, resulting in better care and treatment of inmates, improvement in the general condition of buildings, and a great reform in the whole system of economical administration.

The Board of Public Charities has no desire to arrogate to itself credit for all that has been done in the institutions of this Commonwealth during the last ten years. Much has, doubtless, been done outside of and apart from it. But it is easy to trace the connection between its direct influences and much if not most of the reform that has been accomplished; and its value to the State, in connection with every penal, reformatory, and charitable institution within its borders, in supplying a direct communication between the governing power of the Commonwealth and those to whom the criminal, the unfortunate and the defective classes are intrusted, is not likely to be overestimated. There is no institution that is not the better for the knowledge of the oversight which the State thus exercises over it. And there are few, if any, that would not be the worse in some respect, were that oversight withdrawn.

In submitting its annual report, the Board of Public Charities notes, with profound regret, the loss which it has sustained during the past year in the decease of its respected President, Hon. George Dawson Coleman, who died after a protracted period of ill health, September 8, 1878. Mr. Coleman was one of the original members of this Board, and succeeded the Hon. George L. Harrison in its presidency in September, 1875. Mr. Coleman's interest in the work of the Board was unfailing, and his counsels were always marked with a sincere sympathy with human suffering and want, and with wise suggestions for their relief.

The statistical information appended to this report will be found full of useful information and suggestion. Owing to the unforeseen withdrawal of the clerk to whom this work has heretofore been intrusted at a season well calculated to embarrass their preparation, it was thought that it might be difficult to carry forward this valuable body of statistical data which have formed a most important part of the past work of this Board. The Board, however, has been fortunate in securing clerical service thoroughly

competent to supply its wants in this department, and the statistics of the report will be found as full and accurate as in former years.

Respectfully submitted,

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
President.

HIESTER CLYMER,
WILLIAM BAKEWELL,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
AMOS C. NOYES,
FRANCIS WELLS,
THOMAS BEAVER.

The following is a statement of the official business transacted at meetings held by the Board during the year.

February 12, 1878. Dr. Luther, general agent, made a verbal report on matters pertaining to the work of the Board and the legislation in reference thereto.

A communication, from a resident of Philadelphia, was transmitted by the Attorney General in regard to hardships practiced on indentured children.

June 11, 1878. Mr. Wells from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the subject of open dormitories in the House of Refuge, reported progress.

A report was made by the committee appointed to investigate the different systems for the care of the insane.

The committee to investigate charges preferred by nurses formerly employed in the Pennsylvania Hospital against the management of that institution reported that they were clearly of the opinion that the charges had no foundation whatever in the evidence which was adduced.

September 5, 1878. Meeting held at the office, in Harrisburg. The measures best calculated to insure the highest success of the work were fully considered and discussed.

September 13, 1878. Mr. Clymer called attention to the death of the Hon. Geo. Dawson Coleman, late President of the Board, whereupon Mr. Wells offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to remove by death the President of this Board, George Dawson Coleman; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board desires to place on record its sense of the loss of its president, one of its members who has been actively identified with it since its organization in 1869, and who has endeared himself to his colleagues by his modest philanthropy and other noble traits, while he has served the State by many useful efforts in behalf of the suffering classes especially intrusted to the care of this Board.

Mr. Dickinson presented the resignation of Dr. A. J. Ourt as statistician of the Board, which was accepted.

A statement of the financial condition of the Board was made by Dr. D. Luther, General Agent.

A resolution was passed to authorize the executive committee to employ temporarily such aid and assistance as may be required to continue the office work of the Board, limiting the amount to be paid to the amount appropriated by the Legislature.

September 20, 1878. A resolution was passed, directing the secretary to communicate to Hon. George L. Harrison the regret of the Board that he could not find it convenient to accept of the commission tendered him by the Governor. A communication was received from Mr. Harrison upon the subject.

A motion was made and adopted to proceed to an election for president of the Board, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, deceased, and Mr. Mahlon H. Dickinson was thereupon unanimously elected.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution, to authorize the president of the Board to prepare the annual report required by law to be made to the Legislature, and that he be authorized to employ such professional assistance as he may need, paying therefor any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and submit vouchers therefor to the Auditor General.

Mr. Wells offered a resolution, calling attention of the president of the Norristown Hospital Commission to the law requiring a semi-annual statement of expenditures to be made to this Board.

November 20, 1878. Thomas Beaver, Esq., presented his commission as a member of this Board.

The executive committee reported that it had made temporary arrangements for the necessary clerical aid.

The special committee on the medical treatment of the insane reported progress.

The special committee on revising the present system of insane hospital districts reported, that after correspondence with superintendents of insane hospitals, they are of opinion that it is not expedient to suggest any legislative action on the subject at present.

Applications for State aid were then considered, and acted on.

REPORT
OF
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
FOR 1878.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN: The ninth annual report of the general agent and secretary is herewith submitted.

During the past year, the duties connected with the different departments of work assigned to me have received careful attention, and no efforts have been spared to promote the humane purpose of the State in establishing this general supervision of its "public charities."

The benefits arising from personal inspection, and such a system of supervision as is now in successful operation, are becoming more and more apparent. Much improvement has been accomplished in methods of care and treatment, and no small amount of knowledge in the statistics of crime and pauperism, of great practical value, has been gathered.

Without the benefit of such knowledge there can be no certainty whether public and private contributions for the care and support of the defective and dependent classes are usefully applied or not. And it is equally certain, that without the emulation excited by public reports presented annually, every new system of management will be resisted and rejected long after its superiority over former usages has been demonstrated by ample and satisfactory experience.

In addition to the supervisory duties above referred to, much time and attention have been given to matters of a more general character, all of which, however, are intimately connected with what is of the utmost importance to the success of the work which has been committed to us. Among these may be mentioned the revision of the poor laws, with a view to a new law for general use throughout the State.

Proposed General Poor Law.

In conjunction with a committee appointed by the Convention of Directors of the Poor, much time and labor have been spent in preparing a bill to provide for present wants and necessities. It is designed to take the place of numerous acts of Assembly which are so largely scattered over the statute books for the last forty years.

By reason of the increased population to be maintained in the county poor-houses, the various classes to be provided for, the question of legal settlements, the mode of adjusting accounts for the support of citizens of other poor districts, the necessity for establishing general rules to regulate the granting of out-door relief, safeguards against the danger of abuse in binding out friendless children, further regulations to prevent the growing evil of vagrancy, further provisions to regulate transfers from one district to another district, and to other classes of institutions; these and other important points, after much patient labor and investigation, were embodied in a bill to be presented to the Legislature at its approaching session, with a hope that it may be favorably acted on and become a law.

There is every reason to believe that in case it should be carried into effect, it will be instrumental in promoting the success of many improvements in alms-house management, which this Board has recommended, year after year, since it was first created.

The Different Systems for the Care of the Chronic Insane Poor.

The merits of the different systems which are pursued for the care and treatment of this class form interesting subjects for inquiry and discussion.

The practice in this State has been "to associate all conditions and classes together, the chronic, incurable, and recent cases, the paying and the indigent." This has arisen, probably, from the supposition that the hospital thus organized will maintain the highest standard of cure. It is supposed that the association of recent and chronic cases will excite a more watchful supervision on the part of the medical staff and the community, and the difficulty of establishing social distinctions in the management of patients in the same building is one too great to be overcome. There is an apprehension in the medical profession that if the chronic cases of the dependent class are associated exclusively the administration will necessarily deteriorate, because the medical officer will not have the incentive to sustain his efforts which occasional recoveries are supposed to impart. The opinion has been expressed in high quarters in favor of hospitals to receive recent and chronic cases prepared after plans recommended by the *Association of Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane*; but "if hospitals could not be secured for all, and a proposition were made to provide for the chronic cases in a *special asylum* rather than in county poor-houses, it ought to be rejected." I quote the above from the report of Doctor John B. Chapin, medical superintendent of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, Seneca Lake, New York; and I will merely state in this

connection, that in Pennsylvania all our State hospitals for the insane are on the plan above referred to, and that when the Warren and South-Eastern hospitals shall be fully completed, ample accommodations will have been provided for all the insane poor who may desire admission into them.

I again quote from Doctor Chapin, where he presents the argument to support the asylum plan: "It has been stated that the chronic make up eighty-four per cent. of the whole number of the insane, and it appears further, that in the State of New York, thirty per cent. are supported by friends, and seventy per cent. are a public charge. The Legislature passed an act in 1865, to establish 'a State asylum for the chronic insane, and for the better care of the insane poor.' The policy which this asylum (continues Doctor Chapin) was expected to inaugurate in the care of the chronic insane poor, was a broad and humane one. It proposed to place under governmental supervision the whole body of the insane, and particularly for the better care of the insane poor of the chronic and incurable class, who by usage and then existing laws were placed in county poor-houses. If it had been best to conform to the plans usually adopted and adhered to so pertinaciously, we would have advised that building operations be confined to the main building. The result would have been that the number of patients provided for would have been less than one half the number we now have in the house, and the cost of building and maintenance per capita decidedly greater. Believing, however, that a large number of the chronic insane of the dependent class could be and ought to be provided for on simple plans, by reason of their mental condition, and at an expense much below what the State would incur in the erection of a new and independent asylum, it was decided that the plans of the *detached buildings* would answer all the reasonable requirements of a majority of the insane. Having adapted the main building to the reception of those cases requiring for any reason more medical supervision and care, we have been able to supplement it by the erection of detached buildings intended for mild and harmless cases and workers, not needing the same amount and kind of care. Having in and about the main building all the essentials of a large establishment, as the offices for administration, bakery, store-rooms, laundry, gas-house, water-works, &c., by the addition of detached buildings arranged in groups, it has been practicable to add accommodations for additional patients at a cost comparatively moderate. On the question of adding to the main asylum building or the erection of the detached buildings, we might have found good reasons for extending the former, but they were largely overbalanced in considering the question of the economical administration after occupation. The experience here shows that one half of the chronic insane may be cared for in buildings such as we have erected, and deemed suitable; of the economy of the buildings and of the arrangement over the plans usually proposed, there is no room for a difference of opinion in the face of the official figures. We have also observed the comparative cost of support of patients in the main building and in the detached buildings,

and find it to be lower in the latter. The amount of food consumed is supposed to be the same, but the expenditure for attendance, fuel, wages, and incidentals, is less in the detached buildings than in the main building. It is ascertained that certain expenditures do not increase with the augmentation of numbers, but being spread over a larger household, the average is reduced.

"The main building, which is a first-rate hospital edifice, cost not less than six hundred thousand dollars. The detached groups of which there are four, with the old college building, cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars each. The managers state that they can extend at less than five hundred dollars per patient, or for one hundred thousand dollars they can erect and furnish, ready for use, a group of cottages that will comfortably provide room for two hundred and fifty patients. It is stated further that although the buildings were plain externally, in respect to official supervision, attendance upon patients, facilities for classification, warming and ventilation, superficial and cubic space allotted to each patient, it was determined to cultivate the highest standard, and not to depart from those rules of internal administration adopted in the best managed asylums. The asylum would then differ from other asylums in the number cared for and in the fact that all would be of the chronic and indigent class, but would resemble other asylums in the direct agency the State would have in its control, discipline, and internal administration."

The principle adopted in the classification of patients heretofore pursued, has been as follows: The disturbed, noisy, helpless, and feeble are retained in the main asylum building, and the quiet, harmless, and able-bodied are placed in the detached buildings.

Number of inmates in the Willard Asylum, October 22, 1878, 1,398, of whom 573 were in the main building. The charge against counties for maintenance per patient is three dollars per week, inclusive of clothing. The cost to the institution in 1877, was \$2 84, including everything but \$10,000 for salaries.

From the foregoing it is evident that the two systems are at variance with each other in several important particulars. The Willard Hospital for the Insane Poor has been planned on a system founded on views differing considerably as to the mode of classification and important points of internal administration. Chronic cases only are received at the Willard Asylum, and what is deemed a sufficient classification, is effected by wards afforded by different buildings, instead of what is usual by means of numerous wards in a single building. In the associate plan, in accordance with which all the State hospitals in Pennsylvania have been built, the classification is effected by means of the latter arrangement, and under the influence of the propositions and resolutions of the Association of Medical Superintendents, which affirm "that neither humanity, economy, nor expediency, can make it desirable that the care of the recent and chronic insane should be *in separate institutions*." Both chronic and recent cases

are placed in the same wards, under the conviction that decided benefits are derived from it, especially for the last named class, and that for efficient supervision, both medical and ordinary, as well for convenient and economical management, the single building plan, with a sufficient number of wards to admit of extended classification, under the care of one responsible head, is preferable to any other mode yet proposed.

The important question of the relative expense of asylum buildings for the two systems must also be presented, and in forming an opinion upon the subject, we must not be influenced by what has occurred heretofore at various places, but be guided by what is fairly practicable at this time. The Danville and Warren Hospitals, erected in this State, within the last five or six years, substantial in character, made secure against fire, embodying the most advanced ideas in their architectural plan and arrangement, furnished with everything essential to the health, and comfort and successful treatment of the patients, and having a capacity for 750 patients each, at an average cost of from \$1,100 to \$1,400 per inmate, may serve as proper examples of cost under the latter system.

It is not deemed necessary to enlarge upon the relative merits of the two methods of care. The main facts have been presented at sufficient length to enable all who take an interest in the subject to form their own conclusions and to draw their own inferences. The same subject was very fully presented in the Report of the Board, in 1874, and would not be repeated, but for the demand for information upon it by the last Legislature.

Provision for the Convict Class.

The cell accommodations in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries being inadequate, action was taken at the two last sessions of the Legislature to provide for the increased necessities which have occurred.

One hundred and fifty-two new cells have been added to the Eastern Penitentiary, making the whole present number 732. The number of convicts confined at present is 1,010, from which it appears that it is still inadequate for a rigid observance of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. Further relief may be expected from the third penitentiary, which has been authorized, and also from the provision which has been made in some of the counties by the erection of new jails, to retain their convicts of short and long terms. Suitable prisons, with this view, have been erected in Monroe, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Northumberland; whilst in Lancaster, Dauphin and Delaware, considerable additions have been built, having the same object in view.

Under the act, approved June 12, 1878, the Western Penitentiary was authorized to acquire a full and clear title to all the lands and buildings recently owned and occupied by the Western Reform School, in the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, for the use and occupancy of the Western Penitentiary. An appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was also made for the purpose of enabling the inspectors to construct suitable buildings for said prison on land aforesaid.

The work was commenced, and such improvements of the cell-blocks, heretofore in use for the Reform School, have been so far completed as to admit of the early transfer to them of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred convicts from the Western Penitentiary. Application is also made to the present Legislature for an additional sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to construct additional cell-blocks to afford accommodations to the extent to which they may be required.

With the completion of these changes and improvements, there is every reason to believe that sufficient provision will have been made for the convict class.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE POOR.

The female wing at

The Danville Asylum

Is far advanced towards completion, and with the balance of the appropriation made at the session of 1878, will be ready for occupation in 1879. Seven additional wards will be gained, making ten in all, besides a dormitory ward on the fourth story. Five wards are occupied on the male, and three on the female side, leaving twelve for further use.

The Hospital at Warren

Is so far advanced as to be now under roof over its whole extent, the wings having been closed during the summer, and the central part of the building being put under cover within the last month.

The administrative part of the building, including the kitchen, will be ready for use during the coming year, and one wing be so far finished as to admit of the admission of patients.

When fully finished, it will have a capacity of not less than 750 patients, and with little or no inconvenience for a still larger number.

The South-Eastern Hospital, at Norristown,

Has been pushed forward with energy, and much progress been made.

Five ward buildings are under roof, two of which are plastered complete, and in which the carpenters are now putting in the finish, and the two others are partially plastered. The other two ward buildings, (there being seven in all,) have the foundations laid, brick work up to the first floor joists, which are on, also the marble belting set.

In this condition the work has been covered up for the winter. The boiler and laundry building is under roof, the foundations of the kitchen building have been constructed, the excavation is made for the chapel building, and most of the masonry is built for the corridors and passages connecting the various buildings. Most of the grading necessary, immediately around the building, has been done, and the sewerage system is well advanced and in use for the buildings now under roof.

The original plan provided for an administrative building, two workshops, and one additional ward building, all of which were temporarily

omitted. With these exceptions, the plan as originally designed has been carried out. The whole work is in such a shape, that if the funds already appropriated are promptly supplied, there need be no difficulty in having these buildings completed ready for use during the fall of 1879.

Friendless and Neglected Children.

The question of establishing a plan to give the benefit of a common school education to this large class who are growing up in ignorance and training for future crime, engages much attention. It has been demonstrated in the reports of this Board that sound economy and a considerate humanity unite in demanding that the State shall not permit a class which is estimated at as high a number as seventy or eighty thousand, to continue to grow up in idleness, poverty, ignorance and vice to fill our almshouses and prisons, and to depredate upon our agricultural districts in the form of that modern pest, the tramp.

The present generation is learning wisdom slowly in this matter. In England, Germany, France, and in the local and private efforts for the instruction and reform in this country, the weight of influence is brought to bear upon the children rather than the adults of our dangerous classes. The reform of the hardened convict, weighted with the habits and associations of half a life time, will usually do no more than make him passive in either good or evil, while the education and moral training of a child gives us an active element of good in the State.

Such efforts for prevention of crime among us are, as stated, but local or private. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been especially tardy and languid in her recognition of their utility. Her total contribution to the homes, asylums, hospitals, &c., through which these lowest classes of the poor are reached, has been for the one hundred and twenty years, ending in 1871, but \$337,000, while the first cost of one of her penitentiaries for crime exceeded a million and a half. Nor is the interior machinery of government in the Commonwealth employed as yet in the rooting out of this quick growing crop of crime. Vice matured is cherished and cared for with so little attempt at reform, that it would seem as if its generation rather than regeneration were the object to be attained. Every county has its jail and poor-house filled with idle paupers and prisoners, a dead weight on the working, honest tax payer, while there are but few schools of reform in the State where the immature pauper or prisoner can be stopped short in his career, taught habits of thrift and industry and given a handicraft which will enable him to become a useful and self-supporting citizen.

The blind folly of this preference for the punishment, rather the prevention, of crime is equalled only by that of the farmer who should expend his time and strength, year after year, in cutting down perpetually renewed crops of weeds, instead of occupying his ground with wholesome grain, which would yield him fair and abundant harvests.

A first step is about being taken to provide for this urgent want. A bill has been drafted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction which has been printed in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of sending it to parties specially interested and soliciting such suggestions as they may have to make.

Discipline of Children.

The Board, desirous of awakening the special attention of those in charge of institutions for the young, to the subject of the discipline used in such institutions, addressed to them last spring, the following circular:

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1224 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, 187

The subject of the systems of discipline prevailing in the various institutions in this State having charge of children, having engaged the attention of the Board of Public Charities, you are respectfully requested to forward to this office the information suggested by the following inquiries, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE DAWSON COLEMAN,
President Board of Public Charities.

1. Number of children in your institution, stating sex and average age.
2. System of discipline in practical use in regard to punishments and rewards. If corporal punishment is used, please state how and by whom it is applied; what the average number of such punishments is per month; what grades of offense are thus punished; whether found frequently necessary, and to what extent, with the same individuals.
3. Any information or suggestion growing out of the experience of your institution on the general subject of corporal punishment.
4. State, also, system in use for finding homes for children in your institution. If indentured or bound out, whether to masters and mistresses of this State and of other States. If both, give the reasons therefor.

To this, many interesting returns have been received, from which the following extracts are given, as indicating the views and usages of this class of institutions:

Girard College, Philadelphia.

Eight hundred and seventy boys; average age about 13 years. Corporal punishment, from two to ten raps on the hand with a rattan or paddle. Average, about one boy in twenty-five, monthly. Only inflicted with permission of the president, and in his presence. Offenses, falsehood, profanity, theft, truancy, positive disobedience, and gross insolence to officers. No success in study without discipline. We should have no discipline with the younger half of our pupils unless force stood behind moral su-

sion. Apprentices are bound only in Pennsylvania, and after a month's probation, usually at the age of 16 or 17, and until 21.

Rewards for good conduct are extra visits to friends, enrollment in classes of honor, holidays, and awards of premiums.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia.

The Superintendent of the White Boys' Department, says: "We have 317 boys; ages ranging from 6 to 18 years. All punishments are inflicted in this department by the superintendent, with one or more officers present as witnesses. The instrument used is a light rattan, and each case is recorded in a book kept for the purpose and submitted to the board of managers. No boy is chastised until we have borne with him until the discipline of the house demands it. My experience for the last four years shows that by firmness, coupled with mercy and kindness, and incentives and rewards, we can best reach these boys. They come under the discipline sooner and more effectually by being placed on their honor, which gives them self-respect and manliness. The cases of corporal punishment for the last year have averaged one and a half per day, and most of these are new cases, boys who have not been in the house long enough to understand its discipline. After a boy has been in the house from six weeks to two months, he generally obeys cheerfully, and feels that it does not pay to violate the rules, and sees that there are incentives and rewards for those who merit them."

The matron of the White Girls' Department says: "We have 95 girls, ages from 7 to 18 years. I am the only one that inflicts corporal punishment, except during my absence, when it is done by my assistant, Miss Walker, who has been with me nearly three years. During that time, she has punished six girls. My punishments average about three per month, and generally for offenses committed in school. The instrument used, if any, is a rattan."

The Superintendent of the Colored Department reports, 132 boys, 42 girls; average age, 12 years. For gross offenses, corporal punishment is resorted to, the average extent being about eight strokes of the rod, and the punishments averaging twelve per month, always by the superintendent or matron, or their assistants, in their absences. The superintendent, who has had large experience, and is a wise and humane officer, says: "While we do not think the rod necessary in many cases, we contend that it would be entirely out of the question to discard it altogether. Some cases come to us that require, at the outstart, rigid discipline. In them, we find the outcropping of insubordination, and, in fact, most of the human frailties so deeply rooted, that to relax discipline for a moment, would be followed by other and more serious offenses."

Under special legislation, the inmates of the House of Refuge are indentured both within and without the State, New Jersey employing more than all others combined. Several hundred boys and girls are now thus

indentured, and a special agent has recently been appointed to visit them, and look after their interests.

Northern Home and Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Philadelphia.

Two hundred and ninety-five boys, 134 girls; average age, soldiers' orphans, 12 years, friendless children, 8 years. Corporal punishment is regarded as a last resort, and is inflicted as rarely as possible. (Method not mentioned.) Offenses, running away, swearing, and deception. Children apprenticed in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, after three months probation, until the age of 18. The sum of \$5 per annum is paid for each apprentice under 15, and \$10 for each over 15, which is paid to the apprentice, with interest, at the close of the term of indenture.

Pennsylvania Reform School, Morganza.

Two hundred and twenty boys, 49 girls; average age, 14 years.

Corporal punishment is in use, to a limited extent, and is applied, ordinarily, by the first officer and teacher of the special family or division over which he has charge. This is only for the graver offenses of the school-room, and is by authority of the superintendent. The average number of such punishments does not exceed three or four per month, in each division of 50 boys. When one mode of punishment does not seem to succeed, as in special cases it will not, something different is tried, and in this way the offender is gradually reclaimed; but, in no case will harsh or violent treatment of an inmate be permitted. As a means of discipline, for the older inmates especially, we find that separation or isolation for a given time, and a deprivation of privilege, is not only humane, but the most effective as to results. The "lodge-rooms," for this purpose, were constructed, and are in use, under authority of board of managers. The commitments to these several apartments are under the direct control of the superintendent, being located in the main building, and all the keys for the same are kept in the office. Often, for weeks together, as at the present time, they are without a single occupant.

We endeavor to bring every child under the ordinary discipline of a well regulated family, and I would not authorize the use of any means to accomplish such results, other than I would resort to in dealing with my own children, should their conduct give me the same occasion. In the use of corporal punishment as a successful correction, much depends upon the *nature* and *disposition* of the child, as well as upon the grade or character of the offenses committed, and the peculiar characteristics of the child should be studied and considered in the matter of discipline quite as thoroughly as in any other branch of his common education.

For the past few years, very few inmates have been indentured, as very few persons can be found willing to receive either boys or girls, for any given length of time, under a written contract. Inmates having no legal guardian are usually discharged on card of parole to the care of some responsible person, (country residence always preferred,) at a fixed monthly

or yearly compensation. Under this arrangement both the employer and employé are still subject to oversight and final action of the board of management. No effort has been made, not recently, at least, to secure either temporary or permanent homes for inmates, out of the State. The records of the institution indicate that they are returned generally to the counties committing them.

House of Correction, Philadelphia.

Fifty-seven boys, 2 girls; average age, 18. No corporal punishment inflicted. In place of it, solitary confinement or in their own cells, bread and water diet, alternating with full rations every other day.

Church Home for Children, Philadelphia.

One hundred and nine girls, 22 boys; ranging from 3 to 17 years. Corporal punishment by the matron, limited to whipping the hands with ferule, and for grave offenses. Only rarely administered. Children are not indentured.

Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia.

Sixty boys under 16, and 28 over that age, up to 21 years. Corporal punishment is administered with a clothes line or leather whip for serious offenses. The latter has not been used for several months. "We believe in corporal punishment when necessary, and not administered in haste or anger, or without consent of the managers. We have seen the most wonderfully happy results of a judicious whipping, but there must be no doubt of the punishment being fully deserved. Injustice we consider a crime." The average cases of whipping do not exceed one a month. Ordinary offenses are punished by deprivations of privileges. Boys are not indentured.

Educational Home, Philadelphia.

One hundred and eighty boys, from 14 months to 14 years.

Ordinary discipline is confined to deprivation of play hours. For serious offenses, such as lying, stealing, or other immoral practices, corporal punishment is resorted to, only by the superintendent, with the consent of managers, and, usually, in their presence. The instrument used is a piece of clothes-line, and in extreme cases, a leather whip. It stings, but cannot break flesh or bones. The experiment of abolishing corporal punishment has been tried, without success. It is believed to be a positive necessity, in some cases, which average about five a month. The uniform discipline of the Home is gentle and humane. The children are transferred to the Lincoln Institution at 13 years, and are not indentured.

Burd Orphan Asylum, Philadelphia.

Sixty girls; average age, 12 years. Corporal punishment is confined to children under 10 years, and is applied by the person in charge of them, with the open hand, and only for persistent disobedience of untidy

habits. Corporal punishment is seldom necessary for girls, except with those too young to reason with. The girls are not indentured.

Southern Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia.

One hundred and nine boys, 21 girls ; average age, 8 years.

In urgent cases, the matron alone may use manual punishment, but she is not allowed, under any circumstances, to use a stick or ruler. For minor offenses, sending to bed, or bread and water diet for a single meal, is found sufficient. Children are regularly indentured in Pennsylvania ; formerly, also, in Delaware and New Jersey, but as it has been ascertained that this is contrary to the law of the State, it has been, at once, abandoned. A salaried agent is employed to visit the indentured children.

Orphan Society, of Philadelphia.

Forty-five boys and 50 girls.

Corporal punishment is greatly discouraged, and is only permitted to be exercised by the matron for serious offenses, and by the teachers, who are restricted to using the ferule or the hand, in the case of unruly children. Deprivation of regular food or dark confinement is not allowed. The children are indentured, both in and out of the State.

Jewish Foster Home and Orphanage, Philadelphia.

Nineteen boys, 18 girls ; average age, 10 years.

Very slight corporal punishment is allowed for grave offenses, inflicted by the matron. At times a month elapses without occasion for such punishment, and at other times it has been found necessary almost daily. It is usually found that milder discipline, and good advice and persuasion have the desired effect, without resort to extreme measures. Children are indentured, usually within the State, but not always. When not indentured they are placed at suitable trades in the city, the institution receiving their wages, until they become of age, the surplus, over the cost of their support, being paid to them at their majority.

Western Children's Home, Philadelphia.

Thirty-eight boys, 24 girls ; average about 10 years. Whipping, by matron or teacher, is approved, the degree of severity being apportioned to the character of the offense. Children are indentured within the State.

Colored Shelter, West Philadelphia.

Fifty-five boys, 25 girls ; ranging from 3 to 10 years. The matron is permitted to use the rod, as sparingly as possible. When milder methods of punishment fail, it is occasionally resorted to for grave offenses. The children are indentured in this and other States, at 8 years of age ; the girls until 18, and the boys until 19 years old.

St. James' Industrial School, Philadelphia.

Number of girls not reported. The discipline of the school is based upon kindness and justice, the exercise of which, with small rewards, is

usually successful. In cases of very unruly conduct, resort to corporal punishment, by the matron and teacher, is allowed, but it is very seldom needed. Children are not indentured.

Industrial Home for Girls, Philadelphia.

Twenty-seven girls; average age, 12 years. Corporal punishment is not used. Children are placed in families in this and other States, provided the distance is not too great to preclude frequent supervision.

Emanuel Orphan House, Middletown.

Fifteen boys, 14 girls; average age, 11 years.

Corporal punishment is applied by the tutor, with a light strap, for profanity, lying, stealing, &c. The average number of such punishments is about six per month—much less than formerly. Moral suasion is often all-sufficient; but in extreme cases of obstinacy and disobedience, extreme measures are used. Children are returned to their surviving parent or guardian at 15. If not, homes are found for them within the State.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Erie.

Sixty-five boys, 60 girls, from 1 to 15 years. Corporal punishment is applied by the sister in charge, for such offenses as lying, persistent disobedience, improper language, &c. Such cases average about six in a month. Children are indentured within the State.

Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

One hundred boys, 70 girls, ranging from 2 to 14 years. The matron, assistant matron, and the two teachers are authorized to inflict corporal punishment, of which a written report to the manager is required in each case. It is seldom that either officer reports more than two cases in a month; sometimes none. So far as the managers, who visit the house frequently, and at all hours, know, severe or cruel punishments are unknown. Deprivation of meals is forbidden. There are only one or two cases of frequent punishment of the same child. Corporal punishment is believed to be necessary, but should never be severe. In two cases, during the last sixteen years, matrons have been dismissed for undue severity, and in both cases the discipline of the house was much worse than under milder treatment. Children are only indentured within the State.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony.

Sixty-one boys, 59 girls; boys from 1 to 12 years, girls from 1 to 18 years. Corporal punishment with a strap is used for obstinate and stubborn children, not oftener than two or three times a month. Deprivation of play, isolation from the other children, for ordinary misconduct, and small rewards and premiums for the industrious and well behaved, constitute the general system of discipline. Whole orphans are indentured within the State.

St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Butler.

Twenty-eight boys, 13 girls; average age, 12. Corporal punishment is occasionally used in extreme cases, only by the superintendent or principal teacher, and not oftener, on the average, than once a month. It rarely needs to be repeated. "Corporal punishment should never be used except in extreme cases, and when we are convinced that the application will result in positive good. I never use or permit to be used anything but the rod. Drum snares, leather thongs, and such things are never allowed. I rarely need to apply severe correction, or fail to secure respect and obedience by fatherly kindness." Children are indentured within the State.

Children's Home, York.

Thirty-five boys, 25 girls; average age 8 years. Corporal punishment is believed to be sometimes necessary, but is very rarely resorted to. The threat of dismissal is usually sufficient to secure good behavior. Children are indentured within the State.

It will be seen by the above extracts that, with one or two exceptions, the use of corporal punishment is sanctioned in the juvenile institutions of the State, but that it is universally recognized as needing careful control, and great moderation in its infliction. This Board is not aware of any case, at this time, where the rules established for this purpose are violated or undue severity used, but past experience prompts the suggestion to the managers of all such institutions, that upon them rests the grave responsibility of keeping themselves fully informed as to the actual usages in practice by their officers, and that the more severe the punishment inflicted, the greater is the inducement of concealment, and the influence of that terrorism which prevents complaint from those who suffer by it. The whole tone of the above reports is most gratifying and shows a large degree of enlightened humanity in the care of the children of the Commonwealth; and if a vigilant attention is paid to the strict enforcement of the good rules and principles laid down in by-laws and other regulations, there will be no reason for the complaint that the rigorous corporal punishment once so common still exists in this State.

In regard to the important matter of the indenturing of children, the purpose of the fourth query of the Board was to call the attention of the various institutions to the common violation of the law, by binding children in other States. Such indentures, except where expressly legalized, as in the case of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, are illegal, and, of course, of no binding force. The following opinion from the Attorney General of the State, is respectfully submitted for the future guidance of all juvenile institutions not specially authorized by law to make foreign indentures:

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, December 20, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th instant is received. The board of managers of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia may indenture juvenile de-

linquents to citizens of other States, as well as to citizens of this State. The managers of the Reform School of Allegheny county may indenture white juvenile delinquents committed to their custody to citizens residing in other States. The Northern Home for Friendless Children in Philadelphia has the same right to indenture. In all these cases it must be with the consent of the inmates.

The different institutions know their own chartered privileges, and it should be understood that, unless the right of indenturing outside of the State has been granted by special legislation, it does not exist, and the practice should, in all such cases, be discontinued.

Yours truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

HON. FRANCIS WELLS, *Chairman Executive Committee, Board of Public Charities.*

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Under this class we enumerate the Eastern Penitentiary, the Western Penitentiary, Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Hospital for the Insane at Dauville, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, Hospital at Warren, and the South Eastern Hospital at Norristown, the two last named being in course of erection, and not yet occupied.

Eastern Penitentiary.

November 14, 1878. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson, Bullock, and Wells.

During the last two years, the cell capacity of this prison has been considerably enlarged. Two blocks, containing one hundred cells, were built last year, and two this year, with fifty-two additional cells, one of which is designed for female prisoners. Four of the old blocks have two tiers of cells, the new ones have but one.

Almost all the work of constructing these cell blocks has been performed by convicts, by which the cost has been kept much below the original estimates. The two first erected cost \$50,000. One wing, with thirty-two cells on one side, will cost \$20,000, and twenty cells on the other side, which is an extension to an old block, will be completed with less than the balance of the appropriation amounting in all to \$84,250.

When this improvement was first thought of, the extent to which the labor of the convicts could be made available it was supposed would be confined to the stone work. Not only that, but the carpenter work, the plastering, plumbing, putting together the wrought-iron doors, and everything else was done by them, and in the most complete and workmanlike manner.

The new cells are in all respects a great improvement over the former. They are more spacious, better lighted and ventilated.

When all shall be fully completed this prison will contain 732 cells being an increase of 152. The present number of convicts confined in this prison is 1,010, from which it appears that it is still inadequate, and that a rigid observance of the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline for a time at least remains impracticable.

In this respect, much relief may be expected from the third Penitentiary, which has been authorized to be built, and also from the provision which has been made in some of the counties by the erection of new jails to retain their convicts of short and long terms.

Of the system of management pursued for the government of the prison, it is unnecessary to speak. It is under the care of an intelligent and competent board of managers and officers, and the evidences of their faithful

supervision in all the details of the various departments of the work, are fully apparent.

Western Penitentiary.

Visited August 13, 1878.

The cell capacity of this prison being inadequate for the largely increased number of convicts committed to it, very great difficulty has been encountered to find room for them.

With an actual cell capacity of only 342, there are at this time 753 convicts under custody. Various expedients have been resorted to for relief. Medical and surgical wards have been prepared on the attic over the central building, to which all the sick and disabled have been transferred. Female prisoners have been removed into rooms on the third story of the dwelling part of the prison. Every corner and space, wherever found, has been utilized for the purpose. In this way, some additional accommodations have been provided, but not to a sufficient extent to avoid the necessity of placing two and three prisoners in one cell. Every cell in the central block is occupied by two and three persons. The double cells, of which there are a few, have six occupants each.

This condition is, of course, submitted to by the managers and officers, not from preference, but from unavoidable necessity. It is one which is deeply deplored, and most earnestly demands a remedy. Fortunately, by a legislative act passed last session, an arrangement for the transfer of the property formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Allegheny, was authorized, by which the prison wants may be speedily supplied, and to any extent, as enlargement may from time to time be made. The centre building contains several cell blocks, which, with slight alterations, may be made suitable for certain classes of convicts. Improvements have already been completed to a sufficient extent to admit of the removal of from 150 to 200 convicts.

The prison in all its departments continues to be conducted in the best manner. The officers having charge of the different duties are active and zealous.

The labor department is especially prosperous. Three hundred and thirty-six convicts have been regularly employed in the shops.

The earnings for the year have been, on State account, \$5,466 69; on contract account, \$44,657 86; total, \$50,124 53—the benefit of which is received by the counties, and the effect of which must be a very low rate charged against them for the custody of their prisoners, amounting to not much more than six or seven cents per day for each prisoner.

State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg.

Visited August 1, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This important institution was carefully inspected, in company with some of the trustees and the superintendent and his assistants, and gratifying indications of the progress of the improvements, inaugurated two

years ago, were observed. In June, 1876, a communication addressed by this Board to the trustees awakened the special attention of the management to the general condition of the hospital and its inmates, and it is pleasant to record the earnest and intelligent zeal with which the trustees have responded to the suggestions then made. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the wards, by which a largely increased supply of light and air is furnished to the patients, bright and pleasant dining-rooms have been constructed, the walls have been painted in cheerful tints, the brick floors in some of the wet-rooms have been exchanged for wooden ones, improvements have been made in some of the water-closets, convenient wash-stands have been introduced, additional airing-yards have been added to the lower wards, which would be more useful for the patients, were the sheds surrounding them differently arranged. They are low and shelving inward, thus affording a prominent temptation and easy method to scale the inclosure. And various other important repairs have been made, and are still in progress.

A marked change for the better was also observable in the general appearance and condition of the patients. There was more neatness and comfort in their clothing and personal aspect, while quietness and good order were the rule in most of the wards.

The trustees have not confined their labors to merely architectural improvements, but have given close and patient attention to the whole system of the hospital economy and general management. A carefully digested system of checks upon all expenditures has resulted in a very considerable saving of outlay without in any degree impairing the proper provision for the food and clothing of the inmates. With no desire to institute any invidious comparisons between the present and the past, it is due to the trustees to award to them high credit for the practical evidences which they are giving of their appreciation of the obligations involved in their trust to conduct the business affairs of the State with the same careful economy and exact precision that are universally recognized as essential to the success of any private business. It is evident to this Board that the trustees of the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital are now prosecuting their work in this spirit, and the good results already realized are to be accepted as an earnest of still better results in the future.

Among the special points of interest presented by the transactions of the trustees during the past year, is one of peculiar interest and importance. A committee, consisting of the three distinguished medical members of the board, Doctors Atlee, Green and Corson, has been charged with the duty of a thorough inquiry into the whole question of the medical treatment of the patients, a subject hitherto little considered by the managements of any of the hospitals in this State. Such an inquiry, made by physicians eminently qualified for the purpose, cannot fail of valuable scientific and practical results, and will be awaited with much interest by this Board.

Among other improvements of the past year, the visiting commissioners noted, with pleasure, the increased proportion of patients enjoying themselves in the open air, and the provision made for such enjoyment by the attractive display of beautiful flower beds which have been planted along the hospital front.

While this Board feels that its efforts in behalf of this institution have been attended with much success, and cordially commend the labors of the trustees, by which so much has been accomplished, it must not be understood that all has yet been done, or even begun, that is needed to bring the institution to the standard already attained at other similar institutions. A higher grade of discipline among the attendants will produce a corresponding elevation of condition among the patients, and there is yet possible a closer attention to perfect neatness and good order in all the ward departments of the hospital, in some of which respects there is still need of much improvement. So much, however, has been accomplished, and so much intelligent effort has been manifested by the trustees, that we only desire, at this time, to commend and encourage, believing that an energetic perseverance in the direction now taken, while it can never wholly remedy the radical architectural defects of the original structure, will result in taking away all past causes of reproach, and in making this hospital the means of increasing usefulness to the insane poor, and a higher credit to the State, and all connected with its management.

State Hospital for the Insane, Danville.

Visited, August 2, 1878, with Commissioner Wells.

The following is an account of the operations of this institution during the twelve months ending September 30, 1878:

At the beginning of the year the number of patients in the hospital was 193 males, and 130 females; total, 323. The admissions were 91 males and 49 females. The discharges, 63 males and 40 females, of whom 19 were considered restored, 29 improved, 31 stationary, 23 died, and one not insane. The number in the hospital at the end of the year was, therefore, 360, of whom 221 were males, and 129 females; total, 340. By comparing this with the average of the previous year, it appears it was greater by 28. Of those in the hospital at the end of the year, 12.05 per cent. were supported by friends, and 87.05 per cent. by public authorities.

The receipts of the hospital from all sources were \$69,002 27, and the expenditures \$68,345 33, making the average weekly cost per patient \$3 86.

The many and often expensive repairs constantly called for in an hospital, have been, as far as practicable, postponed, on account of the lateness in the year when appropriations were received. It is not to be expected, say the managers, that the same average can be maintained during the coming year.

At the end of the first year during which the hospital was in operation, the percentage of private patients was 27 per cent., as compared with those at public expense. This rate has regularly and gradually decreased, until,

as appears above, it has become less than one half of what it was six years ago. The change in the material condition of our population, as indicated in this manner, cannot be accidental. Alongside of it should also be placed the fact that many public patients have been removed prematurely, for the reason assigned that the charges could not be met. It becomes a question, therefore, well worthy of consideration, whether a larger portion of the support of hospitals should not be drawn from the State Treasury, in order that the burdens of individuals and poor districts may be correspondingly diminished.

The work on the south wing of the hospital, which was put under roof last year, has been carried forward as rapidly as could be done consistently with economy and good workmanship, and it is hoped early in 1879 it will be ready for occupation.

The house at the gate, to serve also as a station on the railroad, from which a majority of the patients are received, will be ready for use before the expiration of the present year. Such other and smaller out-buildings as are considered essential to the advantageous working of an hospital, have been commenced, and will be speedily completed.

It is believed that not only the hospital proper, but all the necessary structures, will be fully completed during the ensuing year.

A sufficient balance of the \$90,000 appropriated at the last session remains unexpended, to finish the female wing. All that will be asked at the present session will be \$20,000 for support, and \$9,450 for furniture for the new wing, and \$1,000 insurance. For support and insurance for 1880, \$26,000.

The following is a description of the new wing: It is 1,126 feet in girth, and three and four stories high. It has seven general divisions, or wards, each capable of accommodating from thirty to thirty-five patients, and consist mostly of single rooms. The wards intended for excited patients are plastered in cement, and finished with hard wood. The floors are one and a half inch thick, narrow, secret nailed, and of Georgia pine. The water-closets, bath-rooms, and wash-sink and rooms, are floored with slate, laid in cement, on brick arches.

The work is done in the most substantial manner throughout. At the present time the plastering is finished, the floors are laid, one half the windows and guards are in, the doors are all made. Much of the heating apparatus, with the connections, have also been finished. The grading around the building has been finished, the grounds inclosed, laid out, and planted. From present appearances, it will be ready for use early in 1879, when the four wards occupied by females, which are overcrowded, may be relieved.

The hospital will have a capacity for at least 750 patients, or double the present number of occupants.

The entire cost of the hospital, land, furniture, and out-buildings, will be about \$1,041,450.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dixmont.

August 11, 1878, visited with President Harper.

Highest number of inmates during the year, 600; lowest, 535. Admissions, 198; discharged, 183. Five hundred and six patients were of the indigent class. Of the discharged, 63 recovered; improved, 49; stationary, 29; died, 42.

The total receipts from all sources were \$119,614 85: total expenditures, \$110,440 86. Number of attendants, 54; employees, 46. Aggregate wages paid to attendants, \$11,826 50. Proportion of attendants average number of patients, 1 to 10; of employees, 1 to 5½.

It will be perceived from the above, that the work of this institution, large as it has been heretofore, is growing in magnitude. The wards, on both male and female wings, necessarily are crowded beyond what is desirable, but is kindly submitted to, in view of the pressing necessity which has occurred.

A very large relief may be expected when the Warren hospital will be completed. At the present time there are at least 120 patients, public and private, in the hospital from that new district, from 70 to 80 of whom will be transferred. Nearly 100 patients from the Pittsburgh Home have been maintained for the year, who will also be returned as soon as the new hospital, now far advanced towards completion, will be ready for occupation. These transfers will probably reduce the population of the Dixmont hospital to about 450, which is its proper capacity.

It will be observed that the number of State or public patients is unusually large, showing to what a very large extent valuable service is rendered in this section of the State by this institution.

The general condition, the household care, the appearance of the patients, apparently so comfortable and content, all evince the most diligent and zealous efforts and attention on the part of the officers.

The utmost attention is paid to the cultivation of the land; much of the 373 acres belonging to the institution is readily made productive especially for fruit and vegetables. The orchards are productive; the gardens are made to yield plentifully. Onions, rhubarb, beans, corn, peas, cabbage, potatoes, butter, and milk are largely produced, and brought into the home for the inmates. One hundred and sixty-six bushels strawberries were raised on the grounds during the season. The tables of the inmates received a daily supply.

North-Western District Insane Hospital, Warren, Pa.

Visited November 13, 1878, by Commissioner Wells.

The Warren Hospital for the Insane has so far progressed as to be entirely under roof, and a considerable portion of it inclosed and ready for the wooden flooring and plastering. It was commenced in the spring of 1874, the original estimate of its cost being \$962,000. The subsequent determination to make it fire proof throughout added \$100,000 to this estimate, making a

total of \$1,062,000 as its estimated cost. Six hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Legislature for its construction, and the commissioners ask for \$191,000 more to complete the entire structure ready for furniture, or a total of \$861,000, a saving on the original estimate of over \$200,000. The hospital is a handsome pile of buildings, three and four stories in height, of pointed stone, quarried in the neighborhood, of an excellent quality and very pleasing color, with slate roof and stair-ways, iron beams and brick arched floors, making it throughout fire-proof. This outlay includes gas and water-works, and a fine building immediately in the rear of the hospital centre, whose misnomer as a "laundry building" has misled the public mind into a naturally severe criticism upon its apparently extravagant cost, which will be, when fully equipped, not much less than \$60,000. This building, which is surmounted by a tall and graceful boiler and ventilating stack, contains all the mechanical adjuncts of the hospital proper, such as boilers, engines, coal vaults, blacksmith, machine, carpenter, upholstering, and cabinet-making shops, ventilating fans, laundry, (including washing, ironing, drying, and sorting-rooms,) lodging and wash-rooms for the employes, dead-room, and other offices. This important building is hereafter to be known as "the Sunderland building," in order to obviate the misapprehensions arising from its former title, and as a well-deserved recognition of the integrity, skill, and devotion of the superintendent of construction, Mr. John Sunderland, to whom the State is largely indebted for the unexampled illustration of good and economical expenditure of public money afforded by the Warren Hospital, an example which should be accepted as the standard for the execution of similar work in this State hereafter. From the outset there has been the most careful and judicious use of the State funds, the commission erecting the hospital itself, and availing of every advantage of direct purchase and of the personal supervision of a practical builder of large hospital experience and unapproachable integrity. The whole of the drawings and working plans have been prepared by the superintendent, at a total cost not exceeding \$500, and without any addition to his own very moderate salary. The brick, of an excellent quality, has been made on the ground to the amount of about 13,000,000. The same economy has been enforced at all points that is exercised in the private affairs of all good business men, and the result is a State hospital with ample accommodations for 780 patients, which has no superior in the country for beauty, stability, and good adaptability to its uses, at a cost *less by \$202,000 than the original estimates*. The delay caused by the inability of the State Treasury to meet the demands made upon it has seriously impeded the completion of the Warren Hospital, but it is hoped that with the final appropriation now asked for, it will be ready for partial occupation on or before January 1, 1880.

It is too late to regret that such a hospital as this should be located in a section of the State, affording an admirable site in all respects except in the single fact of its remoteness from the large centres of population

Many years will probably elapse before its large capacity will be required by the insane of the present north-west district, and experience shows that comparatively few patients will be sent from very distant parts of the State. But as a fine specimen of what Pennsylvania has accomplished in providing for her insane poor, and in the creditable doing of State work in the erection of her public buildings, the Warren Hospital is a source of legitimate pride to all who have been concerned in building it.

INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER STATE CONTROL.

For the support and cure of the defective and delinquent classes. State aid extended for the indigent class.

These consist of the institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, feeble minded children, and the two houses of refuge, one at Philadelphia, the other at Morganza, Washington county, near Pittsburgh.

Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia.

Visited June 21 and November 22, 1878, by Commissioners Dickinson and Wells.

This institution was found in its usual condition of quiet efficiency and good order. Its various departments exhibit much need for renovation and improvement in furnishing and general appointment. The furniture, generally, is old and dilapidated, as well as deficient in amount and character, and the appearance thus given to the institution is far from according with the important position which it occupies among the charities of the State. The subject is referred to, not by way of any censure, but rather as giving point to the extreme neatness and cleanliness prevailing throughout the institution, in the face of these disadvantages, which are partly the result of the necessities growing out of the many special expenditures incident to the care and instruction of the blind and the limited income at the disposal of the managers.

It is hoped that important retrenchments recently effected in the household department may enable the managers to commence a gradual renovation of the institution, without making additional requisitions on the treasury of the State or their own resources.

The commissioners have endeavored to impress upon this, as upon other managements of public institutions, the importance of the strictest economy in all expenditures that is consistent with the health and comfort of the inmates and the efficient discharge of the obligations assumed toward the wards of the State. And they are glad to report that the suggestion has been found to have been anticipated here and elsewhere by the managers, and to have already brought about a large saving of current expenses.

The commissioners were struck with the large proportion of blind teachers employed at this institution. This appears to be due to a benevolent desire to give employment to adult pupils or graduates rather than to the highest regard for the educational interests of the institution, although it is urged, and with correctness, that in some of the branches of education blind teachers are equal if not superior to seeing ones. But in others, this is not the case, and in the important matter of attention to the bearing and manners of the boys especially, during school hours and at other times,

much is undoubtedly lost by the inability of the teacher to know what is before her. Without designing to lay down any precise rule on the subject, the Board would respectfully suggest the enforcing of the general principle, that the employment of teachers in all cases should be governed solely by regard to the highest interests of the pupils, and not at all by the humanity which would prompt the provision of an asylum for adult pupils or graduates.

The cost of the maintenance and education of the blind is necessarily much greater than that of any other class of institutions, and it has only been by the strenuous exertions of its excellent board of managers, and by the use of private resources upon which the State has no claim, that this work has been carried on. The cost has always been greater than the State appropriation and during the past year, great additional embarrassment has experienced, owing to the unavoidable inability of the State Treasury to meet the demands upon it with punctuality.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Visited September 18, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution was visited, in company with several of the managers, and found to be, in many respects, in a high state of improved efficiency. During the last year, the board of managers has been engaged in the consideration and adoption of various measures tending to a better systematizing of the entire household department of the institution, and the results already attained are very interesting and important. There has been effected an entire revision of the rules of the institution and reorganization of its staff of officers, by which their several duties and responsibilities have been clearly defined, and a system of guards and checks established in all departments that has already been productive of the saving of several thousand dollars in the current annual expenses, while the managers have at their command, at all times, detailed statements of all departments of the institution. The duties hitherto combined under the jurisdiction of the principal and matron have been separated, and are now so divided between those officers and a superintendent and housekeeper as to avoid conflict, and to secure an admirable improvement in the entire internal management.

The large saving effected in the expenditures has not only been made without detriment to the interests of the inmates, but has been attended with a marked improvement in their condition, especially in the excellent diet system which has been established, under the advice of the medical members of the board of managers. This diet list is at once so liberal, judicious and economical, that it is deemed worthy of a place in this report, as a valuable guide for other institutions. It is as follows:

Breakfast.—Bread and butter and milk daily, with coffee for children over thirteen years. Eggs once, Indian mush twice, oatmeal porridge twice, grits twice, molasses twice.

Dinner.—Bread, potatoes, and one other vegetable, daily. Roast beef once, boiled mutton twice, soup, (bean, barley, or pea,) three times, rump steak once, stewed beef twice, fish once, stewed fruit twice, bread pudding once, rice pudding once. Meats are occasionally varied by salt beef, veal, or poultry, and oyster soup.

Supper.—Bread and butter, milk and tea, daily. Ginger cakes once, stewed fruit once, cottage cheese once, molasses.

The rations are all upon a very liberal allowance per child.

The visiting commissioners found all departments of the institution in a neat and orderly condition, including the kitchens, bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets, points that experience has shown to be good indicators of the general management of all public institutions. The children are neatly dressed, and special attention is paid to the encouragement of habits of personal cleanliness. Their prevailing aspect is a cheerful and happy one, while their deportment in school and while engaged in household work is most commendable. The commissioners suggested a slight alteration in the arrangements of the dormitories, to avoid the close proximity of the beds, which have been arranged in groups of four, in a way not considered judicious in a sanitary point of view. This change has since been made.

In the educational department of the institution, the old system of the manual sign language prevails, the articulate system, although it has obtained a footing, not being taught otherwise than as an "accomplishment," and not with that degree or energy or encouragement that alone promise any large success. The teachers are zealous and accomplished, but the small amount of time allotted to the articulate classes, and the adverse influence of a co-education by the manual sign language, must prevent any thorough test of the oral system, which has accomplished such marked results at the Clark Institute and other schools for deaf mutes.

This Board has uniformly encouraged the systematic employment of all wards of the State in public institutions, so far as it is practicable, in household and other proper duties, both as a healthful discipline for the inmates, and as a method of just economy towards the State. In the Deaf and Dumb Institution the views of the Board are well carried out, and the visiting commissioners took occasion to impress upon the officers in charge the principle that no distinction should be made in this respect between the children of private individuals and the children of the Commonwealth.

The chief defect of the institution for the deaf and dumb is the absence of any real system of heating and ventilation. Between forty and fifty separate fires are required in cold weather, involving great risk and waste of fuel, with no corresponding results, either in warming or ventilating. This Board would strongly urge the adoption of a good system of steam heating and ventilation, which would also be applicable to the uses of the kitchen and laundry. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will sanction

an appropriation for this purpose, as a means of substantial economy in one of the most important institutions of the State.

Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, near Pittsburgh.

The number of pupils who resort to this institution for education and maintenance is increasing.

Application is made for the support of 75 for the first six months of the year 1879, and for 100 pupils for the last six of that year.

It is under the care of competent and faithful officers, who express much satisfaction at the success of their work.

Institute for Feeble-Minded Children, Media.

Visited October 30, 1878. Attention has been called in former reports to the very valuable service rendered at this institution. The care and training of feeble-minded children constitutes the work which is undertaken. They form a numerous class, there being fully 2,200 to 2,500, according to the last census report, scattered in the alms-houses, and in the care of afflicted families through the State.

This institution was organized by philanthropic citizens, by whom it continues to be conducted. It is the only one of the kind in the State. While capacious asylums have been erected for the insane, but a single infirmary home for this class, with its light and cheer, has received any encouragement or support.

But the State has by no means refused to make liberal contributions from the beginning, both towards the erection of suitable buildings, and the cost of maintenance for the pupils. It has paid for the care and training of one hundred indigent feeble-minded children, at the rate of \$230 each, annually. An act was passed by the Legislature last winter, authorizing the care of double that number in future at the reduced cost of \$200 each. The number of State pupils treated during the year has been one hundred and thirty, which will doubtless be increased in the coming year to two hundred.

No one without seeing it can imagine the improvement which is effected in the condition of many of the pupils. The success in care and treatment is to be ascribed largely to a system and arrangements to insure creature comforts, employments, amusements, bright surroundings, music, *et cetera*, to fill the mind and to develop and improve what is defective. To which must be added kindness, humane care, and attention, with the benefit of constant medical supervision and treatment.

The applications for admission being much beyond the capacity of the present building, some additions have been made, and others are in contemplation.

The north home, located near the main building, designed originally for a working apartment and dormitory use, is now applied exclusively to the latter purpose, and in order to avoid the danger from fire, and to pro-

vide for the increased number of pupils, a new work-shop is now being erected, at some distance from the former.

To exhibit the character of the work, I extract from the report of the superintendent some leading particulars:

Present Population.

Improving under treatment and training,	221
Stationary,	40
Deteriorating from age or disease,	<u>27</u>

Classification.

In schools: 82 boys, 53 girls.

In training classes: 10 boys, 10 girls.

Manual Department.

Grading roads, &c.,	10
Shops,	15
Farm and garden,	10
Laundry,	8 girls.
Domestic duties,	<u>19</u> "

Custodial Department.

In asylum,	30 boys.
In nursery,	7 "
In nursery,	<u>19</u> girls.

The school and industrial departments are not necessarily one, but separated. Every child assigned to the school, if capable, is expected to take some share in the daily industrial duties of the home. Again: there are but few in the manual department, who are not brought into contact with the teachers, either in the evening or afternoon classes, so that of the whole number under the influence of the strictly educational department, there are 142 boys and 90 girls.

In order to enlarge the work, and afford a still greater measure of relief, the officers propose the erection of another building, for the shelter, happiness, and training of at least 140 children, afflicted with lower forms of imbecility, and for whom asylum care, in a large extent only, will be required. As the subject is very fully and clearly presented in the application by the officers of the institute, I insert it at length:

The twenty-fourth query of the Board of Public Charities reads: "Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the institution, and the enlargement of its usefulness?" To this, we briefly reply, that the school and industrial departments of our work are in good and satisfactory condition, and are now able to work out their mission—to the complete fulfillment of the hopes of their benevolent founders. But a demand has steadily pressed upon us, which requires, at this time, urgent action for us to meet.

Notwithstanding strenuous exertions to maintain this as an educational institution for weak-minded children, our correspondence brings before us so many cases of the lower types of the infirmity we treat, and the appeals for shelter and help of such have been so touching, that, experimentally, numbers have been admitted from time to time. Then, again, a percentage of those admitted to the school department, and who are happily trained for a season, drop back through the accidents of brain disease, and become subject for the hospital or asylum ministration. These circumstances have operated in the course of twenty-five years of work, to produce an asylum class of about fifty-four, who are now comfortably cared for in separate portions of our present buildings. Although an embarrassment to our classification, the sorrow of their lot is greatly mitigated by the genial influence of training and amusement, which *will* penetrate even *their* wards, where, our experience teaches, no condition is so hopeless as not to admit of some relief, if the means are conscientiously applied. Universal testimony is against the alms-house custody of these sad, sinless, and helpless ones. County officials are urging upon us the care of many now confined within the walls of county homes. Afflicted families, oppressed with these dead weights, which affection prevents from casting off into the real or imagined severities of county-houses, are making most piteous appeals for help in their misfortunes.

There is not a county of our Commonwealth from which such applications have not been made.

The voice of this woe must no longer be unheeded. The feeble-minded or idiot child has equal, if not superior, claims to those of the adult insane. While capacious asylums are being erected for the latter, let a single infirmary home, with its light and cheer, be concerned for the former. The directors of this institution have determined to take a forward step in this good work; and, having attested their purpose by the purchase of an adjoining farm of thirty acres, they now ask from their State the like sum of \$25,000, with which to proceed at once to the erection of buildings for the shelter, happiness, and training of at least one hundred and forty children, afflicted with lower forms of imbecility.

To conclude. This action is justified:

1. In the necessity for a proper classification of our present family.
2. In the rightfulness of granting to worthy families of this Commonwealth the succor they beg; and
3. In the mercy that should be richly meted by the strong to the weakest of God's creatures.

House of Refuge, Philadelphia.

Visited November 8, 15, and 19, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This old established reformatory contained a population, at the time of inspection, of 302 boys and 89 girls in the white, and 126 boys and 41 girls in the colored department, a total of 558. In the white department,

the progress of improvement, begun three or four years ago, is steady and satisfactory. There is, within this period, an entire revolution of the aspect of the institution, many of the changes being of the most radical nature, and all of them contributing toward the transformation of an institution, which for many years was simply a juvenile jail, into a real "house of refuge," in which the inmates are being surrounded more and more with the atmosphere and influence of home. The white girls' department presents a uniformly pleasant and attractive appearance. The inmates are busily employed in womanly work, and the entire clothing, for both this and the white boys' department, is made, kept in repair, and washed by the girls, who, by this and other employments, are acquiring useful knowledge and industrious habits, which constitute one of the surest influences for their moral reform. They have an excellent day and Sunday school, and take a prominent part in the interesting chapel services which are regularly held by a number of the clergy and laymen of the city. The smaller girls are lodged in a bright and airy open dormitory, and the block dormitory, occupied by the larger girls, is a model of good ventilation and equal to the best of this style of dormitories to be found anywhere. The rooms have been greatly improved this year by "white-coating" the formerly rough walls with a hard finish, which will be painted when sufficiently seasoned.

In the white boys' department, there are many evidences of the good results of the patient and ingenious enterprise of the superintendent, to whom a large measure of credit is due for the general improvement in this institution. While a strict discipline is constantly enforced, there is a continual effort both for the improvement and entertainment of the boys, and the influence of this effort is everywhere perceptible. Among other noteworthy instances of this kind, during the past year, is the organization of a military band and drum corps, completely equipped, and numbering in all 72 performers, who take frequent lessons under a competent instructor and already display very considerable proficiency. The outfit has been provided wholly by the efforts of the superintendent, who has collected over \$1,000 for the purpose, the institution furnishing only the instructor. This enterprise has excited great interest, and is exercising much good influence among the boys. During the past season, a convenient building, to be used as a "root-house," &c., has been erected, and the grounds in front of the building have been greatly improved by the removal of a dividing brick wall, and the laying out of the grounds in walks, grass plats, and additional play grounds for the boys.

In September last, the attention of the managers was called by this Board to a consideration of the important question of an improvement of the dormitory system of the institution, which now consists, as always heretofore, of cell blocks, each inmate being locked in his or her separate small room with a double lock, which must necessarily present a continual drawback to the inculcation of any idea of family or home treatment, and

involves a constant risk in case of fire or other sudden alarm. This Board has strongly recommended that the "D block," occupied by the smallest boys, excepting a small number who have occupied an open dormitory for the last two years, be converted into open dormitories with proper accommodations. It will probably always be necessary to maintain a certain amount of cell dormitory for the use of unruly boys and girls; but it is believed that the good influences of the House of Refuge will be more strongly brought to bear upon its younger inmates by means of open, associated apartments. The managers have adopted resolutions declaring their approval of the recommendations of this Board, and asking if it would approve the application for \$10,000 to convert one block into a fire-proof, open dormitory. That approval was promptly and cordially signified. At a recent visit by members of the Legislature and others the project met with marked commendation, and the Board of Managers soon after adopted resolutions asking for the appropriation necessary to carry this greatly needed improvement into effect. In the opinion of this Board, this important work should be begun immediately, and it is commended to the attention of the Legislature as essential to the placing of the institution upon the level of the best institutions of this class, both in Europe and America.

The industries of the House of Refuge are in a very good and improving condition. The girls are actively employed, in addition to their work, in making all the clothing for the institution, in finishing the stockings woven in the boys' department, and other useful work. There were 92 boys employed in knitting stockings, at the rate of about 100 dozen a day. Thirty-seven boys are at work in the cane seat shop, and sixty in the brush shop; and since the last visit, an additional shop has been started for making ladies' jackets and "nubias."

An important feature added during this year is the appointment of a supervising agent, who is charged with an oversight of indentured and discharged inmates. This new officer has been most judiciously selected, and although he has only been a few months at work, his reports already show the great practical advantage of his appointment.

The whole aspect of the House of Refuge is a very gratifying and satisfactory one, presenting a striking contrast with that which formerly characterized it. The spirit of intelligent and humane progress and reform is more and more prevalent in its counsels, and apparent in practical results; and the time is not far distant, when this important institution will fully satisfy every reasonable requirement of the most advanced philanthropy.

Western Pennsylvania Reform School, Morgantown.

August 13, 1878, visited with Colonel Bigham, manager.

The object for which this reformatory was established is diligently pursued. When the difficulties to which it has been subjected are considered,

the work it has been engaged in has been conducted with reasonable success. (For a detailed description, see report of 1877, page 23.)

Evidences of progress and improvement are everywhere visible. The grounds have been graded and leveled. Walks had to be cut, planting, both ornamental and for farming purposes, have been attended to. All this and much more in the way of improvement have been begun, and some progress made.

The farm consisting of five hundred acres of excellent land affords employment for the boys during the summer, but shops not having yet been provided, little can be supplied for them in the winter. This is a subject of deep regret, because without a system of industrial employment, it is well known its success as a reformatory cannot be expected. This is a matter which claims earnest attention from the Legislature at the present session, when it is hoped the necessary provision for the purpose will be made.

The work is gradually increasing. The number of inmates last year was 236. In September 30, 1878, 297 were under custodial care, as follows: 228 white boys, 24 colored boys, 35 white girls, 10 colored girls. Committed during the year, 163; discharged, 10.

The first class visited consisted of boys of from seven to fourteen years of age. The teachers were satisfied and hopeful. The dining-room in this house as well as the dormitory which contains fifty beds, with the exception of the latter being too crowded, were found in fair order. A class is also taught in the central building, and a third in another of the four, erected for the purpose, where the older boys are taught. The fourth will also be opened in a short time.

This institution is under the care, at this time, of Colonel G. A. Shellenger, with whose management as superintendent, the Board of Managers are entirely satisfied.

The administrative duties are conducted by one general superintendent, two officers or teachers for each division, a house-keeper, cook, butler, shoe-maker, tailor, one farmer, three teamsters. The chamber work is performed by boys under the direction of house-keepers. Supplies are purchased by a committee appointed by the board of managers. One engineer and an assistant is employed for the gas-house.

The water supply from the springs being inadequate, preparations are being made to pump water from Chartier creek, which is at convenient distance, into a basin, the intention being to have but one engineer for both gas and water-works.

The drainage, not being as effective as desirable, some changes are making to correct what is amiss in this respect.

The location of the kitchen and storage-rooms in the centre of the main building is unsightly and objectionable in several particulars, a mistake on the original, plan which is much to be regretted.

Female Department.

Located at a considerable distance from the boys' department, this department has an attractive appearance and surroundings, and is under the direction and care of a very competent lady as matron.

The house is well arranged, and is kept in excellent order. To give it a still better appearance, it will be necessary to provide additional furniture, especially on the first floor.

It is arranged with a school-room and dormitories on the two upper floors. A proper classification is carried out, the younger girls who are easily managed occupy dormitories on the second floor, and an older and more depraved class, for whom some seclusion has to be practiced, have apartments on the attic. Certain hours in the day are spent in the school, and household work and needle-work engages the attention for part of the time.

The hospital or infirmary departments have the benefit of Doctor Alexander's very competent and faithful attention. The number of cases on the sick list require some additional room and hospital equipment.

This institution is controlled by a board of managers, a majority of whom are appointed by the Governor of the State, and who are confirmed by the Senate.

Measures have been taken to convey all the property belonging to this institution to the State and place it under State control, and, in order to accomplish this object, all the counties interested in it have released their interests, excepting two, Fayette and Armstrong. It is supposed these will also fall in with the general arrangement, and thus remove the only remaining impediment to a transfer of title to the State, and thereby make it a State institution.

Working Home for Blind Men, Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia.

Visited June 25, 1878, by Commissioners Dickinson and Wells.

At the time of this visit, the institution had 30 residents, beside giving daily employment to 12 others, residing outside. The resident working-men are instructed in the various trades of broom and brush-making, cane-seating, carpet weaving, and mattress-making, and pay the sum of \$3 per week out of their earnings, for board and washing. The appropriation made by the State enables the institution to receive inmates and support them during their period of instruction in these trades. While the Commissioners are satisfied that these appropriations have been faithfully and carefully expended for the best interests of the inmates of the institution, they would recommend that they be applied more specifically to the maintenance of a definite number of such inmates as are unable to support themselves until they have acquired the ability to earn such support.

The management of a class of persons such as these is a task of no ordinary difficulty, and the superintendent, himself totally blind, has certainly exhibited a high degree of ability in conducting the affairs of the

institution. That he should not have succeeded, in all instances, in satisfying all the demands and expectations of those who, deprived of the blessings of sight, are peculiarly liable to misconception of the actions of those around them is only what might reasonably be expected. The Commissioners of this Board, jealously anxious in behalf of those defective classes who come under the care of any of our public institutions, have endeavored in this, as in other cases, to ascertain if any just cause for complaint against particular officers or general management exists. They have conversed with the inmates, without the presence or knowledge of the officers, but after patient hearings of vague and trifling complaints, have been unable to ascertain any cause for supposing that the administration of the superintendent, who, by his own blindness, is made keenly alive to the peculiar wants and troubles of his charge, has been otherwise than just and humane.

Industrial Home for Blind Women, West Philadelphia.

Visited by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson, June 25, 1878.

This quiet, but most useful charity, has gradually extended its care to the helpless applicants for its shelter, until it now has 33 women under its charge, taxing its accommodations to their utmost limits. With one or two exceptions, of extreme age and infirmity, all the inmates are industriously occupied, thus contributing to the support of the home and by over-work, in which many of them engage, providing many of their personal wants. The home is among the least ostentatious and most useful of Philadelphia's numerous charities. The managers are most desirous to extend its usefulness, either by obtaining possession of an adjoining property, or by selling that now occupied, and removing to some larger building. The aspect of the home was that of extreme neatness and careful economy, and the inmates appear to be most contented and happy. The small appropriation made by the Legislature, at its last session, has been a substantial encouragement to the managers who, as a body, are most devoted to the welfare of the family of blind women which they have gathered into their home.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ORGANIZED BY ASSOCIATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS, MAINLY SUPPORTED BY CONTRIBUTIONS OBTAINED BY THEIR EFFORTS.

These form a very numerous class, and are among the most useful in the State. They are supported by pecuniary and personal assistance derived from benevolent citizens, who devote much time and attention to the work in which they are engaged.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALS.

Philadelphia Alms-House—Insane Department.

The report of the hospital departments of this alms-house is given here. The report of the other departments will be found under the head of County Reports.

Visited October 31, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

Philadelphia's public hospital for the insane poor is still struggling with the charge of one thousand and four patients, its full legitimate capacity being seven hundred and sixty-six patients, including the wooden barracks erected three years ago. During the year preceding this visit, the strict enforcement of the policy adopted by the guardians of the poor, and fully justified by the failure to provide adequate accommodations for this destitute class of the public poor, has reduced the population from 1,280 to 1,004 of whom 474 were males, and 530 females. Recently this rule of exclusion has been partially relaxed and a few admissions of extremely necessitous cases have been made. The construction of the State Hospital for the South-Eastern District is in progress, and when completed it will afford large but not complete relief to this overcrowded institution.

A thorough inspection of the entire hospital was made, in company with the accomplished superintendent, Doctor Richardson, to whom large credit is due for the manner in which he has contended with the extraordinary difficulties of his position. Despite the dense population, consisting principally of old chronic cases, among whom careless and unclean habits largely prevail, the inspection showed a degree of cleanliness and good order which would do credit to any hospital. Out of more than one thousand patients, only about half a dozen were under any personal restraint, and about a dozen more were confined in their ordinary rooms, on account of some temporary violence or disorder. The attendants are neatly clad, and appa-

rently patient, kindly, and intelligent in the discharge of their difficult duties.

It is gratifying to this Board to hear testimony to these creditable features of the Blockley Insane Hospital, while it points out some serious faults and defects, which call for the serious consideration of the authorities of Philadelphia, and especially of those to whom the appropriation of money to the public institutions is committed. This Board desires to place each responsibility where it belongs, and to urge the prompt remedy of evils which so seriously affect a large class of the most helpless dependants upon public justice and charity, and which cannot exist without the gravest injury to the good name of a city famous throughout the country for its public charities.

The defects to which we call attention are partly within the control of the guardians of the poor, and are partly due to the failure of the city councils to provide the necessary means for the proper support of the insane poor. To this latter class belong the fact that nearly one fifth of these unfortunate men and women are *without shoes*, and that there are no means for obtaining them. And to it must also be charged the still more serious fact, that the whole supply of food for the inmates of this vast hospital is so meagre as to put it far below the standard of the most parsimonious county alms-house in the State. The nominal diet list is sufficiently impoverished in quantity and quality, but the actual daily diet is still lower in character, from sheer failure of means sufficient to purchase supplies. This Board hesitates to comment upon such painfully unpleasant facts; but it would be derelict to one of its highest duties if it did not state them, and call public attention to a system of municipal economy which thus results in nakedness and semi-starvation inflicted upon those who are already bereft of all human comfort, and who are wholly dependent, as a just charge, upon the liberal humanity of the community.

There are other defects, for which the guardians of the poor are themselves able to provide the remedy. Throughout the hospital, with the exception of the two new blocks, the bath-rooms and water-closets are in a most defective and discreditable condition. Many of the bath-rooms are covered with patches of a former zinc flooring, whose jagged edges are most dangerous to the bare feet, and under which the water lies, rotting away the wood-work beneath. The water-closets are generally out of order, in many of them there being no flow of water, the lids being unhinged, and their general condition very bad, and often very offensive. This state of things is evidently due to a want of that vigilant daily inspection of the whole water system of the hospital, for which a resident mechanic is employed, and over whom the guardians of the poor have entire control. Much repair is needed in these departments, including a re-placing of some of the broken bath-tubs, which may require special appropriations; but much can be accomplished by the proper use of the mechanical force of the institution, which, when detailed for duty in the insane department,

should be subject, for the time, to the direction of the resident physician for the purposes of needful work.

This Board does not doubt that the guardians of the poor are earnestly desirous of removing every cause of reproach from the institution, and it therefore refers again, as it has done in former reports, to the very objectionable practice of making the so-called "balls" for the patients occasion for gratifying the idle curiosity of the public. Whatever affords any reasonable amusement to these unfortunates is to be commended; but it is most unjust to them to make their helpless infirmities a laughing stock for those who have no appreciation of the untold misery which such scenes express. Influential members of the board of guardians have openly opposed the public "balls," and this Board urgently advises their discontinuance.

It is also advisable to discourage, as far as possible, the common visitation of the wards by large parties of strangers, who neither receive nor confer any good by their presence, occupying much of the time of the attendants, and often needlessly exciting some classes of the patients.

The condition of this large institution has been dwelt upon at length, because this Board appreciates the difficulties under which its management labors, and the many respects in which great success has been achieved, and desires, both by sincere encouragement and candid criticism, to aid in remedying existing defects, and in promoting, on the part of the public and of the councils of Philadelphia, a better treatment of their insane poor.

The following is the house diet list of this hospital:

Breakfast and supper—Bread and butter and tea. The allowance of butter averages four ounces per week per patient.

Dinner—Four days, beef soup; two days, mutton soup, or the soup meat, (six ounces per patient, including bone and fat.) On Sunday, mush and molasses. Bread every day.

General Hospital.

Visited October 11, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution is the general hospital department of the Philadelphia alms-house. Its full capacity is 986 beds, and there were at the time of inspection 687 patients, 266 men, 324 women, and 97 children.

While much attention is paid to the general cleanliness and discipline of this large hospital, it is, in some essential respects, much below the standard which should be maintained, in the care of the sick poor of Philadelphia. These defects are set forth in the following communication, which has been addressed to the board of guardians of the poor:

To the Board of Guardians of the Poor:

GENTLEMEN: The general hospital, in connection with the Philadelphia alms-house, has been visited and carefully inspected by a committee of the Board of Public Charities, and I desire to lay before your board some of

the results of this inspection. The general aspect of the hospital and its offices, the appearance and condition of the patients, the good order and discipline prevailing in the various departments, are all subjects of commendation and congratulation. In two or three important particulars, however, it becomes our duty to call your attention, respectfully, but earnestly, to a condition of things demanding radical improvement. The most serious of these, is the condition of the water-closets throughout the hospital. The large majority of them were found out of order, with the hinges of the seats broken, the flow of water either wholly wanting, or so slight as to be entirely insufficient, the worst occurring in the women's medical ward of the pavilions, emitting a foul odor, that must be as dangerous to the patients as it is disagreeable to all who come within its reach. We understand that a plumber is permanently employed by your board, and we beg to call attention to the manifest duty, on his part, of a constant daily attention to this vital point in all hospital administration.

We also call attention to the general uncleanly and improper use of the bath-tubs for the purpose of washing soiled clothing. Very few of the bath-tubs are fit for bathing uses, and we would strongly urge a vigorous supervision of this department of the hospital, and an insisting upon the exclusive use of the tubs for the patients, and their daily cleansing, by thorough scrubbing. In these two departments, the hospital is far below the standard of the other hospitals of Philadelphia, and needs the earnest attention of your board.

During an extended inspection of the hospitals of Philadelphia, this Board has given special attention to the subject of diet, and finds that of your hospital not only far inferior to that of any other hospital, but even to that of most of the alms-houses of Pennsylvania. We are aware that you are largely, if not absolutely, controlled, in this respect, by the appropriations of the city councils; but we would venture to recommend an urgent appeal, on your part, for such an increase of appropriation as will enable you to furnish a more generous diet to the sick and poor of Philadelphia.

In regard to the floors recently laid in some of the wards, this Board has given much attention to the best means of treating them, and, guided by the uniform testimony of all the hospital authorities of Philadelphia, which confirms our own judgment, we strongly recommend that the floors be carefully painted. We regard the painting of hospital floors as the best means of securing cleanliness, with the least use of water or soap, and therefore the best preservative of the wholesome condition of the wards. Every other hospital in Philadelphia, we believe, has its floors either oiled or painted, the preference being for the latter treatment, and the usage of your own hospital for the last thirty years, under the advice of a succession of the ablest medical advisers, confirms the general testimony. It is highly important that the wards recently re-floored should be brought into service as soon as possible, and, while we urge our own views

on the subject, we would beg to suggest that, whether they accord with your own or not, no further time should be lost in bringing the wards into use.

With much respect, I remain yours, truly,

MAHLON H. DICKINSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 12, 1878.*

The following is the house diet list referred to in this communication :

Breakfast—Bread and butter and coffee.

Dinner—Beef soup, potatoes, and one other vegetable about one half of the time. Bread.

Supper—Bread and butter and tea. The allowance of butter is one ounce.

There is a special diet, including a liberal variety of the articles usually furnished on hospital special diet. This, however, is issued upon the peculiar system of an order for each patient for whom it is prescribed, of *all the articles on the list*, it being understood that what is not consumed by the patients becomes the perquisite of the assistants, who are drawn from the out-wards, and receive no other compensation than this extra diet. It is scarcely necessary to point out the abuse to which this system easily leads, and almost insures.

This Board is satisfied that the guardians of the poor are fully ready and desirous to afford to the sick poor of Philadelphia, as to the insane poor, a wholesome and proper diet, but are restrained by the unduly limited amount of means placed at their disposal.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Eighth and Pine Streets.

Visited by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson, September 26, 1878.

This venerable institution, now in active operation for more than a century and a quarter, was carefully inspected, and presented a most satisfactory appearance in all its departments. Since the thorough renovation of the wards, two years ago, and the introduction of the fan-ventilation and other improvements, the hospital is a model of neatness and efficiency most cordially to be commended.

At the time of inspection, there were 154 patients, 102 male, and 52 female, the full capacity of the hospital being 200 beds.

One of the most gratifying features to be noted in connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital is the leading position which it has taken in regard to the employment of the trained nurses provided by the Training School of the Women's Hospital. Although these nurses have only been recently introduced, it is easy to perceive the influence of this change in the character of the nurse-service. The use of educated, intelligent and experienced nurses, such as are now graduating from the Training School of the Women's Hospital, in place of many of those so frequently to be found in the hospitals, cannot fail to have a most salutary effect in the treatment of patients. With the exception of the Orthopædic Hospital, which now employs one of these trained nurses, the Pennsylvania Hospital is alone in the excellent

example of this advanced system. As yet, these nurses are only employed in the female wards, but it is in contemplation to follow the example of the best English hospitals in introducing them throughout the wards, an experiment cordially to be approved as tending to furnish to all patients alike the kind of nursing which is to be enjoyed in the best private homes.

During the past year the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital were called upon to unite with this Board in investigating serious charges preferred by two former nurses against officers of the hospital, alleging that they had been poisoned by a systematic and protracted introduction of antimony into their food. After a thorough examination, the charges were dismissed as wholly unfounded by this Board, and the board of managers was duly notified of the conclusions arrived at.

The dispensary service of the hospital constitutes a most important part of its work, and so taxes the facilities at present in use as to have suggested the alteration of the building known as "the retreat," in the north western part of the grounds, so as to adapt it to the purposes of out-door relief. Plans have been prepared and are under consideration, and, when they are adopted, the hospital will possess one of the best dispensary establishments in the city. (These alterations have since been carried out, and the new dispensary building will be ready for service in the beginning of the new year.)

The dispensary service of this hospital is very large, and tends greatly to relieve the wards of patients. Since January 1, 1878, to September 26, the date of inspection, there were 3,521 patients treated, involving 16,422 visits.

The following is the house diet list of the Pennsylvania Hospital:

Breakfast—Bread and butter, coffee, milk.

Dinner—Soup, beef or mutton, vegetables, bread.

Supper—Bread and butter, tea, milk, frequently fruit.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Haverford Avenue.

Visited November 4 and 6, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This noble institution, which constitutes the insane department of the venerable Pennsylvania Hospital, has a capacity for 500 patients. There were in the male department 207, and in the female department 209 patients, which is about the usual average for several years past. In the former department there were 16 free patients, and in the latter, 38. The usual charge for paying patients ranges from \$9 to \$12 per week, while many patients have the advantages of special apartments and attendants, at higher rates, according to circumstances.

It is most gratifying to note, throughout this great hospital, the steady march of improvement keeping pace with the continued progress of enlightened views in the treatment of the insane. Forty years ago, the insane were lodged in the bare basement rooms, which would now be called cells, in the old hospital on Pine street. To-day, they are lodged in beau-

tiful and airy wards, brightly carpeted, profusely adorned with choice pictures and engravings, the walls painted with cheerful tints, the parlors furnished with musical instruments and other means of entertainment, and the whole appointment of the hospital adapted to make the patient happy and comfortable. The contrast is a striking and most gratifying one. During the past year, both departments have had large portions repainted, and in doing so, care has been taken to enliven the interior of the wards and rooms by the introduction of bright tints, which has been done with much taste and good effect. Work-rooms have been successfully established in both departments, in which the patients amuse and occupy themselves with wood-sawing, turning and carving, and have already produced a large amount of very beautiful work. Throughout the whole institution, the utmost neatness, cleanliness and good order prevails, while the aspect of the patients was uniformly quiet and comfortable, even in the most excited wards. Not more than one or two were under any bodily restraint, and not a half a dozen in both departments were confined to their rooms.

After all has been done that humanity can prompt, ingenuity devise, and expenditure provide for the insane, there must still remain considerable classes to whom any hospital life must be continually marked with caprice, weariness and discontent. But under enlightened and humane management, such as is everywhere manifest in the Pennsylvania Hospital, this fact will always serve as a stimulus to higher effort to mitigate, as far as possible, this greatest of all human calamities, the loss of reason.

In the case of this hospital, it is to be borne in mind, as a special element of well deserved commendation, that the female department is now ranked among the older American insane hospitals, having been erected nearly forty years ago, and long before the adoption of many of the appliances and conveniences common to more modern hospitals.

The following are the house diet lists, for the two departments, whose organizations are, in this respect, entirely independent of each other:

Male Department.

Breakfast—Every day: Bread and butter, coffee, tea, chocolate, or milk, oatmeal, mush, and milk for all who desire it. On Sunday: Beefsteak and fried mush, or roast potatoes. Monday: Sausage and scrapple, and fried or roast potatoes. Tuesday: Mutton chops, or milk toast and eggs, corn bread. Wednesday: Fresh fish, roast or fried potatoes. Thursday: Beefsteak, fried mush, or roast potatoes. Friday: Veal cutlets, roast or fried potatoes. Saturday; Pork chops or omelette, fried or roast potatoes.

Dinner—Bread and butter, three vegetables, pickles, every day. Sunday: Soup or roast beef, pie, and cheese. Monday: Soup or mutton. Tuesday: Soup or poultry, and cranberries; rice pudding. Wednesday: Soup or roast beef, pie, and cheese. Thursday: Soup or veal; dessert.

Friday: Soup or poultry, or cold boiled ham, and fish; dessert. Saturday: Soup, or roast, or stewed beef; apples. (Soup and meat are alternated between the different wards.)

Supper—Bread and butter, tea, coffee, and milk, every day. Sunday: Cake and stewed pears. Monday: Buns and stewed apples to south side. Tuesday: Stewed peaches or prunes, with broiled ham to one ward. Wednesday: Buns and roast apples to south side. Thursday: Stewed pears. Friday: Stewed apples. Saturday: oysters.

Female Department.

Breakfast—Beefsteak, 3 days; mutton chops, 1 day; fresh fish 1 day; ham or sausage and scrapple, 1 day; eggs and fried potatoes, 1 day; coffee, tea, chocolate, milk, bread and butter, oatmeal mush, every day.

Dinner—Roast beef, 3 days; stewed beef, 1 day; roast mutton, 1 day; poultry, 1 day; roast veal, 1 day; three vegetables, bread and butter, milk, fruit, or pastry, or milk dessert, every day.

Supper—Bread and butter and toast, canned or stewed fruit, or cold meat, tea, coffee, chocolate, and milk, every day; warm rolls, 1 evening; stewed oysters, 1 evening.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Lehigh Avenue.

Visited by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson, September 27, 1878.

This fine building is now completed, by the addition of its eastern wing, and is capable of accommodating 250 beds. The old wing has been temporarily vacated, for renovation, and the patients occupy the centre and the east wing. There were 117 patients at the time of inspection—73 men and 44 women and children, of whom 107 were free.

With the exception of one or two of the minor offices, in the basement, the hospital was found in its usual excellent condition of cleanliness and good order. The wards are roomy and well ventilated, and the appearance of the patients most satisfactory.

A large dispensary service is furnished by this hospital, the various medical and surgical specialties being treated in separate offices. The number of dispensary "visits," from January 1, 1878, up to the date of the inspection, was 16,139, and the prescriptions 19,215, all free. The usefulness of this, as of other hospitals, is largely to be estimated by this outdoor relief, rather than by the number of patients occupying its beds.

The following is the house diet list of the hospital:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, or molasses, cold meat, hash, or eggs.

Dinner—Bread, boiled or roast beef, corned beef, and mutton, alternately; fish on Fridays, potatoes and one other vegetable.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, cheese three times a week.

About one half of the patients are usually on "special diet," which includes mutton chops, chicken, eggs, oysters, beefsteak, beef tea, and es-

sence, farina, corn starch, rice, milk, porter, wine, brandy, whisky, and milk-punch.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard Avenue.

Visited October 8, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

St. Joseph's Hospital was completed last year, by the addition of the east wing, and has now a capacity of 200 beds. At the time of visiting, there was 60 male and 30 female patients, of whom 23 were free, 20 paying small sums on account of their support, and 47 paying the regular charges, which range from \$7 to \$15 per week. The hospital is under the care of 15 of the sisters of St. Joseph, by whom all the departments are conducted, including the dispensing of medicines, with the aid of a small hired force. The hospital was thoroughly inspected and found in admirable condition throughout, the wards and various offices all being in the best possible order. A large number of cases of alcoholism are treated at this hospital, and it is worthy of notice and commendation that these troublesome cases are successfully managed without resort to bodily restraints of any kind.

Since the completion of the east wing, the grounds have been neatly laid out, and are much frequented in pleasant weather by convalescent patients.

University Hospital.

Visited October 2, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The capacity of the University Hospital, in its present state, with its centre and one wing complete, is 130 beds, of which 37 beds were occupied at the time of the visit, by 28 male and 9 female patients. Of these 24 were free, and 13 paying patients, the charge ranging from 90 cents for government cases to \$3 50 for private rooms and special attendance. Nine nurses are employed, 5 male and 4 female. While the patients are comfortably cared for and are receiving the advantage of the best medical and surgical skill, there was an evident need of more thorough attention to that strict neatness in matters of house-keeping to be expected in all hospitals, and especially in one so prominent as that connected with the University of Pennsylvania. In the ward dining-rooms and the general kitchen, particularly, a great improvement is possible and easily attainable. The laundry is very inadequately furnished for the work required even by the present small number of patients, scarcely any of the modern laundry improvements being in use.

The dispensary service of this hospital covers a large field, and is subdivided among the principal medical and surgical specialties, each in charge of competent physicians. About 8,000 cases were treated last year, and it is estimated that the number for 1878, will reach 10,000.

The University Hospital affords one of the best diet lists in Philadelphia. The following is its regular house diet :

Breakfast—Coffee and bread and butter, mush, twice a week, meat-hash twice, fish twice, liver once.

Dinner—Bean or rice soup, once, beef or mutton soup with vegetables, six days, roast beef, once, beef or mutton stew, once, boiled beef, once, mutton, twice, baked pork and beans, once, fish, once, bread and potatoes, every day, with one other vegetable, four days.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, stewed fruit or cheese, molasses.

Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Locust Street, above Tenth Street.

Visited October 1, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This new hospital, at the close of its first year of occupation, was found in an admirable condition of appointment and general efficiency. The best modern hospital improvements have been most liberally provided, and the disadvantages of its location have been counteracted by a thorough system of heating and ventilation, and a careful attention to all the hygienic requirements of the inmates. Throughout the entire buildings, the inspection showed great attention to cleanliness and neatness on the part of the officers and their subordinates, and every proper provision for the comfort and welfare of the patients.

There were 35 patients, 33 male and 2 female. The capacity of the hospital is 125 beds, of which 16 beds are endowed with the sum of \$5,000 each. There were 10 free and 25 paying patients. The rate of charge in the wards is \$1 per day, and in the private rooms, of which there are ten, from \$2 to \$3 per week, according to circumstances.

The dispensary service is provided for in a series of convenient apartments adapted to the different specialties, and has covered from September 17, 1877, when it began, to September 30, 1878, 21,700 "visits," and was averaging about 120 "visits" daily, at the time of inspection. Medicines are furnished gratis to those unable to pay.

This fine hospital, perhaps, the most complete in all its appointments in the State, was erected at a cost, including ground, building, and furniture, of \$188,000. The Legislature, at its last session appropriated \$100,000, which is to be applied, when received, as an endowment fund.

The following is the house diet list of the Jefferson Hospital:

Breakfast—Tea, coffee, or milk, white and brown bread and butter, every day. Sunday: beef hash. Monday: mush. Tuesday: rice cooked with stock. Wednesday: codfish and potatoes. Thursday: hominy with stock or gravy. Friday: fish hash or codfish stewed in milk. Saturday: baked potatoes.

Dinner—White and brown bread. Sunday: mutton broth, cold meat, potato, and no other vegetable, baked Indian pudding or baked apples, and sage. Monday: mutton stew with vegetables, potatoes, boiled or baked rice and milk. Tuesday: soup and meat, potatoes, boiled or baked pudding. Wednesday: stewed beef with vegetable, potatoes, grits or hominy. Thursday: roast or boiled mutton, or rice cooked in stock, with tomatoes

and meat, potatoes, tapioca pudding. Friday: soup, fresh fish, potatoes, or fresh fish chowder, bread pudding. Saturday: roast beef, potatoes, and other vegetables, boiled or baked rice.

Supper—Tea and bread with ginger-bread, stewed fruit, cheese, alternately.

St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford Avenue and Palmer Street.

Visited November 5, 1878, by Commissioner Dickinson.

This hospital is under the charge of eighteen of the Sisters of the St. Francis, no hired servants being employed. It had, at the time of inspection, 82 patients, its full capacity being 85 beds, all of which are usually full. It is the only hospital in Philadelphia ordinarily taxed to its full capacity. Of the 82 patients 70 were on the free list, which is about the usual annual average. The hospital was in excellent condition of cleanliness and good order, and the patients were well and comfortably lodged. Five hundred and twenty-four patients have been treated in their hospital from January 1 to November 5, 1878, and 5,000 prescriptions compounded by the apothecary, who is one of the sisters. It is in contemplation to erect a new hospital on South Broad street, retaining the present one for accident and other recent cases.

The dispensary service of St. Mary's Hospital is large and efficient. The whole number of "visits," from January 1 to November 19, 1878, (the date to which the return is made up,) was 7,766. New patients treated 3,341. Medicines are not furnished, but only advice and prescription.

The following is the house diet list of this hospital:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread, and butter, hash twice a week, scrapple once, lamb chops and buckwheat cakes once, beef-steak twice, eggs and cheese once.

Dinner—Soup five days, lamb once, roast beef twice, corned beef once, fish once, roast mutton once, veal once, potatoes and one or more other vegetables, and bread daily. Sundays, in addition, sourkrout and flannel cakes.

Supper—Bread and butter, tea, with cold fresh or corned beef, mutton or sausage, stewed apples, mush. Milk is allowed at breakfast and supper, in place of coffee or tea, if desired.

Presbyterian Hospital, Thirty-ninth Street and Powelton Avenue.

Visited October 10, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

With the completion of the new female surgical ward, the capacity of this hospital is 90 beds. At the time of inspection, there were 59 patients—23 male and 31 female. With a single exception, all were on the free list.

The hospital was found in an excellent condition of cleanliness, good order, and general efficiency. Its two wings, for surgical cases, are admirably contrived illustrations of the pavilion system, and contain every appliance for the comfort and best treatment of the patients. The inspection.

tion was made, as is the practice of this Board, without previous notice, but all the departments, the kitchens, lavatories, water-closets, and other offices, which are generally found to be good indices of hospital management, as well as the wards, were in the best order. The new surgical ward for women went into operation June 1, 1878. It is a beautiful structure, erected by special contributions, at a cost of about \$20,000 for 28 beds. There is, perhaps, an excess of brilliant decoration of the ward, which does not entirely harmonize with its use for nervous and restless patients. The beds of this ward are the best we have yet seen in hospital use in Philadelphia, the frames being made of continuous lengths of bent iron pipe, with wire wove bottoms, which can be stretched, when they become slack, by a simple contrivance.

The dispensary service of this hospital, since January 1, 1878, has treated 3,218 "visits," or 1,522 cases.

The following is the house diet list of the Presbyterian Hospital:

Breakfast—Tea or coffee, bread and butter, milk, roast meat, potatoes.

Dinner—Roast beef, occasionally corned beef, potatoes, and one other vegetable in season, bread. Dessert, corn starch or oat meal.

Supper—Tea or coffee, bread and butter, and generally milk.

There is also a liberal special diet prescribed by the physician.

The Woman's Hospital, North College Avenue.

Visited October 17, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The Woman's Hospital continues, under the admirable management of its resident physician, Doctor Anna E. Broomall, to prosecute its peculiar work with great efficiency, and by methods which are deserving of the highest approbation. At the time of inspection, there were 23 patients, of whom 3 were paying and 20 free. The rates of charge are from \$5 to \$8 per week. The capacity of the hospital, at present, is 32 beds, which will be increased to 72 beds, on the completion of the "maternity wing," now nearly ready for use. During the past season, the lower floor of the new wing was in use, but was necessarily abandoned during the progress of work on the second floor, which the managers have been enabled to finish by the liberal gift of one of Philadelphia's generous citizens. All parts of the hospital were found, as at former visits, scrupulously neat and clean, and the wards wore the pleasant, cheerful aspect, so essential to the right treatment of the sick.

The new "maternity ward," erected by the partial aid of the State, was carefully inspected. It is a handsome, substantial, fire-proof building, arranged for the treatment of its patients in separate rooms, and most admirably contrived in all its appliances. Its third floor awaits a further appropriation from the State of a few thousand dollars, and when completed it will constitute, at a very moderate cost, less than \$25,000, the best lying-in hospital in Pennsylvania, if not in the country.

The training school for nurses is a most important part of the work of this hospital. It is furnishing to the hospitals and homes of Philadelphia

a desideratum long seriously felt, and now being supplied in a manner most creditable and satisfactory. At the time of inspection, there were 18 thoroughly trained nurses, of whom there were 8 nursing in private families, 4 in the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1 at the Orthopædic Hospital, and 5 in the Woman's Hospital. The enterprise that is thus training and sending out a class of professional nurses, who have passed the ordeal of two years of the best practical instruction, under the most accomplished teachers and with great special advantages, is worthy of the highest praise and the most cordial encouragement, both by the citizens of Philadelphia and by the hospitals generally, in which the services of these nurses will be of the utmost value.

The dispensary service of this hospital is a large and useful branch of its operations. Since January 1, 1878, there had been 3,608 new cases treated, and 14,272 prescriptions given. About ten per cent. of the cases pay 25 cents per visit, for treatment and medicine, and the remainder are entirely free.

The following is the house diet list of the Woman's Hospital:

Breakfast—Coffee and tea, white and brown bread and butter, daily. Sunday and Thursday: beefsteak, tomatoes. Monday: hash and salt meat, fried potatoes. Tuesday: beefsteak, tomatoes, hot brown rolls. Wednesday: mutton chops, fried mush, tomatoes. Friday: mackerel, salt meat, fried potatoes. Saturday: mutton chops, hot brown rolls.

Dinner—Bread and butter, two or three vegetables, pickles, daily. Sunday: cold roast beef, rice pudding. Monday: roast mutton. Tuesday: fried ham and fresh meat or stew, tea and coffee. Wednesday: roast beef. Thursday: corned beef. Friday: boiled fish or oysters, stewed or scalloped; cocoa and tea. Saturday: beef soup. On Thursday and Saturday: pies, puddings, or fruit.

Supper—Tea, milk, cold meat, or cheese, fruit, bread and butter. On Monday: mush.

Jewish Hospital, Olney Road.

Visited October 9, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This hospital, while among the smaller institutions of its class, has always maintained a prominent position, on account of its excellent appointments and general good management. Its capacity is 40 beds, and, at the time of the visit, had 28 patients—15 male, and thirteen female—all of whom were on the free list, except one. The charges at this hospital range from \$5 to \$15 per week, according to the means of the patient, and the character of accommodation.

The hospital was carefully inspected, in company with its excellent superintendent, Doctor Schapringer, and found in its usual neat and orderly condition, with the exception of its water-closets, some of which are in a very defective state, requiring immediate and radical treatment. (The principal defects, here alluded to, have been remedied, since attention was called to them by the Board.) The hospital is furnished with

electric indicators, connecting all the principal departments with the resident physicians office, and with a convenient fire escape, communicating directly with the wards.

During the last year, a new and beautiful addition has been made to the hospital, in the form of a handsome dispensary building, erected by the husband and father of the late Mrs. Matilda Adler Loeb in memory, and bearing the name of that lady. The dispensary had only been open since September 9; but in that short time, and before its existence is yet generally known, 70 cases have been treated, medicine being supplied gratuitously. With the increase of population, and the wider knowledge of its benefits, this memorial dispensary will, doubtless, prove of great value to that section of the city.

The following is the house diet list of the Jewish Hospital:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, and one of the following: eggs, rice fritters, fried potatoes, mush and molasses, hot cakes, toast, fried bread, cinnamon buns, apple cake, cheese cake, stewed fruits, cheese.

Dinner—Soup, varied every day; stewed beef, mutton, or veal; on holidays, poultry; potatoes, and one or two other vegetables in season; fresh fruit, pickles, pepper sauce, and catsup; on holidays, pie.

Supper—Tea or coffee, bread and butter, with either potatoes, rice, custard or bread pudding, rice, or mush and milk, salt fish, roast apples, gruel, pancakes, doughnuts, lump cheese, butter milk, *schupfnudels*, &c. On holidays, salmon or halibut.

Wills Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

Visited October 16, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This hospital, for diseases of the eye and ear, is one of the city trusts, established, 1833, by the will of James Wills.

The average number of resident patients is 70; but the principal work of the hospital is done by its clinical service, which is under the charge of a staff comprising several of the most distinguished surgeons in Philadelphia. Since January 1, 1878, 3,976 cases had been treated, most of them requiring frequent visits, and the most skillful attention. The institution was in generally excellent condition, the wards, kitchen, and other offices evincing the highest attention to cleanliness and good order. A more commodious laundry is much needed, and the attention of the committee of the directors of city trust, in charge of the hospital, has been called to the defective construction of the water-closets in the two new wards, and also to some dilapidation in the old buildings, which has since been repaired. The patients are comfortably lodged and well fed. The following is the house diet list:

Breakfast—Tea and coffee, bread and butter, hash and corned beef alternately; on Friday, eggs.

Dinner—Sunday: roast beef; Monday: stewed beef; Tuesday and Thursday: mutton soup and mutton; Wednesday: corned beef and cabbage; Fri-

day: fish; Saturday: beef soup and beef. Bread, potatoes, and other vegetables daily. Rice and barley freely used in soups.

Supper—Bread and butter and tea.

Homœopathic Hospital, Cuthbert Street.

Visited October 15, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The capacity of this hospital is 50 beds. At the time of inspection, there were 16 patients—8 male and 8 female; 11 were on the free list, and 5 on the pay list, the latter paying from \$3 to \$6 per week. The charge for private rooms is \$15 per week.

On a former occasion, this Board had occasion to criticise the extremely untidy condition of this hospital, and it is, therefore, a pleasant duty to record the effect of that criticism in a great improvement throughout the institution. It labors under great architectural defects, a very imperfect supply of water, and extremely limited resources; but with these serious disadvantages, a vigorous effort to make the best of them has resulted in a most creditably clean, neat, and cheerful appearance of the wards, although necessarily destitute of many things which every good hospital should possess. What has been accomplished with such limited means should encourage and stimulate those interested in homœopathy to more liberal and vigorous efforts to put this hospital on a better foundation.

The following is the house diet list of this hospital:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, eggs, or mutton chops, and occasionally fried potatoes.

Dinner—Tea or milk, roast beef or mutton, potatoes, bread and butter; on Fridays, fish or oysters.

Supper—Tea and milk, bread and butter, stewed fruits.

Frankford Insane Asylum.

Visited October 21, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This venerable institution is one of the oldest hospitals in the United States, devoted specially to the treatment of the insane. It is under the direction of the Society of Friends, but receives patients irrespective of denominational distinction. At the time of inspection, there were 91 patients, 45 male, and 46 females, paying from \$8 50, to \$12 per week, and \$30 per week for private rooms and special attendance. The asylum was as full as its proper capacity permits. Plans are under consideration for a moderate enlargement of the building, which, if carried out, will place the kitchen and dining-rooms outside of the main building, and afford room for about 25 more patients.

A careful inspection was made with most satisfactory results. Much the larger portion of the patients were in the open air, one ward being entirely empty, and others almost so. Only one patient occupied the most "excited" ward on the male side, and only one or two patients were under any personal restraint. The wards, bath-rooms, water-closets, and other offices

were in an admirable condition of cleanliness and good order, and the entire institution indicated the highest degree of good administration. Important improvements were in progress in the female wing which will add much to the cheerfulness of the rooms in the end wards.

The following is the house diet list of the Frankford Asylum:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, hash or fried potatoes, mackerel or herring, stewed fruit.

Dinner—Sunday: roast beef. Monday: corned beef. Tuesday: roast mutton. Wednesday: roast beef. Thursday: stewed beef. Friday: boiled fresh fish. Saturday: roast beef, or oysters in season. Daily, bread and three vegetables. *Dessert*—cornstarch, farina, fruit in season, rice pudding, &c.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, ginger-cakes or tea buns once or twice a week, stewed or canned fruit, and occasionally cheese and cold meats.

German Hospital, Girard Avenue.

Visited October 8, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

At the time of its inspection, this hospital contained 26 patients—17 male and 9 female. Among the number, were 10 Russian sailors, from the Russian man-of-war then lying at Philadelphia. The capacity of the hospital is 125 beds. There were 4 free patients, the remainder paying from \$3 to \$8 per week. All departments of this hospital were found in excellent condition, a spotless cleanliness characterizing not only its wards, but its kitchen, pantries, store-rooms, and, indeed, the entire institution. With extremely limited means, good management and a proper sense of duty, and perhaps of pride, have succeeded in keeping the German Hospital abreast of the leading hospitals of the city, as a neat, comfortable, and efficient resort for the sick. It is a good illustration of the truth that poverty and cleanliness need not quarrel.

The dispensary service of this hospital is kept in active operation; 2,183 visits had been made since January 1, 1878, the medicines being furnished at cost, when patients are unable to procure them at the drug-store.

The following is the general house diet of the German Hospital:

Breakfast—Tea or coffee, bread and butter, with hot meat.

Dinner—Soup and soup meat, beef, mutton, veal, corned beef or pork, potatoes and one other vegetable, bread and butter; fish on Friday.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, meat or eggs, stewed fruit.

Lunch—Three times daily; milk-punch, beef tea, &c.

Special diet—Porter, beer, milk, whisky, wine, milk-punch, beef tea, eggs.

Preston Retreat, Hamilton Street.

Visited October 16, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This is a lying-in hospital, established under the will of Doctor Preston, and receives respectable married women. It has a capacity for 30 beds, of

which 17 were occupied at the time of inspection. With the exception of the upper floor, which is very imperfectly lighted and ventilated, and is not occupied by the sick, the accommodations are all good, and the condition of the institution as to cleanliness and good order is satisfactory. The nurses are experienced and intelligent, and the institution is under the superintendence of a resident physician enjoying a high reputation in the specialty of the diseases of women and children. It is a source of regret that an institution, well endowed and capable of so much usefulness, does not reach larger numbers of the class for whom it is designed.

Germantown Hospital.

Visited October 25, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This hospital reflects much credit on the philanthropic enterprise of the citizens of the Twenty-second ward. It is a pavilion building, modeled essentially on the plan of the new wings of the Presbyterian Hospital, and although on a small scale, accommodating twenty-six beds, is furnished with almost all of the best hospital appliances, and is in most creditable good order. There were 8 male and 5 female patients, under the charge of a resident physician and two nurses, and the whole appearance of the wards and officers indicated much intelligent care in preventing any deterioration of the condition of the hospital.

A considerable dispensary service is attached to the hospital work.

The following is the house diet list of the Germantown Hospital:

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, oatmeal or grits, daily; beefsteak, once; hash, three days; ham, once; mackerel, once; meat, once.

Dinner—Roast beef, once; fresh fish, once; mutton, once; cold roast beef, once; beefsteak, once; soup, twice; two vegetables, daily; and dessert of corn starch, mush, bread, rice, or tapioca pudding.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, cheese, herring, stewed fruit, milk toast, or cold meat, and cakes.

Children's Hospital, Twenty-second Street, below Walnut Street.

Visited October 22, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The capacity of the Children's Hospital is estimated at 55 beds, of which 48 were occupied at the time of inspection. Some of the wards were in the hands of the painters, but the occupied wards and all other parts of the hospital were in their accustomed neat and orderly condition. The institution is now in its twenty-third year, and has seventeen of its beds supported by perpetual or annual endowment. The patients are supported most comfortably, at a cost of about 54 cents a day. There are seven nurses employed, together with a resident physician and matron, and the appearance of the children indicates the kindest and most judicious treatment. During the summer months, many of them were sent to the "Sea Shore House," at Atlantic City, and others to the pleasant Hospital of the Good Shepherd, at Radnor.

A large dispensary service is rendered at the Children's Hospital, by a board of excellent surgeons and physicians.

The house diet list of this hospital is, of course, very simple, but abundant in quantity and of good quality, as follows :

Breakfast and Supper—Bread and milk.

Dinner—Beef and mutton alternately, potatoes, and generally one other vegetable, bread. On Sunday, rice pudding or stewed fruit.

Special diet is also furnished as required.

Pennsylvania Homœopathic Children's Hospital, Forty-third and Oregon Streets.

Visited October 28, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This hospital was opened April, 1877, and has a capacity of 25 beds. It is established in a former private mansion, which has been skillfully adapted to its present uses. There were 18 patients—12 boys and 6 girls, of whom 10 were free, and 8 paying from \$1 to \$5 per week, according to circumstances. The hospital is in charge of a resident physician, Doctor Nelson, and three nurses, and while lacking many of the appliances of a regular hospital building, these are largely supplied by the intelligence and devotion which are making the best of existing circumstances.

There is a dispensary service connected with the hospital, which has treated, since January 1, 1878, to the time of inspection, 912 new cases, and issued 4,721 prescriptions.

The house diet list of the hospital is as follows :

Breakfast—Bread and butter, milk, oatmeal or mush.

Dinner—Bread, beef, mutton or fish, potatoes, and one other vegetable.

Dessert—Rice or bread pudding and milk.

Tea—Bread and butter and milk, stewed or preserved fruit.

Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Eighth and Poplar Streets.

Visited November 5, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution was opened in June, 1877, and now contains 6 patients, with a capacity of 30 beds. All the patients are free. The charge for pay patients is \$3 per week. The hospital is under the charge of a resident physician and matron, and is in good order throughout, the only disadvantages being those inseparable from the occupation for hospital purposes of a building not intended for such use.

The dispensary service of this hospital is quite extensive for a newly established institution. Since June, 1877, there have been 2,994 cases, and 7,767 prescriptions. The medicines are free.

The following is the house diet list of this hospital :

Breakfast—Bread and butter, milk, beef or mutton, oat-meal.

Dinner—Beef, mutton or lamb, with two or three vegetables. *Dessert*—

Tapioca, corn starch, rice pudding, bread pudding, or fruit in season.

Supper—Bread and butter, milk.

St. Christopher's Hospital, 132 Diamond Street.

Visited November 5, 1878, by Commissioner Dickinson.

This little hospital for children, had 6 patients, with a capacity for 8 beds. It was in neat and clean condition. Its principal work is done during the

summer months at Atlantic City, at the Sea Shore House, an admirable sanitarium for children which receives the sick from other city hospitals and institutions, as well as other sick children, and makes admirable provision for them. St. Christopher's has an office for dispensary service at 552 East Dauphin street.

Orthopaedic Hospital, Seventeenth and Summer Streets.

Visited October 16, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This interesting hospital for the treatment of deformities and nervous diseases has now been in operation for ten years, and is accomplishing great good in its special field of service. It has a capacity of 30 beds, and had 17 patients when visited. It had only recently re-opened, after the summer vacation, and was not yet quite up to its average number of patients. Eight of the patients were free. Private rooms and special attendance are furnished at from \$15 to \$30 per week. This hospital has one of the trained nurses from the Woman's Hospital, and other good nurses beside. It is in admirable order throughout, and the success attained by its work, both in kind and amount, calls for the generous aid of the people of Philadelphia to enable the managers to enlarge their accommodations, and adapt them more perfectly to their important uses.

State Hospital for Women and Infants, 1718 Filbert Street.

Visited October 15, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The peculiar work of this hospital is the care of women who are not entitled to admission to the Preston Retreat or other lying in charities, by reason of their being unmarried. Applicants are only received for their first confinement, and only when free from all contagious disease. The hospital was opened in 1873, in the face of much natural misgiving and criticism, and up to this time has treated 326 cases, 85 of which have been admitted since January 1, 1878. Only four deaths have occurred since the opening of the hospital, and but one of these as a direct result of confinement. The average residence of patients is 47 days, and the average cost \$28 75. There were 9 patients in the hospital, and a capacity of 16 beds. The appearance of the building throughout was clean and orderly, and there was every indication of kind and proper treatment of the inmates. The hospital is managed by a board of intelligent and human gentlemen, who have devoted themselves to a form of charity requiring a high degree of wise discrimination, and experience to prevent the kind of abuse which such a institution otherwise conducted would be sure to promote. Its purposes are pure and humane, and it has, undoubtedly, accomplished its desired ends in the cases of many young women who have been saved from the fatal after consequences of a first mis-step by its merciful intervention.

Howard Hospital, No. 1518 Lombard Street.

Visited October 22, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This hospital is devoted, exclusively, to an extensive dispensary ser-

vice, and has now been in operation for about twenty-five years. Since its foundation, in 1853, 141,913 patients have been treated up to the time of this visit; the number since January 1, 1878, being 5,706 patients, or 15,050 prescriptions. The hospital is furnished with a full medical and surgical staff, and supplies its medicines free of charge. It is a noteworthy fact that the apothecary department, as at St. Joseph's and the Woman's Hospital, is wholly administered by trained female assistants. The annual cost of this large service is less than \$3,000, and the estimated cost of each visit and prescription, last year, was 11 cents. It has a permanent fund, amounting to \$7,572 69, and is otherwise dependent wholly upon voluntary contributions.

Charity Hospital, 1832 Hamilton Street.

Visited October 16, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This hospital was established in 1858, and is devoted, exclusively, to a dispensary practice, in a closely populated section of the city. It is in charge of a full staff of physicians and surgeons, and is supported, almost wholly, by voluntary annual contributions, its only endowment being a small fund, producing about \$500 income. Since January 1, 1878, to the date of visit, there had been 3,350 "visits," about four fifths of which were free, the remainder paying small sums for treatment and medicine. A moderate increase of the present small income of the Charity Hospital would enable it to extend its usefulness to a much larger number of beneficiaries.

Mission Hospital for Women, 515 South Eighth Street.

This hospital and dispensary is situated in the lower part of Philadelphia, and for the last four years, has done a most important work in furnishing medical advice and treatment to a large class of white and colored women and children, beside frequently supplying food and clothing to extremely destitute cases. During the present year, up to December 1, 2,100 patients, averaging two visits each, have been treated at the hospital, and over 700 patients, averaging four visits each, have been visited at their homes. Owing to extremely limited means, very few patients, 46 in three years, have been received into the house. No salaried officers are employed, and only one paid domestic. The Mission Hospital is situated in one of the most impoverished and destitute parts of Philadelphia, and is deserving of generous support.

The following summary of the capacity of the hospitals of Philadelphia, as compared with the number of beds occupied at the time of the annual inspection of this Board, is of much interest and value, as affording a practical demonstration of the superabundance of hospital accommodation now provided in that city. With 1,129 beds empty, for want of means to support more patients, this Board would urge upon the public mind the important fact that Philadelphia *needs no more hospitals*, at least so far as general hospitals are concerned. The need is for such liberal endowment

by her public-spirited and benevolent people as will make the present hospitals fully efficient. The superabundant capacity at the time of inspection was equal to more than *five hospitals of the size of the Pennsylvania Hospital*, and the argument and the appeal involved in this fact are too obvious to need extended elaboration. Philadelphia needs larger hospital funds, but no more hospitals.

	Bed capacity.	Beds occupied.
General Hospital, (Blockley,)	986	687
Pennsylvania Hospital,	200	154
Do. do. insane department,	500	416
St. Joseph's Hospital,	250	117
University Hospital,	130	37
Jefferson Hospital,	125	35
St. Mary's Hospital,	85	82
Presbyterian Hospital,	90	59
Woman's Hospital,	32	23
Jewish Hospital,	40	28
Wills' Hospital,	70	70
Homœopathic Hospital,	50	16
Frankford Insane Asylum,	91	91
German Hospital,	125	26
Preston Retreat,	30	17
Germantown Hospital,	26	13
Children's Hospital,	55	48
Pennsylvania Homœopathic, (children's,)	25	18
Children's Homœopathic Hospital,	30	6
St. Christopher's Hospital,	8	6
Orthopœdic Hospital,	30	17
State Hospital for Women,	16	9
	<hr/> 3,194	<hr/> 2,065
Total empty beds, 1,129.		

ERRATUM.

In above table, the fourth line should read "Episcopal Hospital, 250, 117," and the fifth line, "St. Joseph's Hospital, 200, 90." The totals are correct.

and especially of its great hospital service, of which a comprehensive view is presented in the present report, together with the results of inspections of many of the miscellaneous institutions. Those not visited during the past season will be visited during the coming year, their very

large number rendering an annual visitation of the whole of them impracticable.

The Old Men's Home, Thirty-Eight and Baring Streets.

Visited October 24, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution contains 47 inmates; old men of reduced circumstances, for whom a comfortable home is provided upon the payment of an entrance fee ranging from \$150 to \$500, according to the age of the applicant, who must be at least 60 years old. Of the present number of inmates 13 are over 80 years, and most of the others are over 70 years.

The managers are now fitting up the third floor for occupation, and expect, when their funds allow, to accommodate about 75 inmates. The home was found in a satisfactory condition, due allowance being made for the work now in progress. The rooms occupied by the inmates are pleasant and comfortable, and there is every appearance of a conscientious attention on the part of the officers in charge to the welfare of their aged and, in some cases, infirm and helpless charge.

The Lutheran Orphan Home and Asylum, Germantown.

Visited October 25, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution, which is conducted under the auspices of the Lutheran Church, contains fifty-nine boys, 36 girls, 5 men, and 18 women, the men and women being lodged in two separate buildings on the premises. The orphan home proper is a large four story building, badly constructed and now much out of repair, and quite inadequate for the proper accommodation of more than 80 children at the extreme limit. The demands of charity do not warrant the over-crowding of such institutions, a policy which is adverse to both the physical and moral welfare of the children. There has been much done by the present management and resident officers to improve upon the former condition of the institution, and so far as the personal appearance of the children is concerned, these efforts have met with gratifying success. But very much remains to be done, both as to the building and its general appointments and discipline, before this home reaches the standard of cleanliness, good order and general efficiency now commonly exhibited by kindred institutions in Philadelphia. This Board has addressed the management in a communication, setting forth these suggestions, and has received cordial assurances that vigorous efforts will be made to remedy the defects alluded to.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, Girard and Belmont Avenues.

Visited October 28, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This useful institution affords a comfortable home to 20 aged colored men and 67 women. They are admitted on an entrance fee of \$100, and range from 60 years upward to 103 years. The home is a substantial and handsome edifice, but needs considerable renovation, especially in its bath-rooms and water-closets, which are much out of repair. During the

past season, an important improvement has been made by the addition of an iron fire-escape, and also an additional iron inside stairway. The home is frequently visited by its managers, and is wholly dependent for support upon voluntary charitable contributions.

Union Home for Old Ladies, Forty-eighth Street and Lancaster Avenue.

Visited October 28, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This home contains 33 inmates, who are admitted at a charge of from \$200 to \$500 dollars, according to the accommodation afforded. Inmates are not admitted under 60 years of age. A few of the inmates occupy separate rooms, but there are generally two or three inmates in the rooms, which, however, are large, airy, and not over-crowded. The home is thoroughly neat and clean, and the inmates generally expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with their accommodation. The present family is as large as it should be with the existing room.

Southern Home for Destitute Children, Twelfth and Fitzwater Streets.

Visited October 29, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This Home, which is among the most useful of its class in Philadelphia, is now in its twenty-ninth year, and contained at the time of its inspection 100 boys and 10 girls. Their ages range from three to about twelve years. Fifteen of the children pay \$1 25 per week, and the remainder are free. There is a good school under two competent teachers, the youngest children being in charge of a nurse in a separate department of the Home. The dormitories are supplied with comfortable, clean beds, and are not overcrowded with the present population of the house. Much attention is paid to the health and personal cleanliness of the children, and the whole institution, with the exception of one or two points, which are about undergoing repair, and some of the water-closets which needed repair, was in a most satisfactory condition, considering the extremely limited means at the control of the management.

Shelter for Colored Orphans, Haverford and Forty-fourth Streets.

Visited November 4, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution, which is under the management of Friends, has been established for forty-three years, and was formerly located in Thirteenth street near Callowhill, where it narrowly escaped destruction by a mob during a riot forty years ago. It now occupies a salubrious location in West Philadelphia. At the time of inspection there were 78 children, boys and girls, ranging from two to ten years, and generally orphans or half orphans. Children are received up to seven years of age, and are maintained and educated until the age of ten, when they are indentured. There is a well organized school, under the charge of two competent teachers. The Shelter was found in an excellent condition of good order and cleanliness, with every indication of a kindly treatment of the children, and of good housekeeping on the part of the matron, who is assisted by

her husband, a practical farmer, in the cultivation of an adjoining plot of ground, which produces a large portion of the supplies of the institution. The children are neat and clean in their appearance, and polite, cheerful, and happy in their deportment. The only point of improvement suggested by the inspection is in regard to the dormitories, which are furnished with double beds, many of them of the old solid box pattern, now almost entirely obsolete. The form of the bed is, of course, not essential, but it is very desirable, for reasons that will suggest themselves to all intelligent minds, that all institutions for the young should be furnished with separate beds, and this alteration is suggested to the management of this otherwise unexceptionable home.

Howard Institution, 1624 Poplar Street.

Visited November 5, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution has been in operation for the last twenty-four years, under the management of members of the Society of Friends, and has for its work the reclaiming of women discharged from the county prison, or who are addicted to intoxication. The inmates are required to remain at least one year in the institution, where they are employed in sewing and other domestic work. There were fourteen young women in the institution, where they are comfortably lodged and kindly cared for. Comparatively little encouragement appears to have been derived from the effort to reform inebriates, but it is believed that in many cases of the younger women received from the county prison, they are reclaimed and restored to lives of respectability.

Union Temporary Home, Sixteenth and Poplar Streets.

Visited November 5, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution takes charge of boys and girls temporarily, and is of much service to parents who are, by any circumstances, prevented, for the time, from keeping their children at home. There were 64 children in the home, 40 boys and 24 girls. There is a charge for their support of \$1 50 per week, which includes maintenance and clothing, except shoes. There is a good school, under an efficient teacher, who is aided by the assistant matron. The House is in good condition, and would present a much more cheerful and pleasant aspect, were it not for the rough finish of the walls. The facilities for bathing are rather limited, and the bath tubs much in need of thorough renovation.

Koster Home, Twenty-fourth Street and Girard Avenue.

Visited November 8, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This institution receives children of both sexes at a charge of \$1 per week, supplying to them an excellent home and training school. There were 90 inmates, the boys and girls being equally divided in numbers. There are two schools under efficient teachers, and much attention is paid to the health and personal cleanliness of the children, who presented a bright and generally robust appearance, which is largely due to their free

use of out-door exercise in their large play ground. The dormitories are clean, airy, and not overcrowded, and the institution throughout was found in a very satisfactory condition.

Western Home for Poor Children, Forty-first and Baring Streets.

Visited November 9, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson, and November 11, by Doctor Luther.

This home, now in its twenty-fourth year, is designed for whole or half orphans of both sexes. There were 53 inmates—17 girls and 36 boys. They are admitted from four to ten years of age, less than one third paying the weekly charge of \$1 50 per week, the total board received in the last fiscal year, up to May, 1878, being \$1,293 25. The remainder are supported by small investments of the society and voluntary contributions. The management and resident officers are entitled to special commendation for the extremely neat and orderly condition of the house throughout, and the healthy and happy appearance of the children. The total current expenses of this excellent home last year were less than \$4,500. Care is taken to place the children at a suitable age in good homes or in such institutions as Girard College, while many are reclaimed by parents who have become able to support them.

The Northern Home and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Institute, Twenty-third and Brown Streets.

Visited November 19, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

These two institutions, while separate in the character of their inmates, and in the buildings occupied, are so intimately interwoven in their practical administration, as to be scarcely distinguishable, except by the difference of uniform worn by the soldiers' and sailors' orphans. In the Northern Home there are 111 boys and 17 girls; total, 128. In the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan Institute there are 187 boys and 126 girls; total, 313. There are various dormitories, all of which were in excellent order, excepting one over the "gymnasium," in the play-ground, which had a very neglected appearance. The general aspect of both institutions was very satisfactory, except the dining-room, in the Northern Home, which was extremely untidy, owing to the use of table-cloths for quite small children, instead of the oil-cloth covers generally used. The Soldiers' Orphan Schools are in excellent condition, and both boys and girls gave every indication of good progress. The necessary intermingling of the two institutions, in order to secure accommodations for so large a number of children, suggests the expediency of consolidating the government of the whole under a single staff of officers, as a measure both of economy and of efficient management.

Presbyterian Home, Darby Road and Fifty-eighth Street.

Visited November 25, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This home was established in 1872, and is devoted to the use of aged female members of the Presbyterian Church, who are admitted at or above the age of sixty-five, on the payment of an entrance fee of \$150. Its full

capacity, with an extension now in progress of erection, will be 100 inmates, the present number being 65. The extension referred to, includes a commodious chapel and additional rooms for inmates, besides other increased conveniences. The house is a handsome stone structure, a considerable portion of which has had to be re-built during the past season, owing to very imperfect construction under the original contract. The appointments for the comfort and general welfare of the inmates are excellent, and the institution throughout, although temporarily under the disadvantage of the course of repairs and improvements, gave the best evidences of good and wise management. The chief need of the Home is a better system of heating, in place of the costly and yet insufficient one involving five separate furnaces now in use. The new part of the building is to be heated with steam, but it would be well to avail of the present opportunity to extend a steam heating throughout the building. The rooms are uniformly and comfortably furnished, the means having been provided by the various Presbyterian congregations in and near Philadelphia, the name of each such donor being placed upon the door of the room furnished. The home has an endowment producing about \$2,200 income, the remaining income being derived from admission fees and voluntary contributions. The cost of maintenance during the year 1877, was about \$7,330.

The Church Home, Angola.

Visited November 25, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The Church Home for children was established twenty-three years ago, and has occupied its present beautiful buildings and premises for several years past. Its inmates number 136, of whom 22 are small boys and 114 girls, ranging from two years of age upward. A small board is charged in such cases as are able to pay it, the whole income from this source in 1877 being \$944. There are a few soldiers' orphans in the home, the remainder being whole or half orphans, not provided for by the State. The Church Home has endowments producing about \$1,500 income, the remaining resources for current expenses, which amount to about \$12,000, are voluntary contributions from churches and individuals.

The Church Home has an admirable educational system including a most successful Kindergarten and two schools of higher grades, in both of which the children exhibit a degree of proficiency most creditable to their teachers. The girls are also systematically employed in all the branches of domestic industry, the older ones rendering most valuable service to the institution while acquiring this useful practical training. The children are in a fine condition of robust health, due to the excellent location and the great attention paid to out-door exercises, wholesome diet, well ventilated dormitories and strict personal cleanliness. No institution for children inspected this year presents a higher grade of good and successful management than the Church Home. It is due to its school work to note the fact that the hand-writing exhibited by a number of the girls was much beyond the usual average of the best grammar schools in Philadelphia.

Educational Home, Greenway Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

Visited November 29, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This home for boys, established about six years ago as a nursery to the Lincoln Institution, now contains 182 inmates, of whom there are 87 soldiers' orphans, under the charge of the State, 56 soldiers' orphans maintained under a contract with the trustees of the Soldiers' Home of Philadelphia, and 36 supported by scholarships and annual contributions. Children are received at the age of 18 months, and at 13 years are transferred to the Lincoln Institution.

The Educational Home is thoroughly appointed in everything requisite for the best support and training of children. Its various departments were in a perfect condition of good order and efficiency, and the children appeared uniformly healthy, contented, and well behaved. Out of the large family, none were on the sick list. The diet is plentiful and wholesome, six cows belonging to the Home contributing largely to the good supply of food. The dormitories are large and airy, and are as full as they should be, but not yet seriously overcrowded. There should, however, be no addition to the present number of inmates.

Home for Destitute Colored Children, Maylandville

Visited November 29, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This quiet little charity has been in operation for 24 years, under the management of members of the Society of Friends. It provides, as its name indicates, a home for destitute or half orphan colored children, from three years of age upward, a few of whom pay \$1 per week, but the majority of whom are clothed, maintained, and educated by private contribution. There were 33 inmates—10 girls and 23 boys. The institution is well located on a plot of seven acres, near the mouth of Maylandville creek, and, while most economically conducted, is clean and comfortable, the children having the advantage of a good school and a kindly family treatment.

Baptist Home, Seventeenth and Norris Streets.

Visited November 30, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This Home, designed for the use of aged women, is among the most attractive and completely appointed of the many charities of Philadelphia. While devoted primarily to members of the Baptist church, its charter does not limit it to that denomination, nor have its actual inmates been wholly so limited, although mainly so. It has 50 inmates, with a capacity for 85. The charge of admission is \$200 when under 70 years, and \$150 when over that age. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the management and officers of the Baptist Home for their successful effort to give to their institution a thoroughly home-like air of comfort and convenience. The building has a very handsome exterior, and is well planned and built; but it is for the admirable neatness and cheerfulness of aspect so noticeable throughout this home, that is to be specially commended.

The rooms of the inmates are furnished by the different Baptist congregations of the city and its neighborhood, or by individuals, as memorials of deceased friends. The home contains a neatly arranged chapel and also a good library, which is much used by the inmates. In conversation with many of the inmates, it was evident that a general satisfaction and feeling of grateful recognition prevails among them toward their benefactors, on account of the kind treatment received, testimony which is rendered valuable by our familiarity with the freedom with which inmates of this class of institutions make their complaints known when any cause for them exists.

The Baptist Home is in its ninth year. It has an endowment amounting to about \$25,000, and is otherwise supported by the entrance fees and the contributions of churches and individuals.

Lincoln Institution, 308 South Eleventh Street.

Visited December 2, 1878, by Commissioner Wells.

This institution, established twelve years ago, primarily, but not exclusively, for the care of soldiers' orphans, now contains 94 inmates, of whom 23 are soldiers' orphans, 44 boys otherwise without proper homes, and 27 lads over 16 years of age, former pupils now boarding in the institution.

The boys are all occupied in useful employment during the day, and the institution was inspected in the evening when the boys are at home and engaged in an excellent night school held in two well appointed rooms. The Lincoln Institution, at all times maintained at a high point of good management, is at this time in excellent condition in all its departments. The provision made for the comfort and improvement of the boys is ample and judicious, and extreme neatness and good order is everywhere observable. The boys are engaged in learning trades, and in various other business occupations, earning at this time from \$2 to \$2 50 wages per week. The boarding inmates earn large wages, and pay \$3 per week, and are lodged in small separate rooms. The institution receives the boys as they are transferred from the Educational Home, and will thus retain its full numbers, after the soldiers' orphan class is exhausted. Its finances have been skillfully conducted, and it has now considerable endowment funds, which, in addition to the weekly wages of the boys, and the State appropriation for the soldiers' orphans, enable the management to make the best possible provisions for the welfare of this large family.

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES, JAILS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1878.

Other classes of institutions having occupied the time and attention of the General Agent and Commissioners very largely, part only of the above named could be visited during the past year.

A very general improvement is noticed in the management. Among the changes that are to be observed, is the better household and personal care of the insane, always, hitherto, the most neglected. The working class of the insane continue to be retained in the county homes. In many instances, hospitals, with suitable conveniences, have been erected for their accommodation, which compare favorably with those that are conducted in the best manner. The recent insane are transferred to State and private hospitals.

ADAMS COUNTY JAIL.

June 20, 1878.

The improvement in the general order and mode of conducting this prison continues.

The prisoners, to a large extent, are kept separate. The cells, which are well arranged and of ample size, are preserved in thorough order.

The methods adopted to effect thorough drainage, and for warming the building, prove to be satisfactory.

The convict class, generally, are transferred to the State prison, leaving ample cell accommodations for the untried.

Present number of prisoners. 11, of whom one has been tried.

Miss Harper continues her praiseworthy efforts in behalf of the moral and spiritual interests of the prisoners. This jail may be said to be almost the only one in the interior of the State, where the benefit of such services are continuously enjoyed.

The warden receives 30 cents for each one for board.

Poor House.

To relieve this over-crowded house, and to render practicable a better classification of the inmates, the managing officers very wisely determined to erect an additional building to accommodate the insane. It was partly up at the time of my visit. It is of brick, two stories high, 30 by 60 feet, and is to be arranged suitably for the care of the class named, with all the necessary conveniences.

An opportunity will be afforded by this much needed improvement to

provide appropriately for the insane, which is difficult in buildings occupied by other classes.

Some improvement was noticed in the wards, new bedding, to some extent, has been supplied. Good order and cleanliness, especially on the female wing, were observed.

Infirmary.

This was found in its usual good order. Various classes occupy the apartments. The first story is allotted to the aged and infirm. The sick, blind, and disabled have apartments on the second. A large room, well and comfortably furnished, is arranged as a lying-in room. The building not being large, is unduly crowded.

Number of inmates in all the departments, 67, of whom 8 are children, 26 insane, 3 blind. Forty-eight are natives and nineteen foreigners.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Allegheny City Home.

October 10, 1878.

A very high standard of care continues to be maintained. All the apartments in the buildings exhibit evidences of untiring industry and activity on the part of those to whose hands its management has been committed. The best of household care is every where observed. The labor of the able-bodied inmates has been used not only upon the house work, but very large benefits have been realized from it in the shops, of which three or more have been established. Farm buildings, the grounds, gardens, and roads—all these were found in good order and condition. It is not deemed necessary to notice the details of the present inspection, as to a large extent it would be a repetition of the report of 1877, which see page 41.

In some particulars the manner of conducting this charity, however, demand a more special notice.

It is not going too far to say that in establishing a line of policy to be pursued, the present superintendent clearly perceived that a departure from the ordinary old usages of poor-house management might be made with benefit to all concerned. Acting under this conviction, he began his career by adopting methods which were calculated to awaken in all feelings of self-respect, and to incite them to cherish the hope of being able to recover the positions which they once occupied among friends and neighbors in the communities where they resided. Employment adapted to their different capacities was provided, habits of personal cleanliness were enjoined, a nutritious and well prepared diet is supplied and placed upon clean and neatly furnished tables, resembling those around which families gather in their homes, instead of the forlorn and repulsive ones seen in so many of our county alm-houses. Mental and moral instruction and entertainment are also provided. In the beautiful chapel, located in the rear extension of the main building, religious services are held on the Sabbath day, whilst during the week musical and other entertainments are fre-

quently given. Upon the large table, in the centre of the sitting-room, papers and publications of various kinds lay in profusion, to aid in passing the weary hours. Such a system of care, accompanied by kind acts and influences, cannot fail to induce the utmost harmony, union, and coöperation in all the work of whatever kind, and to insure the certainty of good order and improvement to all.

It is right to mention, also, that the improvements to which I have referred have been made without any additional cost to tax-payers, but that all the work, building, painting, roofing, frescoing, &c., have been done by the inmates, a service that is seldom refused, but almost invariably cheerfully rendered.

Inmates September 30, 1878, 258, of whom 22 are children, 93 natives, 165 foreign, 57 insane, blind, 2, deaf and dumb, 2. Under hospital care, 31. Employed, 86 males; 46 females. Tramps, 34.

Allegheny County Home.

August 12, 1878. Upon a re-visit to this home-like institution, still further improvements are to be noticed. A mansard roof has been made to take the place of the former one on the front and wings of the main building, by which additional room has been supplied, and its appearance made still more attractive. Very decided benefits have also been experienced from the completion of the new laundry and wash-house. The apartments heretofore used for these purposes are now occupied by the inmates.

The crowded state of the different apartments, by the improvements just referred to, and the third story which was added to the first parallel extension, commenced and completed in 1877, is now largely remedied. A judicious distribution of the different classes of inmates has thereby been made practicable. Some difficulty is experienced in the apartments applied to hospital use, these being complained of as insufficient. A proper remedy for this, I would suggest, would be to arrange another room of sufficient size as a convalescent ward.

The different apartments have undergone much improvement. Conveniences have been introduced into all parts of the building; water in plentiful supply, the bath, water-closets, storage furniture for apparel, &c., comfortable bedding and steam heat, with a view to the comfortable care and support of the helpless and dependent have been provided. The whole interior presents an appearance of solid comfort, which cannot fail to impress any one who beholds it, whilst at the same time it denotes the most humane and considerate care and attention on the part of all who have charge of the institution.

Inmates, September 30, 1878, 237; of whom 92 were natives; 195 foreign born; adults, 188; children, 49; insane and idiotic, 54; blind, 5; deaf and dumb, 1. Employed, 67 males, 32 females; tramps during the year, 375; meals furnished them, 383; lodgings, 157.

Pittsburgh Home for the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh.

October 13, 1878.

The number of inmates supported in this institution being large, the necessity of providing additional accommodations could no longer be postponed. The insane, who constitute a numerous class, have occupied apartments in the main building, which, from necessity, were so crowded as to give little opportunity to make such classifications as are essential to their proper care and treatment. In view of this state of things, the board of directors wisely determined to erect a separate building for their accommodation. It is now far advanced toward completion. It is built of brick, 196×43 feet, and will have a capacity of 125. The corridors are 12 feet wide and 12 high. There will be a large number of single rooms, which are 10×5 feet, and associate rooms, 15×17 feet, the latter having a capacity of 4 beds each. It will be arranged with modern conveniences and improvements suitable to the condition of those for whom it is intended. The number of insane under care at this time are 76. Nearly, if not 100 are maintained at Dixmont Hospital, all of the chronic and incurable class. The intention, doubtless, is to return most of that class to the almshouse hospital now being prepared for the purpose. By this arrangement, better care will be rendered practicable for the insane, whilst the apartments in the main building, which will be vacated, may be appropriated to other classes of inmates.

Improvements of a valuable kind have also been made in the latter. The walls have been scraped and whitened. New furniture for the corridors and rooms have been supplied, with most marked benefit in regard to comfort and appearance. With the relief which will be obtained of the over-crowded condition, and the care of part of the children in a separate building, as now practiced, such a distribution of the other classes may, and, doubtless, will be made, as will result in great improvement in the general appearance and condition.

My attention was called to one other change or improvement, which was in contemplation, which will go far to correct a most serious defect, and supply larger and better accommodations for the sick and injured who are so much in need of them. The infirmary apartments, in the rear extension of the main building, as arranged at present, are totally inadequate, lacking not only space, but the means of keeping them in a proper state or condition. It is proposed to take down the partitions, and by including the hall, instead of a number of small chambers, have spacious wards, with more light, room and ventilation.

From a general inspection of the various departments of the work performed at this institution, both external and internal, including the care of the inmates, I am prepared to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which the duties of the different officers are discharged.

I must not omit to state, that in order to secure a supply of water, sufficient beyond all peradventure, for the house wants and purposes, without

which it is in vain to expect that the proper purity and cleanliness can be preserved, a basin of large capacity has been constructed on a spot sufficiently elevated to be conducted to all parts of the buildings. The water will be pumped from the river into the basin.

Inmates, September 30, 339; of whom 281 are adults, 58 children. Insane, 76; blind, 6; deaf and dumb, 2; employed, 70 males, 49 females; tramps, none.

Allegheny County Work-House.

October 10, 1878.

Notwithstanding a very serious misfortune has been suffered from the loss of Mr. Cordier's services as superintendent, and the occurrence of other difficulties calculated to disturb the harmony and success with which this institution has been conducted, I take great pleasure in stating that under the present management every obstacle that has been interposed has been surmounted, and that it continues to be in good working condition.

Charges of a very frivolous nature were made against some of the officers, which, upon examination, were dismissed as being unworthy of notice. Some changes have been made in the organization. Mr. O'Neill has been elected president of the board of managers, and Mr. Kennedy has been appointed to fill the place of Mr. Cordier. The confidence in the merits of the system here pursued continues to be maintained. The number of convicts during the year was very large. At date of visit there were 567. Some time previous, 618 were under the care and discipline of the work-house. The industrial department is highly prosperous; from nine hundred to twelve hundred barrels per day are made, and seven hundred paint kegs. Nearly all the men are employed, mostly upon barrels and kegs, others as blacksmiths, machinists, and in house work. Female prisoners engage in needle work and house work. All are busy. It is a bee-hive of industry, in which idlers are not permitted to loiter. Here, if anywhere, may be seen the benefits of employment as a reformatory measure. Here, if anywhere, is taught the lesson that every dependant, if favored with sufficient health and vigor, is expected to contribute towards the cost of his own support by his own labor.

To say that nothing that is essential to order, cleanliness, and the preservation of a good sanitary condition is faithfully observed, is but to repeat what has been stated in former reports.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Jail.

October 24, 1878.

This very substantial structure has been fully described in former reports. Its masonry is of the heaviest kind, and is believed to be so strongly built as to make it one of the most secure prisons in the State. The method to effect ventilation is novel and economical, and said to be effective.

It is kept in the ordinary way.

Present number of prisoners, 16.

BERKS COUNTY.

Jail.

Frequent visits have been made to this jail, during the year.

Full descriptions have been given of it in former reports. It is favorably located, at the head of Penn street, which extends from the foot of Penn's mount to the Schuylkill river; a location which commands superior advantages for drainage and ventilation. It is in the style of the Haviland jails. Some years after the original building was erected, it became necessary to provide larger cell accommodations, and a transverse section was added for the purpose. This is of the same capacity of the "old jail," as the first is termed, and in regard to light and ventilation, and general structural arrangement, is superior to it.

To a certain extent, the different classes of prisoners are assigned to different parts of the jail. Generally the untried, the vagrant class, and short term prisoners are placed in the original part of the jail, and the convict class, especially those of long terms, and for whom employment is provided, are kept in the new section, or "penitentiary," as it is termed.

The jail is conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of a strict prison discipline. In the convict section, strict separation and regular employment are enjoined. Weaving and shoe-making are the only trades. Some reading matter, but not to a sufficient extent, is supplied. Religious services are conducted in the corridors, with some degree of regularity. Prisoners of all classes are required to keep their cells in order.

The manner in which this prison is conducted must be favorably reported. It is under good care, the board of inspectors exercising diligent and faithful attention over all its affairs.

The present population of the prison may be classified, as follows:

In front prison: Short term prisoners and the untried,	50
Vagrants,	10
In the transverse section: Convicts of long terms,	43

Total number of prisoners, December 19, 1878,	103
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Two of the cells in the front part of the prison were occupied by two persons who are certainly insane. The jail not being the proper place for them, the attention of the court will be called to the necessity of appointing a commission, with a view of transferring them to more suitable quarters.

Poor-House.

September 16, 1878. Visited with Messrs. Ancona and Albright.

Very large building accommodations are required for the care of the indigent in this county. Four different houses, as stated in former reports, are used for the purpose—two for the insane, one for males, one for females. Though not arranged in the best manner, they afford comfortable apartments, and they receive the benefit of good care and attention.

The main building, which was built many years ago, contains numerous sleeping apartments, which are occupied by the working class, who form a considerable part of the population. These rooms are comfortably furnished, and are kept in good order.

The new home, built several years ago, forms the fourth. This is occupied by different classes. Several large apartments at either end are fitted up as infirmaries, and are largely occupied. The strictly pauper class occupy rooms on each floor. Some of the feeble-minded, the idiotic, the blind, epileptic, and badly injured are also maintained in it. At present there are 320 inmates. Its full capacity is stated to be 400, which is beyond the original estimate, but it is realized by converting the uselessly large apartments at the ends of each corridor, designed as sitting or day rooms, into dormitories.

The floor and water-closet apartments having been slightly and cheaply constructed, are already much worn, the water-closets being in a very dilapidated condition, and presenting a very forlorn appearance.

This building, with some exceptions, is well planned and arranged. The sleeping-rooms are spacious, airy, and cheerful. The kitchen is well arranged, and is provided with ample cooking conveniences. The dining-rooms embody the modern idea of separation. A well-arranged and somewhat attractive chapel, on the second story, affords the necessary accommodation for religious instruction. Water and heat, in plentiful quantity, are furnished. Large airing grounds have been enclosed. This department is under the care of special superintendents or assistants, male and female—a matter of importance and necessity. It may be reported to be in a favorable condition. The utmost care from its magnitude, and the large and variously afflicted inmates by whom it is occupied, will be required to keep it so. The bath and water-closet apartments are much out of repair now, and demand immediate attention. Some of the bedding being worn and dingy, the appearance of the rooms would be improved by substituting a new supply. The walls must be kept bright by frequent applications of the whitewash brush; the floors and furniture cannot too frequently receive the benefit of the thorough use of soap and water. It is only by attention of this kind that a good sanitary and hygienic condition can be preserved.

Inmates, September 30, 1878, 621; of whom 355 are native, 266 foreigners, 42 insane, 6 idiotic, 11 blind, 2 deaf and dumb. Hospital cases, 102. Employed in general work, 134 males, 59 females. There are 120 children. Number of tramps during the year, 2,701; number of meals furnished them, 5,360; lodgings, 1,701; 32 tramps in home, September 30, 1878.

Total expenditures for the year, \$52,532 82; average number of inmates, 594; average cost of each inmate, \$78 52, or weekly cost, \$1 51 each.

Out-door relief granted, \$4,470 56; extraordinary expenses, not included in the above, viz: \$5,890 62, for a new barn to replace one destroyed by fire, and a school-house.

The question of the election of a resident physician was considered and discussed at the annual election for officers recently held. A strong and decided feeling in its favor was manifested. In every county alms-house, in which so large a population is maintained, there can be no doubt about the propriety of such a policy. It is to be commended, both on the ground of humanity and economy.

CARBON COUNTY.

Jail.

August 31, visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

Eleven prisoners, 1 a female; 5 tried, including 2 "Mollies," whose cases have been appealed for review to the Supreme Court.

The various apartments, including the cells, were found in fair order, needing only here and there re-touching with whitewash to make them appear entirely right. In some of the cells, especially in those occupied by long term convicts, a table and chair have been added to the furniture, an act of kindness exercised, I presume, by friends. With these exceptions these articles of comfort are withheld. Among the prisoners is one female who is awaiting trial.

Prisoners are confined separately, association in cells or corridors being strictly forbidden, an example worthy of imitation by others. No employment beyond the care of their cells is provided. Prisoners wash the sheets of their beds in the bath-room.

Carbon County Poor District Poor-House.

September 4, visited with Commissioner Dickinson and Director Butler.

Number of inmates 164; or 80 men, 40 women, and 19 children, of whom 12 men and 13 women are insane. Generally these cases are of the dementia class, utterly hopeless and incurable. Good and kind care is exercised toward them.

Three calls daily from tramps. No insane in State hospitals. There is a comfortable school-room for children, with a paid teacher, which is kept during eight months. Children are bound out when good opportunities occur.

The main building is occupied as usual by the steward and his family, and such of the pauper class, numbering about 92, as can assist in the general work. The children and other classes, consisting of the infirm, aged, sick, and insane are kept in the different wards of the hospital, which is spacious and well arranged for the purpose. The sanitary condition of all the departments is good, only five deaths having occurred during the year.

The general condition very favorable; one of the institutions of the kind, which so long as it remains under its present care, will always be found in good order. The management is notably kind and considerate, and the inmates as a consequence are content. They are well clad, and made to practice the utmost cleanliness. The water supply is ample. Heated by steam. I notice some repairs and improvements. A new boiler-house

has been commenced; it is to be 30×40 feet, two stories high. Apartments will be arranged in it as a sitting-room for inmates, wash-room, drying-room, and bath-rooms. Very decided benefits cannot fail to be derived from this improvement.

The farm consists of about 240 acres. It has been made very productive. Four hired men are employed, beside a number of inmates. A very large potato crop has been gathered, large crops of rye, corn, and hay, besides all the vegetables that are required. All the milk and butter produced are given to the inmates. Milk at every meal, meat always at dinner and frequently for breakfast and supper.

The physician visits weekly, and oftener when necessary.

The school-room has been thoroughly repaired, and made bright and cheerful, new desks of modern style, with comfortable seats, having also been supplied. In the hospital department, the same good general condition and order are every where observed. The bath-tubs, bedding, floors, water-closets, all evincing the most diligent care and attention.

Mr. Petre continues to act as steward, and shows rare capacity for his duties by the successful manner in which the institution is conducted.

A strict eye to economy in all the expenditures is fully exhibited, and is made to appear very clearly by the fact that the five-mill poor tax was reduced last year to three mills, notwithstanding a larger population was supported at this establishment than in any other former year.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Jail.

August 11, 1878.

It was built eight or ten years ago. It is of stone, and *apparently* substantial and secure, and it is located on the commanding eminence in the rear of the court-house. The grounds in front remain in their primitive state, rough and rocky; but, with little expense, may be made ornamental and attractive. Considering that these county buildings are located in the very heart of an otherwise beautiful town, the neglect on the part of the citizens to improve a spot that admits of great embellishment seems surprising. How readily the projecting rocks may be leveled; the naked surface covered with sod, shrub and tree, and, instead of the present rude pathways. Divide and arrange the grounds with walks and spaces embellished with "nature's garniture;" and thus, in place of what is now homely and unattractive, there will be a scene on which the eye will love to look and linger.

Of the jail construction and arrangement I had occasion to speak in a former report. It is radically defective in very many particulars. Prisoners are secured only by night watchmen. It is much out of repair, and escapes frequently occur, and, from the character of the masonry in the walls, are easily effected. There are 20 cells in all, the lower ones are not occupied. They have one door, iron barred, and very insecurely hung, which renders conversation between the occupants, male and female, per-

fectly practicable in all parts of the cell-block. The partitions between the cells are of brick; the floors of one-inch boards, which are in a state of decay. The supply of water is inadequate.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that every good household condition can be preserved under such circumstances; and yet the sheriff does not altogether fail in this duty. The sheriff is allowed fifty cents per day, for each prisoner, for boarding.

The day is not distant when this jail will have to be renovated and rearranged from top to bottom, to make it a suitable place for the custody and punishment of criminals. No system of discipline is at all practicable in a jail so defective as this.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Poor-House.

September 26, 1878.

Present number of inmates 380. A steady increase of the dependent classes is shown by the records of this institution. The main building, which is large, is filled to its fullest capacity, which renders a classification of the inmates, in all cases very desirable, impracticable. This difficulty is one which interferes in the efforts which are made to improve the condition of some of the apartments. It is much to be regretted that the building recently erected for the insane was not made sufficiently large to admit of the removal from the main building of all the insane and the epileptic. A change of this kind would relieve the apartments in the main building of a very troublesome class, and render still better care to both classes of inmates practicable.

This county home can always be favorably spoken of. The unfortunate maintained in it receive kind and considerate care. The household care is thorough, and good order is everywhere preserved.

Inmates September 30, 1878, 352, of whom 56 are children, 40 insane, blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 1; employed 70 males, 30 females, women frequently sent to farmers to aid in house-work. Tramps during the year 1,725.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Jail.

September 25. With Commissioner Beaver.

The new jail is completed and occupied. The front is built of stone; corridor 12 feet wide; two tiers, 14 cells on each; flags on floors; sky lights; eight cells are iron-clad; cells 12×7 feet, two doors, one of iron, the other of solid wood; water in the cells which are heated by steam; bath-rooms; outside wall of cell-block lined with iron. A good sized room is reserved for hospital use, it is on the second tier, well lighted, and made sufficiently comfortable. All the cells on second tier are iron-clad over the ceilings or arches. Kitchen in basement, which is three feet under ground. The yard is inclosed by a stone wall, thirty feet high. The drainage of this jail is defective, and will require improvement.

Four prisoners were confined.

CAMERON COUNTY.

Jail.

January 19, 1878.

The jail, upon inspection, was found in fair condition. It has no occupants, and had very few during the entire year. The average is stated to be one for one half the time. Several persons were committed, but were discharged in a few days, the charges being groundless or of trifling character. One was sentenced to the penitentiary. The citizens of this comparatively new county may feel proud of their prison record.

Very little of a favorable character can be said in favor of the jail, but as there is little or no crime, it is sufficient for present wants; one half of the cells being sufficiently strong and comfortable, the others too dark to be occupied.

Sheriff Warner boards the prisoners at fifty cents per day. Some reading matter is supplied.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Jail.

August 9, 1878.

This jail was erected in 1872. Externally it has the appearance of great strength, but recently a careful inspection revealed some very radical defects both as to security, the mode of admitting light, and some other particulars. It is to be regretted, with the growing necessity for constructing our penal institutions with regard to the safe keeping of prisoners, that the stone work should be not only heavy and massive on one side, but that it does not extend entirely from side to side. This defect occurs almost universally and is always afterwards deplored as a mistake. The light is admitted from end windows only, which are placed in such a way as to make access to them easy, and through which, any one skilled in the use of house-breaking implements, may easily effect his escape. The partitions between cells are of stone, the arches of brick, through which, unless protected by iron plates, escapes are frequently made.

The jail contains 24 cells in the two tiers, with 12 additional ones in the basement, which are left unfurnished until wanted. At present, the latter are used for storage purposes.

The cells are of good size, 16×9, arched 12 feet in centre; they have two doors, latticed one inside; a solid one outside. The hoppers have good water supply, which discharges into a sewer conducting to the river. The corridor is spacious, being 16 feet wide; has iron stairs and balcony; it is 73 feet long; two registers, one for heat, one for ventilation; has gas introduced; bath in one of the cells; wooden floors over stone; some of the brick arches are iron clad; a stone wall around yard, 22 feet high. Front part arranged for sheriff's office and family; with kitchen and eight rooms, four on first floor, four on second. The jail is warmed by heater in cellar, dwelling part by stoves.

A weak point, to which I meant to refer, is the wall fronting the corridor being of brick instead of heavy stone.

It will be perceived, that whilst this prison is not free from defects in its general arrangement, to a large extent, its architectural plan and construction must be mentioned with favor.

Nineteen prisoners were confined, of whom one was considered insane. Convicts of one year and under only are kept. Eight or nine are now maintained in the penitentiary, influenced by the desire to receive the benefit of the labor of the convicts. The jail, though adapted to it, is not conducted in accordance with the separate system. Prisoners associate in every part of the jail.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Jail.

October 30, 1878.

An addition has been made, by which 38 cells are gained. It is arranged with three tiers, and two rooms for workmen. It is 70×47 feet; it is well furnished; water is introduced into every cell; windows vertical; steel bars in windows; gas and water over the whole prison. A large yard is enclosed by a high wall. Cost, \$23,000 to \$24,000.

The warden receives 20 cents a day board for each prisoner. Convicts make carpets and brooms. Sufficient room having now been provided, all the convicts will be kept.

The general condition is favorable. Present number of prisoners, 65; usual number, 74.

Poor-House.

One hundred and sixty-five inmates, 19 children included; 45 insane also included in above aggregate.

The manner in which the destitute are cared for in this institution has always received favorable acknowledgment. The insane have a separate building, the plan for which was first suggested by the former president of this Board, and which fully meets the expectations which were formed of it. It has served as a model for similar institutions in other small counties. Proper exercise yards, one for each sex, are arranged immediately in the rear of the hospital, from which decided benefits have been realized.

The general care and condition, both in the buildings and elsewhere, may be reported favorably.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Prison.

September 23, 1878. Visited with Commissioners Wells and Beaver.

Present number of prisoners, 62, which is 20 less than is usual, and is accounted for by the fact that vagrants have not been committed to the same extent.

An extension has been made at the rear end of the jail, by which 12 additional cells have been provided. Though not remarkable for strength, it

affords suitable accommodations for a certain class of prisoners. There being two and three bunks in each cell, a considerable number may be accommodated.

Convicts of one year and over continue to be committed to the penitentiary. Female prisoners are placed on the second tier, and in order to avoid objectionable communication with the male prisoners, are kept closely confined.

The jail is well kept, good management and thorough discipline are exercised. Diet is sufficient and well prepared; bedding, floors of cells, and corridors are in fair order.

The warden receives 25 cents for boarding prisoners. The jail may be ranked among the better class in the State.

ERIE COUNTY.

Jail.

June 10, 1878.

The general condition has been improved. The cells have received a coat of paint, and more cleanliness and better order are observed in all the apartments.

It will be remembered that in the arrangement of the interior of this prison, the iron cage plan has been adopted. Employment is not practicable, nor is it possible to prevent objectionable association and communication. The evils which result from such a system of care are obvious.

It has an estimated capacity of 72. Female prisoners occupy the east side of the upper tier, the corridor to which is closed by a close iron door, which is a protection, to some extent, against improper conversation with the males, who congregate freely in the different corridors in the three tiers, and which do not admit of separation or seclusion.

Light and air are admitted from side windows, but principally by large sky-lights. The structural arrangement is, by no means, favorable to ventilation and cleanliness, nor is the sanitary condition as good as it should be. The supply pipe being too small, an adequate supply of water is interfered with, which is a matter of just complaint.

Present number of prisoners, 13, which is unusually small, as high as 50 being, at frequent periods, confined. The convicts of terms of three years and over are committed to the penitentiary; those with sentences of two years and under are committed to the Allegheny county-house.

The warden is allowed \$3 per week for boarding prisoners.

Poor-House.

This comfortable home continues under the care of Mr. Griffin. Under his competent management, it is kept up to a good standard of care and efficiency. Close attention is given to household duties. No efforts are spared to insure necessary comforts for the inmates, whose appearance evidences kind care and attention.

The frame building, in which some of the worst cases of the insane were

provided for, having been destroyed by fire, a small brick building, with fifteen apartments and several dormitories, has been erected to supply its place, which was found, on inspection, in excellent order. The capacity of the building not being sufficient, an extension, with larger accommodations, from the main edifice, has been under consideration, but under the different views held by the members of the board, on the question whether a transfer of this class to State hospitals would not be preferable, both on the ground of economy and humanity, no decision has yet been reached. The question is undergoing thorough discussion, and is evidently influenced by a desire to do that which is best. The number of insane in the house being large, the necessity for providing additional building accommodations is urgent, not only for the benefit of the insane themselves, but that a good condition in all parts of the main building may be preserved, some of the apartments in which have been occupied by them, including the chapel, where ten cells for cases of a low grade have been arranged.

The apartments for other classes, in the main building, including dining-room, store-rooms, chambers, and kitchen, are preserved in thorough order.

Under the influence of kind and enlightened views, a burying ground, consisting of several acres, have been enclosed with a handsome picket fence, and the grounds arranged with a proper regard of what is due to the purpose. This, I trust, is an example which will be followed by others. Nothing among the poor-house surroundings presents so sad a spectacle as the mean and unattractive spots usually selected, and the utter neglect into which they are permitted to fall.

Inmates, 234; of whom 121 are natives; 113 foreign born; 14 are children; insane, 53; feeble-minded, 13; hospital cases, 56; employed—the general work performed by inmates.

ELK COUNTY.

Jail.

June 21, 1878. Two rooms on the first, and two on the second floor of a two-story building, built of stone, are used for the prison wants of this county. The arrangement is simple and inexpensive, but it is by no means secure. The apartments are of ample size, and do not differ, in their general appearance, from ordinary sleeping chambers, with the exception of the iron bars at the windows.

The water-closet conveniences, always an important part in the arrangement of institutions of this class, are of the rudest kind and wanting in a sufficient water supply and the necessary drainage, which, sooner or later, if uncorrected, must interfere with a good sanitary condition.

It will readily occur to any one who reads the above, that the defects in the interior are of a serious character, which will have to be remedied at an early day. Greater security must be provided. The iron bars at the windows require to be strengthened and fastened. The water-closet and drainage arrangements should be improved in such a way as to be suit-

able to the necessities of persons constantly confined. An ample spring, at a sufficient elevation to admit of being conveyed into all the public buildings, is at command, and may be made to answer the purpose at a trifling cost.

At date of inspection, six persons were confined, one half of whom had been tried.

The jail is under the care of a warden, who occupies the other part of the building, and who boards the prisoners at fifty cents each per day.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Jail.

August 7, 1878. Two rooms on the second-story of this ancient prison are used to confine criminals. It not unfrequently happens, during court terms, that these apartments are insufficient, and, as a consequence, become improperly crowded. It was visited at such a period, and thirteen persons were found in one room containing three double beds. The previous week seventeen prisoners, it was stated, were confined in this room.

There was but one convict in the jail, a female, who occupied a small apartment on the opposite side of the hall.

In no county of the State is the necessity for a larger and more suitable prison accommodations more urgent.

Alms-House.

Changes have been made in the management, which have resulted in a very marked improvement. The household condition is better, more order and system are observed, and the comfort of the inmates receives more attention.

Want of sufficient room has greatly interfered with a higher standard of care and treatment. This difficulty, long endured and complained of, has at least been provided for by the erection of an additional wing or extension, which supplies apartments for several classes hitherto much neglected.

The building is three stories high, 30×50 feet. The first story is partly above ground; is arranged for heaters, bath-rooms, &c.; the second for the insane; the third for office and chapel, and the attic, or fourth, for sleeping apartments. The rooms are properly divided and arranged, having transoms over the doors, stationary wash-stands in the corridors, and water-closets so located as to be accessible from the different floors.

Water has also been introduced into the old part of the house, a convenience very much needed.

With the benefit of these and other improvements, the general condition has been much improved. A determination is manifested to bring up the standard of management, to make it compare with the better class of similar institutions in other counties of the State.

The annual expense has been about \$15,000, which includes the cost of

the extension, amounting to \$2,800. Out-door relief is largely granted, being from one half to two thirds of the whole expenditure.

Inmates, 99; of whom 26 are children; insane, 6; idiotic, 1; tramps for quarter, 471; employed, 11 men, 4 females.

Jackson Harman is the present steward, and has entered upon his duties with a determination to discharge them faithfully.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Jail.

August 2, 1878.

A two-story stone building, erected many years ago, is used for prison purposes in this county. The second story is divided into five apartments, one of which is used as a dining and sitting-room for the prisoners. It is arranged after the manner of the earlier jails, and was, doubtless, sufficient for the wants of that early period. The windows are iron barred, and two doors, one solid, the other of barred iron, close the doorways. A high wall encloses the yard. The rooms are spacious, have double beds, in one of which the few prisoners confined at any one time are accommodated.

The jail not being secure, it is used principally as a lock up for persons charged with crime, until after trial. Convicts of any considerable terms are transferred to the penitentiary.

Three prisoners were confined, awaiting trial.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Jail.

This prison has been much improved, new floors have been put down in the cells, the corridor has been flagged, new furniture has also been provided for the cells.

Commissioners purchase supplies. The cost *per caput* under the new arrangements is reported to be 12 cents each per day, not including salaries paid warden and other officers.

Generally the cells are occupied by two prisoners. Industrial employment is enjoined upon all. Shoes, baskets, carpets, bagging, cane seats, brooms, and segars are manufactured.

In the addition erected during the last year near the jail, large rooms on the first and second stories are used for shops. A room is also set apart, which is provided with suitable conveniences for the vagrant class.

The jail is among the best conducted in the State. Prisoners are separately confined so far as the cell capacity will admit. Employment is general, and the benefit of a moral instructor is afforded. Under the care of Mr. Wise, the warden, thorough order is observed in all the apartments.

Poor-House.

A large population of the various dependent classes are maintained. Three large and well-arranged buildings have been provided for the purpose. They consist of the main building, which was built several years ago, with a capacity for 500 inmates, arranged and equipped in the best

manner for the strictly pauper class. A spacious hospital for the insane, and the old original work-house re-arranged and thoroughly renovated as an infirmary. These departments were occupied at the time of our visit by 425 persons, the main building having accommodations for a larger number, should the admission require them.

Under the care of the very competent officers, Messrs. Cox and Brock, these different departments are kept in thorough order and condition. From a thorough inspection of the bedding, furniture, bath-rooms, water-closets, kitchen, laundry, bakery, and general household condition, I am prepared to bear favorable testimony to the efficient manner in which these officers discharge their respective duties.

With every benefit that the best of modern architectural plans could afford, it is by no means a very difficult task for any one possessing the necessary intelligence and discretion to conduct this house in such a manner as to insure a high standard of care and treatment, not only of the house but of the inmates. Mr. Brock fully appreciates his advantages, and shows in the good order everywhere prevailing, that he makes a proper use of them.

The Lancaster County Insane Hospital, under the able management of Superintendent Cox, may also be referred to as a great advance over the accommodations of similar institutions of a former period. The building, although not strictly modern, the manner in which it is divided up into wards, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, the extent to which the requisite conveniences have been introduced, the arrangements to preserve cleanliness in the apartments and for the inmates may well invite attention, and serve as an example to others. The mode of conducting it also deserves attention. Mr. Cox, with the aid of the medical staff, adopts a system of care to individual cases, with a success that is not always realized. Under a system of light employment, a large personal liberty, and the benefit of musical and other entertainments, such improvement in the mental condition frequently occurs as to compare favorably in this respect with the records of regular State hospitals.

Some of the wards in this hospital are fitted up for private patients, and are made as cheerful and comfortable as the apartments in the better class of private institutions. Some of these are occupied by private patients, who resort to it to a considerable extent, the revenue derived from this class during the past year having amounted to \$5,000.

The infirmary is also exceedingly well adapted to the invalid and infirm classes, who enjoy the benefit of good care.

Inmates September 30, 1878, in all departments, 434, of whom 40 are children; insane, 114; blind, 2; deaf and dumb, 1; 35 in hospital.

Employed, 48 males, 70 females; tramps, total for the year, 1,079, which is a great reduction over former years.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Poor-House.

September 13, 1878. With Commissioner Dickinson.

This establishment continues to be well managed. The main building, with the benefit of some improvements, is made entirely comfortable. The sleeping apartments are better furnished than is usual and kept in excellent order. It is occupied by the working class and the aged and infirm, for those comfort and welfare no efforts or attention are spared.

A new feature in the management of the children is to be noticed which is worthy of imitation. In order to prevent to the largest extent possible the injury resulting from association with the adult inmates, a separate building has been erected, some distance from the others, where they are kept during the day under the care of attendants, lodging and meals being provided in the main building.

Much has been done also to improve the condition of the insane. During the past year, in order to provide better accommodations than those heretofore occupied, a large extension has been commenced and is now approaching completion, which is designed as an infirmary for the sick and hospital for the insane. Every want and necessity is suitably provided for. It is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide on the north side, by 86 feet long. This part of the building is to be used exclusively for male patients. A room 14×12 feet is to be used as a reading-room, and another 50×21 feet, on the second story, as a chapel. On the west side an addition, 65×45 feet, three stories high, for the exclusive use of female patients, has been erected. The first stories of the additions will be occupied by the insane, giving room for 13 more males and 17 females. Total separation of the sexes is carefully guarded. Spacious airing-yards will be provided on the different sides of the extensions.

Each of the insane wards will be supplied with bath-tubs and stationary wash-stands. They will be heated by steam, a boiler-house being in course of erection. All the buildings will be supplied with water conducted into an iron tank, holding about one hundred and fifty barrels, the water of which is obtained from a never-failing spring, located near the main building, and which is to be pumped by steam into the tank. The cost of these extensions, including heating and water arrangements, will be about \$17,000.

The total expense for conducting the poor-house for 1877 was \$21,794 80, including \$6,581 20 for out-door relief. The estimated expense for the present year was \$26,000, the increase being caused by the large amount required for out-door relief, which is greatly in excess over that of the former, and which it was supposed would reach \$10,000. After the completion of the new building this item of expenditure will to a large extent be saved, as the intention is to have the applicants for aid removed to the poor-house.

Inmates remaining September 30, 1878, viz: 322, of whom 212 were natives, 111 foreigners, 82 were children; insane, 38; blind, 9; deaf and

dumb, 5. Employed, 59 males 33 females. Hospital inmates about 175; children, 82. These statistics show that all the population, not including hospital inmates and the children, are engaged to a greater or less extent in general work.

Four thousand five hundred and eleven tramps applied for lodging during the last six months.

This institution remains under the competent care of Josiah Heninger and his assistant, W. J. Heninger, to whom I am much indebted for the description given of the new buildings and for other kind attentions.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Jail.

August 30, 1878. With Commissioner Dickinson.

92 prisoners, convicts of long and short terms, under the discretion of the court, are kept, at least to some extent. Very little employment is provided, a mistake in the management of criminal institutions which is always deplored. Boys are largely committed, under the law passed in the session of 1876, for stealing rides on railroads.

Prisoners are not permitted to congregate indiscriminately and good order is maintained. B. H. Coyne is the present warden.

Hillside Farm, formerly Providence Poor-House.

August 30, 1878.

This poor-house is located in the township of Newton, nine miles from Scranton. The farm consists of 147½ acres of land, and is under a good state of cultivation.

Under the present efficient board of directors, it has undergone a thorough transformation. Hitherto its standard of care has, by no means, been such as to make it worthy of imitation by others. It was plainly seen by the present board, in the very beginning, that to insure higher and better care and treatment of the various classes of inmates, additional and more suitable building accommodations should be provided. Acting upon this conviction, no time was lost in commencing the good work. A building was erected, with a capacity of 250 inmates, arranged in the very best manner, and which embodies the present advanced ideas in a large measure, having every convenience and improvement deemed essential to ensure the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate classes, who are compelled by misfortune to seek admission to its benefits. A comfortable and most attractive looking home has now been provided, at a cost of a little over \$12,000, which will be creditable to this poor district, whilst it reflects honor upon the intelligent and humane gentlemen, under whose care the improvement was projected and completed. But their good work did not stop here, for besides the want of sufficient room, it was discovered that there was another difficulty, which seriously interfered with successful administration at this place, and that was an insufficient water supply, a source of the greatest trouble wherever it exists, and, unless remedied,

entirely forbidding all necessary cleanliness and purity. These gentlemen perceived the necessity of an ample supply, and having purchased the spring on an adjoining farm, conducted it to a reservoir, on a hill sufficiently elevated, from whence it is carried to all parts of the buildings.

With proper heating and ventilating arrangements, with the bath and water-closet conveniences, an adequate supply of water, wide corridors, and the various appointments, dining-room, kitchen, sleeping-room, &c., all conveniently arranged, and neatly, simply and comfortably furnished, no difficulty, in preserving cleanliness and order will be encountered that cannot be easily overcome. Under the charge of Mr. Boice, the present steward, who has shown himself to be an active and energetic officer, the best of order is maintained.

By this additional building, it has been rendered practicable to afford separate accommodations for male and females. The new house is intended for females, an arrangement that is wise, because, after all, it affords the best security against the evils which are so apt to occur from promiscuous association of the sexes at these establishments.

One hundred and forty inmates in all ; 76 males, 55 females, 9 children ; 26 natives, 114 foreigners ; hospital cases, 24 ; tramps, 5 ; employed, 31 males, 22 females.

Lackawanna Poor-House.

August 29, 1878.

This district is composed of Pittston borough, and Pittston, Jenkins, and Lackawanna townships.

The average number of inmates at this home average about 33.

The original building, which consisted of the old farm buildings, being no longer adequate, a new house, built of brick, has been provided. It was sufficiently described in the report of 1877, (see page 75.) It has a capacity of 100 inmates, is well arranged, and contains all the necessary conveniences. It will afford an opportunity for providing in a suitable manner for the unfortunate who are no longer able to support themselves.

One error in the house arrangement, which, I have no doubt, will be a source of regret, is the location of the bath and water-closets. It will be utterly impossible for the blind, the crippled, the aged and infirm to find their way, particularly after night, to the basement, where these conveniences have been located. It is an error which may be remedied by placing them at the end of each corridor, for the helpless class, leaving the present arrangement for those who are capable of self-care.

Wilkes-Barre Hospital.

August 30, 1878.

This institution having received the benefit of State aid, was again visited. The building erected several years ago being fully completed, has been occupied, and considerable service rendered.

Twenty-eight beds were occupied ; males, 21, and 7 females. The 6 beds, first male ward, second story, were all occupied. An adjoining room had

9 beds, some of which also were occupied. A third room contained 7 beds. Female medical ward, 9 beds; 4 occupied.

It has a capacity of 80 beds, and is sufficiently equipped to render a still larger service. A large number of out-door patients also receive the benefit of medical aid and prescriptions.

It is under the care of an intelligent board of directors, and a very competent and faithful medical staff.

Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton.

August 29, 1878.

This charity is under efficient care and management. Medical aid and house accommodations are rendered to all who seek admission, there being ample accommodations for all who apply for them. Twenty cases were under treatment. A large dispensary service is rendered. The hospital is in good working order. It is favorably located, having ample space on all sides for effective ventilation. The general condition is favorable. The physicians are faithful and diligent in their attention and care.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Jail.

September 25, 1878. Visited with Commissioner Beaver.

This prison is built to conform to modern views. It is a substantial structure, and is arranged for the separate confinement of each person. It has a cell capacity that is ample for all the penal wants of the county. It is the practice of the local government to commit all the long term convicts to the penitentiary, with a view to the profits of their labor, there being no system of employment provided for them in the prison. The prison bears an improved appearance. Present number of prisoners, 18. Prisoners of all classes mingle freely in cells and corridors. Services for their benefit are held on Sunday. No attention is given to a supply of reading matter of a proper character. The only employment is the care of their cells, which is enjoined upon each one.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Jail.

August 6, 1878.

This has been fully described in former reports, to which reference may be had. It remains without any changes. It contains twenty cells in the two tiers, and is adapted to the separate confinement of prisoners. It has been kept in fair order, and is conducted to some extent with regard to present views of prison discipline.

Two prisoners were awaiting trial. Usually, the number of persons charged with crime and convicts amount to from ten to twenty. It is much frequented by tramps. The sheriff is paid sixty cents a day each for boarding prisoners.

Poor-House.

I regret to be unable to make a favorable report of this establishment. The building accommodations are entirely inadequate. A population of fifty-six persons have to be provided for in a building with a capacity of not over twenty-five. This leads to the necessity of crowding the inmates in the few apartments contained in the house, without any nice regard to a classification of age, sex, or condition. What the consequence must be in a house where such a course is unavoidable must be obvious to every one. The sick and those in better health, the aged, women with their children, the feeble-minded, must occupy the same rooms.

The steward does all in his power, under such unfavorable circumstances, to maintain good order, and has succeeded in effecting some improvement. But the remedy for the difficulties referred to consists in additional room, for which it is the duty of the county commissioners to provide, the steward being powerless in this particular.

There were in all, including six children, fifty-six inmates. The house was crowded from the first floor to the attic. Every room contained as many beds as the space would admit of.

The expense of this alms-house is about \$12,000 annually, which includes out-door relief and farm expenses. Two insane persons are supported in the Harrisburg asylum.

The farm consists of 200 acres of excellent land. Very little assistance is obtained from the inmates in the work of the house or farm.

MONROE COUNTY.**Jail.**

August 23, 1878. Visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

A new prison was built for this county in 1875. It is two stories high. The front is of brick, and is arranged as a dwelling for the sheriff. The jail proper is in the rear, and is of stone. There are 14 cells. It is arranged after modern approved plans. The cells are spacious, and are lighted by horizontal windows. They have two doors, the inside one of latticed iron, the outer one of wood. Water is gathered from the roof and conducted into tanks. A few cells for greater security are iron clad. Escapes through the floor are guarded against by solid walls to cover the entire space beneath the cells, leaving the only cellar room, the space under the corridor. Boiler plate iron is placed beneath the floor in the corridor. The partition between the cells are of brick. Bath and water-closets conveniences are provided. Gas fixtures are placed in the corridor. The stairs to second tier is built of wood, which is objectionable. The corridor is lighted from a window at the back end, placed so low as to make access to it too easy for safety. A second one is placed higher up in the same end wall, which is also accessible. Measures have been adopted to protect it against efforts to break through it.

It will be perceived that special attention has been given to the necessity of

guarding against escapes. With the exception of the error above alluded to it may be considered secure.

Short term convicts only are kept. The sheriff is paid 35 cents for boarding, and 10 cents additional per piece for bed linen and sheets. There are at this time five prisoners, who are separately confined. The jail was found in good order.

The jail may be considered as entirely adequate for the wants of this county. It was erected at a moderate cost.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Poor-House.

September 3, 1878. Visited with Commissioner Dickinson.

Number of inmates 289, of whom 49 are insane. Children, 64 in number, are included in the aggregate. Two insane are supported in the State hospital.

Three buildings are in use to maintain the inmates; the old main building, an infirmary, and an insane hospital, which during the last few years has been considerably enlarged.

Very comfortable accommodations are provided in the building first named for those who require little personal care, and are able to assist in the work of the house and farm. The apartments are furnished in the most comfortable manner. Every needful comfort is provided, good and clean bedding, carpeted floors, a bureau, table, and chair for each. All the floors, including the attic, are fully occupied. The house is somewhat crowded, but this is a necessity, from which, for the present, there is no escape. The attic is also carpeted and made as comfortable as is needful. The dining-room, store-rooms, and kitchen are in thorough order.

Infirmary.

The different rooms in this department are also fully occupied. It was found in its usual good order.

Insane Department.

This department possesses more than usual interest, from the fact that it has been raised from an inferior condition into one of the better class county hospitals for the insane.

Fifty cases were under treatment in the male wing. Good care is exercised. Apartments, including baths, water-closets, and corridors were in order. The patients have the benefit of airing-yards and every necessary convenience. The third story is occupied by the least troublesome cases, The beds are clean, and have white spreads, the apartments are clean and in order. Fourth story, 10 single beds; condition fair.

Female Wing—Old Building.

Second story, 12 single rooms, in tolerable order. One story, 23 cases; apartments in fair condition. Some repairs are needed in this wing, which

would improve its appearance, and which will be made, as I was assured, as soon as the work can be commenced.

The two wings, though connected, are so arranged as to insure entire separation of the sexes.

This house must be favorably mentioned. Nothing seems to be omitted that is essential to the reasonable comfort of the inmates. The board of directors and officers deserve the thanks of the public for their kind and good management.

Two hundred and ninety inmates; 229 adults, 61 children; under hospital care, 51; insane, 50; tramps during quarter, 161; employed largely in general work.

Expenditures, \$29,537 53; add out-door relief; total, \$31,037 53; deduct receipts, excluding tax receipts, \$2,115 21, leaving \$28,922 32 as the whole amount of expenditure, which includes \$8,121 67 for permanent improvements and expenses of an extraordinary kind.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Jail.

August 23, 1878. Visited with Commissioners Bullock and Dickinson.

There are seventy prisoners, of whom 41 are convicts. The jail having but 39 cells, accounts for the fact of two and, in some instances, three prisoners being kept in one cell.

The jail is in fair order, but too crowded for effective ventilation. Good ordinary care is exercised. The bedding is clean and sufficient. The desire in the manner of conducting this prison is to observe strictly the separate system, but the want of sufficient cell accommodation interferes with its success. The benefit of exercise in the yard is granted, in groups of four at a time. Employment receives careful attention and is generally provided. A single article for manufacture is selected—shoe-making being the only trade.

A change in the method of subsisting the prisoners has been made. The commissioners, under an order from the court, purchase the supplies, and the warden is paid a salary, which is \$2,000, instead of a certain per capita rate, for boarding the prisoners. Up to the present period, the change has proved to be satisfactory, the cost being about twenty-five cents each, which, I understand, includes salaries.

The tramp-house is complained of as being too small. Escapes are frequent. When crowded, as it generally is, it looks like anything but a desirable dwelling place. Neither the company nor the household care look inviting. The railroad arrests demand larger accommodations.

The boy, eight years of age, deserted by his father, an inmate at my last visit, has been transferred to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, in Philadelphia.

Several convicts having served long terms, who were suffering ill-health from the confinement, have been pardoned.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Jail.

August 2, 1878.

This recently erected prison will compare favorably with the best in the State. It is large in size, and embodies in its arrangement everything that is essential to a successful administration of the separate system for which it has been designed.

To the description given of it in the report of 1878, it may be proper to present some additional particulars, in order to convey a better knowledge of the judgment which has been displayed in all the details of the architectural plan and arrangement.

The vestibule or entrance way to the cell-blocks are laid with marble flags; the corridors, with Albany flags. It has two extensions from the front building, with two tiers to each, extending backwards diagonally, with twenty cells in each tier. Each cell has two doors; the outer of solid oak; the inner of latticed iron. The cells are 12×by 8, and 10 feet high. The entrance doors are six feet on the clear, which admit of easy entrance. It is heated by steam; lighted by gas. The drainage is into a sink. Water is pumped into a tank; five sky-lights over the corridors; a bath on each tier, with hot and cold water; floors of cells are laid with flags, and covered with wooden floors; stairs of iron; galleries also; building enclosed with high wall.

In addition to the cells just referred to, an equal number have been arranged in the basement, which is about one half above ground. They are constructed in all respects like those on the upper floors, but not being needed at present, have not been fully finished. When warmed and lighted, they may be made reasonably comfortable.

This prison is built in a very substantial manner, and has every appearance of entire security. It cost about \$130,000. The dwelling part of the prison, the kitchen, dining-room, chambers, room for commissioners, are comfortably and conveniently arranged.

The drainage into the river may require to be extended nearer the channel, to be as effective as is desirable. At present it is not considered sufficient.

There were 43 prisoners, who are maintained by the warden, Mr. Strine, at 50 cents each per day.

This prison admits of being conducted in accordance with advanced modern views. Employment has not yet been provided. Meals are furnished in cells. Indiscriminate association is not allowed. The privilege of the corridors is granted for a few hours to gangs who are selected with care. Religious services are conducted for the benefit of prisoners, every other Sunday.

It is designed by the county authorities to keep both long and short term convicts.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Out-Wards Blockley Alms-House.

Visited November 11, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The "out-wards" of the Philadelphia alms-house include all the inmates not in the general or insane hospital. They numbered on the day of inspection 888 men, 793 women, and 164 children. The adults are, for the most part, old and broken down, those who are capable of light work being employed in the various departments of the institution. The out-wards are uniformly clean and neat, and there is, especially in the female wards, a prevailing aspect of personal comfort. The deficiency in quantity and variety of food is the chief defect here, as in the other departments of this alms-house. The bread is excellent, and the ration abundant. The tea is of the cheapest and commonest kind, and the coffee is a mixture of one part with two parts of rye. These constitute the uniform breakfast and supper, and the dinner consists chiefly of soup, and the soup-meat which has been thoroughly deprived of its nutritive qualities in the steam soup kettles. Mush and molasses are substituted for these twice a week, and codfish once a week in the winter months. There is no reason why Philadelphia should support her poor in luxury, but there is abundant reason why good, wholesome food, in sufficient quantities, should be furnished, especially to the large class of aged and infirm in these out-wards.

Closer attention and a fuller supply of water is needed for the water closets in the yards, some of which were in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Germantown Alms-house.

Visited October 25, 1878; by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

The Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia forms an independent poor district, and its alms-house provides, at present, for 50 inmates, which is about its average population. The house is in excellent order in all its departments, and the inmates generally were neatly dressed and comfortably lodged. The exceptions were a few cases that have been indulged in unclean habits, and whose beds were found to be receptacles of a variety of rubbish which should not be permitted to remain there. The absence of closets or wardrobes of any kind in the dormitories affords some excuse for these extremely untidy habits, and it is hoped that this one defect of any serious character will be remedied.

Children's Asylum.

Visited October 11, 1878, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson.

This department of the Blockley alms-house contained 126 children, 94 boys and 32 girls. The asylum was, as usual, extremely neat and clean in all parts, and the children have every appearance of being kindly and wisely cared for. The dormitories are large and airy, and there was no case of sickness in the house. Much attention is paid to the personal cleanliness of the children, and while a large proportion of the infirm and

defective is always found among them, there is a general improvement in health under the careful treatment which they receive.

Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia.

November 11, 1878. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Bullock.

The whole number of prisoners, September 30, 1878 were 842; of whom only 29 are females. There are 545 convicts; untried, 297; the whole number of prisoners being 148 less than the number at the same period last year.

The general condition, notwithstanding the crowded state of the male wing, is well maintained. That a good sanitary state should be preserved in a prison in which from two to four persons are crowded in many of the cave-like apartments, termed cells, may well excite surprise. The present prison wants of this city demand very large additional accommodations. To congregate the criminal class, as is the case here, may, from necessity, be submitted to for a time. To suffer its continuance, from year to year, in violation of every principle that is held important in prison discipline, is to disregard our obligations as citizens, into whose hands the protection of life and property, of law and order have been committed.

To ascertain the effect of constant association of this class, it is only necessary to contrast the record of recommitments between the male and female departments. In the latter there is a separate cell for every prisoner. Here good impressions are not dissipated by profanity, immoral conversation, and vulgar mirth. Character, under good moral and religious instruction, is favorably influenced and improved. As a consequence, there are few occupants in the female department, whilst the male side, under the opposite state of things, above referred to, is always crowded.

There can be no hope for a reduction of the number of criminals until such provision is made, and such a system of discipline established, as to make every law-breaker dread the punishment imposed by law, as a penalty for crime.

When our prisons admit of a rigid system of discipline being carried out, then they will be much less crowded by those convicted of petty crime too frequently committed for the purpose of gaining food and shelter, as well as by those, (who are, by no means, a small class), who, for the same end, seek voluntary admissions.

House of Correction.

November 12, 1878. Visited with Commissioners Dickinson and Bullock.

This experiment, which was commenced four years ago, with the benefit of the knowledge derived from experience, commends itself to favorable attention. Whether the idle and vicious, who will do nothing for their own support, could be made to return the cost of their maintenance by a well regulated system of compulsory labor, was as earnestly maintained by

some as it was stoutly denied by others. It encountered much opposition, and many difficulties had to be overcome. Rules and regulations for its government were resisted, and had to be enforced by an organization of a semi-military character; a system of labor, adapted to the different conditions of the inmates, had to be established. All this was the work of time, and success was not to be expected from the very start.

The admissions to the house consist of persons committed by the courts and magistrates for vagrancy and petty offenses. The hope was entertained, that by means of employment and correctional influences, the evil of street mendicancy would be abated; that the county prison, the overcrowded alms-house, and city lock-ups would be relieved of their surplus population at least to some extent, and that the necessity for enlargement or new county buildings, for a time, might be postponed. But the object of the institution was not merely to rid the streets of the city of a class or classes who, in their ordinary condition, are of no benefit, when at liberty, to themselves or the community. It was not intended to retire them forever, as beyond the reach of reform or hope of recovery; for, in that case, their seclusion would not have been limited to short periods of confinement. A charitable and encouraging hope of reformation prompted those who originally conceived the idea of the establishment. And when the question, whether it is self-supporting is proposed, beneficial and valuable service of that kind must be brought into the account. To what extent success in this respect is attained, may be ascertained by reference to the reports of the moral instructor, which tend to show that efforts in this direction are by no means barren of profitable results.

A careful examination of the different departments will not fail to convince any unprejudiced inquirer that much progress and no small success have been achieved in the general aim and purpose of the enterprise. In the labor branch of duties, especially have the efforts of the management been crowned with success. Of the 1,113 inmates at this time, I hazard nothing when I assert that the entire population, outside of the hospital departments, are employed. Men and women are engaged in some kind of useful work in the house and outside of it. Fully 200 are employed on the farms, now consisting of upwards of 400 acres, and the care of the stock. With their labor, the river front has been embanked, by which much ground has been reclaimed and made highly productive. Farm and other out-buildings have been erected, good roads have been opened, new fences made, quarries have been opened, and much other necessary work performed. At least 150 men are employed in the quarries. One hundred young men are constantly employed in the barrel factory, at twenty-five cents per day, paid by a contractor. A large number of men are employed on the public roads. All the roads in the Twenty-third ward are kept in repair by them, thus saving a large amount of expenditure to the city.

In the house, about 80 men make shoes, who supply all that are wanted

for the inmates, with some surplus for the alms-house and Moyamensing prison. About 40 are employed as tailors, who make up all the garments that are needed. Forty women are engaged in the sewing-room. Other men are engaged as tinsmiths, some as carpenters and blacksmiths. All the painting and frescoing has been done by inmates.

Some of this labor, as will be perceived, is remunerative; from another portion no revenue is derived, for the reason that it was engaged upon improvements, which enhance the value of the real estate, but yield no cash income.

Large appropriations, but not increasing ones, continue to be required for its support. A reference to the report of 1877 shows that the cost per capita has been considerably reduced. With employment of a more remunerative kind, and a still higher cultivation of the land, a still further reduction should be, and, I think, can be effected. The long continued depression in all kinds of business has thus far interfered with success in all kinds of manufactures. With a return to prosperity, there can be no reason why maintenance in this institution should cost more than it does in alms-houses.

The internal administration bears evidences of improvement, and indicates diligent care and attention. The household condition is excellent; the hospital departments are in charge of very faithful and competent officers, and the wards themselves are well furnished, and made entirely comfortable. Discipline is well maintained, and little difficulty is now experienced in preserving thorough order and obedience.

SNYDER COUNTY.

Jail.

August 1878, 15.

The two-story brick dwelling, with an extension, in the rear, of stone, continues to be used for prison purposes. Two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, are fitted up for the purpose. It is, of course, insecure, escapes being frequent. A small yard is inclosed in the rear of the building.

It contained 7 prisoners; 2 of whom were charged with murder, and 2 females, with participating in the same. They were confined in separate rooms.

The sheriff resides in the front part of the dwelling, which is separated from the prison by an iron door. He receives 50 cents a day for each prisoner.

Short term convicts only kept.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Jail.

November 30, 1878.

Jail in basement of court-house, corridor passing through the middle. Four cells on each side; keeper's rooms on the other; cells 16×10 feet; ceilings 11 feet; large windows 5×2½, with cast iron bars, two inches in

diameter; double doors, one of iron barred, the other solid oak; floor two inch oak planks, running under the wash-boards. Brick partitions between cells; outside wall of stone.

The cells are well white-washed and clean; heated by a stove; no water conveniences or closet.

It never contained more than four prisoners at one time, and that occurred only once. At present it has only one, charged with fornication and bastardy. He is by no means closely confined, but is allowed a large personal freedom.

The jail is in fair condition, and with the exception of poor bed and bedding may compare favorably with this class of jails in other counties.

John Utz is sheriff.

A keeper is allowed thirty cents per diem for board of prisoners.

UNION COUNTY.

Jail.

August 2, 1878.

A cell block with four cells on each side, built in the basement of the court-house, is used for prison purposes in this county.

At date of visit there were no prisoners. Generally, however, two and three are held for trial, the practice being to transfer the convicts to the penitentiary, owing, doubtless, to the insecurity of the arrangement.

The four cells on the west side only are used to confine persons charged with crime. They are sufficiently large to admit of two beds. As a protection against escapes, several have been iron-clad. Six are 10×12 feet, have stone partitions; brick arches; two doors; the outer one solid; the other of barred iron. They are warmed by stoves, and have a commode. Light is sparingly admitted, and ventilation is by no means as effective as it should be.

Escapes frequently occur—one quite recently, of a very remarkable character. A prisoner, charged with an offense of high grade, succeeded in effecting his escape by cutting his way successively through four doors—two closing his cell, and two others, which opened into the hall, on the first floor of the court-house. With instruments of the rudest kind and sheer strength, he wrenched hinges, broke locks, and cut spaces in wooden doors sufficiently large to admit his body to pass through.

YORK COUNTY.

Alms-House.

August 20, 1878.

Average number of inmates during the year, 244, of whom 20 are children.

Very decided benefits have been derived from the changes in the main building, noticed in the report of last year. Besides additional sleeping apartments, its general appearance and condition have been much improved. The central part affords desirable apartments for the steward and

his family, whilst the working class, or those capable of self-care and of assisting in the general work, occupy rooms on either side, on the different floors. A very comfortable home is thus afforded them, and excellent care, in every respect, is exercised.

Infirmary and Insane Hospital.

A large proportion of the pauper population is accommodated in this spacious and well arranged building. The insane are kept here, and numerous apartments are appropriated for the care of the sick, injured, and infirm.

The various classes generally have been distributed with proper judgment. In the general wards a considerable mortality had occurred, which had disturbed the general condition, especially on the male side. On the female side of the house the usual good order was preserved.

The difficulty of preserving a good sanitary condition may probably be ascribed to the presence, in some of the wards, of several bad idiotic cases, who, with some adult insane, are exceedingly filthy, and to the water-closet arrangement in the annex, at the ends of the halls, which, partly from the want of sufficient water, and the absence of close supervision, keep these apartments in a very impure state, and they will require a better water supply, and to be otherwise improved.

Number of inmates, September 30, 1878, in the different departments, 200, of whom 179 were adults, 21 children; insane, 50; idiotic, 1; blind, 1; deaf and dumb, 1; hospital cases, 21; employed 35—22 females.



STATISTICS

FOR

1878.

The statistical report is sub-divided into two parts; the first comprising criminal statistics, the second statistics of the unfortunate and indigent classes.

Criminal Statistics are classified as follows: *Proceedings of Criminal Courts*, as presented in the returns of their prothonotaries or clerks; *Convicts and Prisoners*, in penitentiaries, county prisons, work-house, and house of correction; *Juvenile Delinquents*, in the reformatories of the State.

Statistics of the Unfortunate and Indigent classes, viz: Inmates in hospitals for insane; training-school for feeble-minded children; institution for deaf and dumb; for instruction of blind; alms-houses; outdoor relief in alms-house districts; township poor, etc.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An analysis of the returns of prothonotaries or clerks of criminal courts, for the year ending September 30, 1878, shows the criminal proceedings of grand juries, as compared with the preceding year, have decreased, and court proceedings decreased, thus :

Comparison of Criminal Statistics of 1878 with 1877.

GRAND JURY AND COURT PROCEEDINGS.	1877.	1878.	Increase over 1877.	Per cent. of in- crease.
<i>Grand Jury Proceedings.</i>				
Number of persons charged with crime,	21,235	20,604	*631	*2.97
Number of bills laid before grand jury,	17,077	17,056	*21	*0.12
Number of bills returned as true bills,	12,068	12,386	318	2.63
Number of bills returned ignored,	4,963	4,734	*229	*4.61
<i>Court Proceedings.</i>				
Number of bills tried,	9,311	8,773	*538	*5.78
Number of acquittals,	5,471	5,239	*232	*4.24
Number of convictions,	3,570	3,456	*114	*3.19
Number of <i>nolle prosequies</i> ,	1,196	962	*234	*19.56
Number plead guilty to indictment,	2,009	2,085	76	3.78
Amount of recognizances forfeited,	\$159,170	\$121,750	\$37,420	*2.35

* Decrease.

It will be observed there was a decrease in the number of persons charged with crime of 631, or 2.97 per cent.; bills laid before the grand jury of 21, or 0.12 per cent.; on the contrary, there was an increase of true bills of 318, or 2.63 per cent.; a decrease in bills ignored of 229, or 4.61 per cent.

The court proceedings show a decrease in bills tried of 538, or 5.78 per cent.; acquittals 232, or 4.24 per cent.; convictions 114, or 3.19 per cent.; *nolle prosequies* 234, or 19.56 per cent.; and in the amount of recognizances forfeited of \$37,420; there was an increase in the number who plead guilty to indictment of 76, or 3.78 per cent.

Counties where Convictions have increased in 1878 over 1877.

COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1878.	Increase on 1877.	COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1878.	Increase on 1877.
Adams,	27	16	Lehigh,	110	27
Beaver,	15	4	Luzerne,	105	25
Bedford,	18	7	McKean,	32	23
Berks,	134	15	Mercer,	32	14
Blair,	38	17	Mifflin,*	18	12
Bradford,	50	26	Montgomery,	55	3
Bucks,	44	8	Montour,	31	11
Butler,	59	33	Northumberland,	61	32
Cameron,	5	5	Perry,	15	2
Centre,	21	6	Schuylkill,	88	3
Chester,	133	19	Snyder,	10	2
Clarion,	51	15	Somerset,	31	20
Clearfield,	25	7	Susquehanna,	30	21
Columbia,	23	10	Tioga,	9	2
Crawford,	22	6	Venango,	45	27
Elk,	19	2	Warren,	19	10
Franklin,	85	23	Westmoreland,	67	12
Greene,	10	2			
Lawrence,	20	7	Total,	1,557	474

* Mifflin county made no return for the August term of court.

The convictions in the above thirty-six counties were 1,557 during 1878: an increase of 474, or 43.76 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

Counties where Convictions have decreased in 1878, as compared with 1877.

COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1878.	Decrease on 1877.	COUNTIES.	Convictions in 1878.	Decrease on 1877.
Allegheny,	241	71	Lancaster,	91	9
Armstrong,	46	6	Lebanon,	35	20
Cambria,	36	44	Lycoming,	45	23
Carbon,	10	21	Monroe,	7	1
Clinton,	9	12	Northampton,	114	14
Cumberland,	39	6	Philadelphia,	879	189
Dauphin,	82	51	Potter,	1	3
Delaware,	67	23	Sullivan,	9	4
Fayette,	23	10	Union,	8	24
Forest,	3	5	Wayne,	9	6
Fulton,	4	1	Washington,	19	8
Huntingdon,	5	7	York,	29	4
Indiana,	10	7			
Jefferson,	11	12	Total,	1,835	588
Juniata,	3	7			

The number of convictions in the above twenty-seven counties were 1,835 in 1878; a decrease of 588, or 24.36 per cent., as compared with 1877.

In addition to the foregoing, there were three counties in which the number of convictions in 1878 exactly equaled those of 1877, viz: Erie, 52; Pike, 7; and Wyoming, 5 convictions.

Offenses for which Convicted.

The offenses, etc., of which the 3,456 prisoners were convicted are as follows:

<i>Offenses.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Offenses.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Abortion,	3	Lottery,	2
Adultery,	18	Malicious mischief,	78
Aggravated assault,	13	Manslaughter,	10
Arson,	15	Mayhem,	3
Assault,	2	Misdemeanors,	72
Assault, felonious,	1	Murder, first degree,	6
Assault and battery,	648	Murder, second degree,	8
Assault, to kill,	119	Nuisance,	10
Assault, to rob,	4	Obstructing legal process,	2
Assault, to steal,	15	Perjury,	12
Bawdy-house,	17	Passing counterfeit money,	3
Bigamy,	1	Obstructing trains,	4
Burglary, etc.,	168	Peddling without license,	3
Burglary and larceny,	13	Pointing arms,	1
Burglary, and attempted rape,	2	Rape, etc.,	42
Carrying concealed weapons,	21	Receiving stolen goods,	42
Conspiracy,	16	Resisting officer, etc.,	13
Counterfeiting,	2	Riot,	59
Cruelty to animals,	2	Robbery,	44
Cutting timber trees,	1	Seduction, etc.,	7
Deserting family, etc.,	4	Sodomy,	2
Disorderly house,	18	Shooting, etc.,	5
Disorderly, breach of peace,	64	Surety of peace,	29
Embezzlement,	12	Sending threatening letters,	1
Escape,	1	Threats,	1
False pretense,	24	Throwing at cars,	2
Forgery,	28	Trespass, etc.,	1
Fornication, etc.,	165	Violation election law,	2
Gaming-house, etc.,	6	Violation fish law,	4
Highway robbery,	1	Violation game law,	3
Horse stealing,	15	Violation liquor law,	108
Illegal voting,	7	Violation livery act,	1
Indecency,	7		
Larceny, etc.,	1,432	Total,	3,456
Libel,	11		

During the year 1878, the convictions for the several offenses above mentioned, amounted to 3,456; a decrease of 114 on the year previous. As is usual, larceny constitutes the chief offense, being more than two fifths of the whole number.

TABLE A.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHON

*Statement of the criminal business of courts in the several counties of the
ber of bills laid before the several grand juries, number of bills returned
quittals, convictions, nolle prosequies entered, number plead guilty to*

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
1. Adams,	75	72	49
2. Allegheny,	1,702	1,344	1,016
3. Armstrong,	210	181	133
4. Beaver,	172	115	101
5. Bedford,	94	29	23
6. Berks,	757	478	398
7. Blair,	145	104	85
8. Bradford,	160	107	85
9. Bucks,	183	158	123
10. Butler,	411	397	235
11. Cambria,	164	132	118
12. Cameron,	29	26	19
13. Carbon,	75	40	30
14. Centre,	147	82	65
15. Chester,	291	247	196
16. Clarion,	327	195	117
17. Clearfield,	197	99	64
18. Clinton,	127	57	60
19. Columbia,	80	148	47
20. Crawford,	214	231	98
21. Cumberland,	268	354	120
22. Dauphin,	464	464	231
23. Delaware,	164	164	101
24. Elk,	50	48	34
25. Erie,	235	156	135
26. Fayette,	107	103	47
27. Forest,	10	9	6
28. Franklin,	276	165	116
29. Fulton,	35	12	7
30. Greene,	70	47	30
31. Huntingdon,	101	45	39
32. Indiana,	125	48	37
33. Jefferson,	104	66	51
34. Juniata,	27	18	11
35. Lancaster,	469	469	378
36. Lawrence,	95	78	52
37. Lebanon,	147	123	83
38. Lehigh,	257	214	174
39. Luzerne,	638	485	319
40. Lycoming,	234	169	117
41. McKean,	227	193	120
42. Mercer,	114	88	70
43. Mifflin,*	61	41	32
44. Monroe,	33	28	23
45. Montgomery,	288	312	242
46. Montour,	104	82	70
47. Northampton,	268	218	155
48. Northumberland,	291	241	172

OTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

Commonwealth, showing the number of persons charged with crime, number as true bills, number ignored; also, number of bills tried, number of acquittal, number and amount of recognizances forfeited.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of nolle prosequies.	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
23	55	37	16	27	1	9	1		1
327		426	327	241	122	214	2		2
39	36	69	34	46	5		3	\$3,600 00	3
17		23	7	15	28	10	4		4
7	4	12	5	18	39	7	5	1,300 00	5
91		172	137	134	3	81	62	22,300 00	6
25		44	31	38	16	29	1	500 00	7
22		58	44	50	18	9	1	500 00	8
34	3	71	30	44	4	41			9
162		116	62	59	36	22	11	2,900 00	10
15	118	40	13	36	13	48	1	100 00	11
7	25	6	2	5	6	4	1	100 00	12
9		13	18	10		8	7	2,200 00	13
15		43	25	21		10			14
48	168	164	40	133	35	7			15
82	1	74	45	51	27	17	32	11,000 00	16
35	96	30	21	25	36	12	6	1,900 00	17
38	94	19	10	9	17	9			18
11	2	26	10	23	14	3			19
50		34	27	22	1	13			20
111		61	36	39	3	45	11	2,000 00	21
92	320	117	73	82	6	50	24	6,800 00	22
63		97	27	67		5	1	1,500 00	23
13	39	20	4	19	4	9	1	100 00	24
21	138	75	56	52	12	30	7	2,000 00	25
56		43	20	23	18	6			26
3	1	2	1	3	1				27
47	48	99	25	85		6			28
6		5	5	4	7	1			29
16		11	3	10	14	3			30
9		14	16	5	27	11	1	1,000 00	31
10		17	9	10	46	1			32
15		43	36	11	5	12			33
7	12	10	6	3	4		2	600 00	34
91		316	124	91	8	93	11	2,800 00	35
22		39	28	20	14	10	7	3,800 00	36
41	96	55	17	35	30	19			37
40	2	166	65	110	38	30	1	500 00	38
167		173	129	105	43	67			39
50		24	42	45	14	23			40
63		54	22	32	27	10	9	3,600 00	41
20		45	31	32	7	8			42
7	33	21	13	18	1	1			43
4		19	6	7		5	6	3,000 00	44
70		86	62	55	6	48			45
12	76	49	19	31	12	9	1	200 00	46
63		156	68	114	11	5	23	5,800 00	47
69		118	67	61	7	27			48

TABLE A—

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
49. Perry,	51	30	26
50. Philadelphia,	7,330	6,919	4,969
51. Pike,	37	34	22
52. Petter,	22	16	12
53. Schuylkill,	586	484	395
54. Snyder,	41	40	22
55. Somerset,	143	61	47
56. Sullivan,	33	30	26
57. Susquehanna,	143	125	93
58. Tioga,	60	60	51
59. Union,	28	23	17
60. Venango,	235	136	110
61. Warren,	106	65	53
62. Washington,	117	130	97
63. Wayne,	91	90	60
64. Westmoreland,	266	162	111
65. Wyoming,	26	22	15
66. York,	467	411	226
Total,	20,604	17,056	12,386

* Mifflin county has made no return for the August term of court.

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle prosequés</i> .	Number plead guilty to indictment.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
4	38	18	7	15	21	2	..	..	49
1,951	..	4,718	2,969	879	..	772	11	\$21,500	00
12	..	14	8	7	6	2	2	450	00
4	3	6	7	1	3	2	1	200	00
89	..	163	101	88	22	63	..	..	53
18	..	9	1	10	5	1	1	300	00
14	..	42	45	31	28	6	..	..	55
5	22	16	7	9	10	2	1	200	00
32	76	37	14	30	9	8	1	500	00
9	..	9	..	9	..	1	36	11,400	00
5	..	5	10	8	..	5	1	800	00
26	..	63	45	45	31	19	12	4,200	00
11	..	29	11	19	14	8	2	500	00
21	1	17	6	19	16	40	1	500	00
31	9	23	9	9	7	12	1	500	00
51	..	66	25	67	2	5	2	600	00
7	18	5	3	5	4	7	..	..	65
189	411	121	57	29	..	43	..	..	66
4,734	1,945	8,773	5,239	3,456	962	2,085	320	\$121,750	00

TABLE B—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY THE PROTHON

*Statement of offenses of which persons were charged upon commitment
which persons were tried, acquitted*

OFFENSES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid be- fore grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
1. Abduction,	4	3	2
2. Abortion,	18	21	20
3. Abortion, accessory to,	1	3	3
4. Administering poison to kill,	2	2	2
5. Adultery,	165	163	101
6. Adultery, incestuous,	2	2	1
7. Aggravated assault and battery,	81	80	54
8. Arson,	124	115	60
9. Assault,	54	50	12
10. Assault, felonious,	6	6	3
11. Assault and battery,	4,865	4,586	2,828
12. Assault and battery to kill,	560	491	361
13. Assault and battery to rob,	15	15	10
14. Assault and battery to steal,	81	65	34
15. Barratry,	11	11	7
16. Bawdy-house,	96	82	52
17. Bigamy,	18	18	12
18. Breaking and entering building,	5	5	2
19. Burglary,	552	389	298
20. Burglary and larceny,	48	56	48
21. Burglary and attempted rape,	5	3	1
22. Carrying concealed weapons,	205	202	142
23. Conspiracy,	228	142	101
24. Counterfeiting,	11	10	6
25. Cruelty to animals,	20	18	8
26. Cutting timber trees,	28	16	9
27. Defrauding and cheating,	47	43	21
28. Deserting family, etc.,	149	28	11
29. Disorderly house,	106	104	81
30. Disorder and breach of peace,	301	29	18
31. Disturbing religious meetings,	12	9	5
32. Embezzlement,	182	190	154
33. Entering building to commit felony,	36	33	24
34. Entering to steal,	142	121	81
35. Escape,	11	10	7
36. False pretense,	394	410	387
37. Forceful entry,	264	164	108
38. Forgery,	195	203	181
39. Fornication,	52	48	36
40. Fornication and bastardy,	689	615	584
41. Gaming house and gambling,	44	37	28
42. Highway robbery,	2	1	1
43. Horse stealing,	68	65	52
44. Illegal voting,	18	17	13
45. Indecency,	25	21	17
46. Interfering with railroad property,	11	10	8
47. Larceny,	6,987	4,880	3,807
48. Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	18	14	10
49. Libel,	38	31	17
50. Lottery,	8	7	2

OTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

with the result of the proceedings of Grand Jury; also, the offenses for or convicted, &c., at court.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ignored.	Number of presentments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquittals.	Number of convictions.	Number of <i>nolle prosequits</i> .	Number who plead guilty.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
1	1	1	1						1
4	3	6	3	3		1			2
									3
	1	1	1						4
53	47	39	28	18	16	4	3	\$1,600 00	5
									6
8	5	26	12	13	10	9	1	100 00	7
29	16	35	18	15	8	5	3	2,000 00	8
26	12	3	1	2	1				9
1		3	2	1	2	1			10
1,684	475	2,378	1,685	648	203	197	43	12,500 00	11
98	144	285	158	119	18	14	3	1,500 00	12
1		8	4	4	1				13
16	8	36	15	15		9			14
1									15
12	18	31	12	17	5	8	6	1,200 00	16
6	3	8	6	1	3	7			17
3		2	1	1					18
58	53	178	64	125	8	86	2	1,000 00	19
8	4	23	9	13	1	7			20
		1	1	2					21
60	45	107	64	21	14	41	2	300 00	22
41	18	72	54	16	4	14	4	1,200 00	23
2	1	2		2					24
2		5	3	2			1	100 00	25
		2	1	1					26
22	16	8	2	4	3	2	1	100 00	27
		28	4	4	2		10	1,000 00	28
23	18	65	47	18	1	9			29
5	14	70	102	64	24	28			30
4	3	2	2						31
36	28	38	29	8	5	1	9	2,500 00	32
9	3	10	3	7		8			33
40	18	59	19	18		14			34
3		1		1			1	100 00	35
23	18	148	102	24	45	22	16	5,000 00	36
50	25	65	51	17	8	7	3	600 00	37
22	47	127	72	28	10	21	10	4,000 00	38
75	8	25	8	14	18	7	3	1,200 00	39
25	26	231	68	151	147	90	24	12,000 00	40
10	3	12	5	6	1	4	1	600 00	41
		2	1	1		1			42
15	5	29	10	15	1	8	2	1,000 00	43
4	1	14	6	7		3			44
3		16	9	7		4	1	200 00	45
4		7	3	4		2			46
1,335	573	2,941	1,530	1,423	208	1,140	81	12,500 00	47
3		14	4	8	2	3			48
6		24	10	11	3	5			49
1		5	2	2		1			50
161	52	219	137	78	28	42	3	600 00	51

TABLE B—

OFFENSES.	Number of persons charged with crime.	GRAND JURY	
		Total bills laid before grand jury.	Number returned as true bills.
51. Malicious mischief,	651	639	514
52. Manslaughter,	33	31	21
53. Mayhem,	12	10	5
54. Misdemeanors,	483	478	352
55. Murder,	51	8	3
56. Murder first degree,	62	60	51
57. Murder second degree,	5	3	2
58. Neglect of duty,	4	2	1
59. Nuisance,	58	53	47
60. Obstructing legal process,	6	4	3
61. Obstructing use of trains,	12	8	6
62. Passing counterfeit money,	8	6	4
63. Peddling without license,	9	7	5
64. Perjury,	106	98	90
65. Perjury, subornation,	5	3	1
66. Pointing fire-arms,	3	1	1
67. Rape,	79	74	68
68. Rape, assault to commit,	102	96	78
69. Receiving stolen goods,	184	179	161
70. Resisting officer, &c.,	37	32	25
71. Riot,	318	312	210
72. Robbery,	159	148	115
73. Seduction,	28	24	18
74. Seduction and bastardy,	2	1	1
75. Seduction and fornication,	3	2	1
76. Sending threatening letters,	2	1	1
77. Shooting,	7	5	3
78. Shooting to kill,	14	12	8
79. Sodomy,	7	4	2
80. Surety of peace,	167	159	5
81. Threats,	12	10	3
82. Throwing missiles at cars,	8	7	4
83. Trespass, &c.,	5	4	2
84. Turning railroad switch,	2	1	1
85. Unlawful assembly,	9	6	4
86. Violation of election law,	6	3	2
87. Violation of fish law,	17	14	12
88. Violation of game law,	14	11	10
89. Violation of liquor law,	908	893	715
90. Violation of livery act,	3	2	1
91. Violation of mine law,	1	1	
92. Not stated,			
Total,	20,604	17,056	12,386

Continued.

PROCEEDINGS.		COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.		
Number of bills ig- nored.	Number of present- ments made.	Number of bills tried.	Number of acquit- tals.	Number of convic- tions.	Number of <i>nolle</i> <i>proseques</i> .	Number who plead guilty.	Number.	Amount.	Number.
9	1	21	10	10	2	1			52
2		6	2	3	1				53
135	46	238	169	68	36	32	8	2,000	00
1		5	3		1				54
9	2	42	28	6		4			55
		3	1	8					56
		2	2						57
13	8	39	26	10	1	4	1	500	00
1		3	1	2	2	1			58
2		8	3	4		2	1	300	00
1		4	1	3		1			59
2		5	2	3		1			60
49	4	74	60	12	16	8	2	1,000	00
		2	1	1					61
		2	1	1					62
25	8	40	18	20	1	12	1	300	00
34	10	69	42	22	3	10	6	2,500	00
38	24	104	51	42	6	16			63
16	5	28	12	13	5	7			64
91	30	74	42	59	10	31	1	500	00
28	9	89	43	44		22			65
7	2	14	9	5		2			66
		1		1					67
		1		1					68
		1		1					69
1		3		1					70
2		8	2	4		2			71
1		4	1	2					72
1		16	21	29	20		3	1,500	00
1		4	2	1	1				73
2	1	3	1	2					74
1		2	1	1					75
		1	1						76
1		4							77
1		1							78
1		1							79
1		1							80
2		1							81
1		1							82
1		1							83
		1							84
1		4	2						85
1		3	1	2					86
3		12	8	4					87
2		8	5	3					88
261	82	417	298	108	57	94	21	8,000	00
		1		1					89
1									90
							43	42,250	00
									91
									92
4,734	1,945	8,773	5,239	3,456	962	2,085	320	\$121,750	00

TABLE C.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHONO

*Statement of the nature of crime for which criminals were convicted in
ported to the Board of Public Charities by the respective*

[illegible]

TARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

the various counties, during the year ending September 30, 1878, as re-Prothonotaries or clerks of the various criminal courts.

COURTS AND COUNTIES.	
Cambria.	6.
Cameron.	5
Carbon.	1
Centre.	1
Chester.	8
Clarion.	5
Clearfield.	5
Clinton.	1
Columbia.	11
Crawford.	5
Cumberland.	6
Dauphin.	1 8 6
Delaware.	2
Elk.	4
Erie.	1
Fayette.	7 3
Forest.	3
Franklin.	9
Fulton.	5
Greene.	4
Huntingdon.	3
Indiana.	7
Jefferson.	7
Junata.	2

TABLE C—

NATURE OF OFFENSE FOR WHICH CONVICTED.	COURTS AND COUNTIES.								
	Adams.	Allegheny.	Armstrong.	Beaver.	Bedford.	Berks.	Blair.	Bradford.	Butler.
62. Trespass, etc.,
63. Violation election law,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64. Violation fish law,
65. Violation game law,
66. Violation liquor law,	3	5	3	16	4	5	6	.
67. Violation livery act,
Total,	27	241	46	15	18	124	38	50	44

Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE D.—Statement of the Sessions of Criminal Courts.

The sittings of all the courts, (except in Sullivan county,) commence on Monday, and the figures in the columns of months indicate the first, second, third, or fourth Monday of the month in which the sittings begin.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Adams,	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.
Allegheny, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Armstrong, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Beaver, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Bedford, . . . . .	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
Berks,	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Blair,	4	.	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	2	.	.
Bradford, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Bucks, . . . . .	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1
Butler,	2	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.
Cambria, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Cameron,	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
Carbon,	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.
Centre,	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
Chester,	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.
Clarion,	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
Clearfield,	2	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.
Clinton, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Columbia, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Crawford,	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
Cumberland,	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	.
Dauphin,	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	.
Delaware, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	1
Elk,	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
Erie, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Fayette, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Forest, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
Franklin, . . . . .	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Fulton,	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
Greene,	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.
Huntingdon,	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
Indiana, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1
Jefferson, . . . . .	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Juniata, . . . . .	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Lancaster,	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.
Lawrence, . . . . .	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Lebanon,	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.
Lehigh,	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.
Luzerne,	3	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	1
Lycoming,	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	.
McKean, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	3
Mercer,	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
Mifflin,	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
Monroe, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
Montgomery, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Montour, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	3
Northampton, . . . . .	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2
Northumberland,	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.
Perry,	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.
Philadelphia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pike, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3
Potter, . . . . .	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	2
Schuylkill,	1	.	2	.	1	4	.	.	1	.	2	.
Snyder, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	2
Somerset,	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	.
Sullivan, . . . . .	.	*4	.	.	*4	.	.	.	*4	.	.	*3

TABLE D—Continued.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Susquehanna,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Tioga,	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Union, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Venango,	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Warren, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Washington,	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	..	..
Wayne, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Westmoreland, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	..
Wyoming,	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
York,	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..

*Tuesday.

Prothonotaries, or Clerks of Criminal Courts.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	TITLE.
Adams,	Abraham King, . .	Gettysburg, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Allegheny, . . .	Wm. H. McCleary, .	Pittsburg,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Armstrong, . . .	James G. Henry, . .	Kittanning, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Beaver,	John C. Hart, . . .	Beaver,	Clerk of Courts.
Bedford,	H. D. Tate,	Bedford,	Prothonotary, &c.
Berks,	M. A. Sellers, . . .	Reading,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Blair,	James P. Stewart, .	Holidaysburg, . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Bradford, . . .	Benjamin M. Peck, .	Towanda,	Prothonotary, &c.
Bucks,	Joseph A. Fluck, . .	Doylestown, . . .	Clerk of Quar. Sessions.
Butler,	L. M. Cochran, . . .	Butler,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Cambria,	C. F. O'Donnell, . .	Ebensburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Cameron,	J. W. Frank,	Emporium,	Prothonotary, &c.
Carbon,	Thomas Kemerer, . .	Mauch Chunk, . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Centre,	Aaron Williams, . .	Bellefonte, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Chester,	William W. Stott, .	West Chester, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Clarion,	M. Arnold,	Clarion,	Prothonotary, &c.
Clearfield, . . .	Eli Bloom,	Clearfield,	Prothonotary, &c.
Clinton,	G. W. Batchelor, . .	Lock Haven, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Columbia,	B. Frank Zarr, . . .	Bloomsburg, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Crawford,	Charles T. Shaw, . .	Meadville,	Clerk of Courts.
Cumberland, . . .	D. B. Stevick, . . .	Carlisle,	Clerk of Courts, &c.
Dauphin,	Thomas G. Fox, . . .	Harrisburg, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Delaware,	Isaac Johnson, . . .	Media,	Prothonotary, &c.
Elk,	Frederick Schoenig, .	Ridgway,	Prothonotary, &c.
Erie,	F. H. Couse,	Erie,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Fayette,	Joseph M. Oglevee, .	Uniontown, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Forest,	D. W. Clark,	Tionesta,	Prothonotary, &c.
Franklin,	W. Rush Gillan, . .	Chambersburg, . .	Clerk of Courts.
Fulton,	R. A. McDonald, . .	McConnellsburg, .	Prothonotary, &c.
Greene,	H. C. Pollock, . . .	Waynesburg, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Huntingdon, . . .	W. M. Williamson, .	Huntingdon, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Indiana,	Albert C. Boyle, . .	Indiana,	Prothonotary, &c.
Jefferson,	J. B. Henderson, . .	Brookville, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Juniata,	Jacob Beidler, . . .	Mifflintown, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Lancaster,	S. S. Clair,	Lancaster,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Lawrence,	S. C. McCreary, . . .	New Castle, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Lebanon,	Daniel H. Nye, . . .	Lebanon,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Lehigh,	Frank J. Newhard, .	Allentown,	Clerk of Quar. Sessions.
Luzerne,	Robert J. James, . .	Wilkesbarre, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Lycoming,	William Follmer, . .	Williamsport, . .	Prothonotary, &c.
McKean,	C. K. Sartwell, . . .	Smethport,	Prothonotary, &c.
Mercer,	John N. Regnor, . . .	Mercer,	Clerk of Courts, &c.
Mifflin,	William S. Settle, . .	Lewistown,	Prothonotary, &c.
Monroe,	Thos. M. McIlhany, .	Stroudsburg, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Montgomery, . . .	F. T. Beerer,	Norristown, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Montour,	W. M. Gearhart, . .	Danville,	Prothonotary, &c.
Northampton, . .	A. J. Snyder,	Easton,	Clerk of Quar. Sess., &c.
Northumberland, .	Lloyd T. Rohrbach, .	Sunbury,	Prothonotary, &c.
Perry,	D. Mickey,	New Bloomfield, .	Prothonotary, &c.
Philadelphia, . . .	Henry G. Bingham, .	Philadelphia, . . .	Clerk of Quar. Sessions.
Pike,	John C. Westbrook, .	Milford,	Prothonotary, &c.
Potter,	P. A. Stebbins, Jr., .	Coudersport, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Schuylkill,	O. J. Aregood, . . .	Pottsville,	Clerk of Courts.
Snyder,	Jeremiah Crouse, . .	Middleburg, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Somerset,	F. J. Cooser,	Somerset,	Prothonotary, &c.
Sullivan,	Henry Van Etter, . .	Laporte,	Prothonotary, &c.
Susquehanna, . . .	William W. Simrell, .	Montrose,	Prothonotary, &c.
Tioga,	Robert C. Cox, . . .	Wellsboro', . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
Union,	C. H. Hassenplug, . .	Lewisburg,	Prothonotary, &c.
Venango,	Isaac Reineinan, . .	Franklin,	Prothonotary, &c.
Warren,	Starling W. Waters, .	Warren,	Prothonotary, &c.
Washington,	James S. Stocking, .	Washington, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Wayne,	Charles Menner, . . .	Honesdale,	Prothonotary, &c.
Westmoreland, . .	J. W. Wilson,	Greensburg, . . .	Clerk of Courts.
Wyoming,	A. B. Fitch,	Tunkhannock, . . .	Prothonotary, &c.
York,	B. F. Koller,	York,	Clerk of Courts.

Criminals Executed in Pennsylvania.

By the act of 1718, treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, crime against nature, malicious mischief, maiming, manslaughter by stabbing, and arson, were made capital crimes; by subsequent acts, counterfeiting bills of credit, or the current coin, were added, and the crime of arson extended to include certain public buildings. All these crimes were capital until November 1, 1786.

By the act of September 15, 1786, robbery, burglary, and crime against nature, were made punishable by servitude at hard labor, etc.

By the act of April 22, 1794, the punishment by death, except for murder in the first degree, was abolished.

The following statement will exhibit the number of criminals executed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1778 to 1878, both inclusive—a period of one hundred and one years.

YEAR	Murder.	High treason.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Rape.	Arson.	Uttering and passing counterfeit money.	Offense not stated.	Whole number executed.	YEAR.	Murder, first degree.	Whole number executed.
1778, .	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1841, .	2	2
1779, .	6	1	4	2	..	..	..	2	18	1842, .	3	3
1780, .	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	7	1844, .	4	4
1781,	1	5	1	1	..	..	8	1845, .	3	3
1783, .	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	7	1846, .	1	1
1784,	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1847, .	5	5
1785, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1848, .	4	4
1786, .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1849, .	1	1
1788,	1	1	..	1	2	5	1850, .	1	1
1789, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1851, .	1	1
1792, .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1852, .	2	2
1795,	2	1853, .	4	4
1797,	1	1854, .	3	3
1798,	3	1856, .	4	4
1799,	1	1857, .	1	1
1806,	3	1858, .	9	9
1809,	4	1859, .	3	3
1812,	1	1860, .	1	1
1816,	1	1861, .	4	4
1817,	3	1862, .	2	2
1818,	4	1863, .	1	1
1822,	2	1865, .	1	1
1823,	2	1866, .	9	9
1824,	3	1867, .	9	9
1826,	1	1868, .	2	2
1828,	1	1869, .	7	7
1829,	1	1870, .	3	3
1830,	2	1871, .	2	2
1832,	3	1872, .	2	2
1834,	*1	1873, .	1	1
1835,	2	1874, .	5	5
1836,	1	1875, .	5	5
1838,	4	1876, .	2	2
1839,	4	1877, .	16	16
1840,	2	1878, .	6	6
Whole number executed,										240		

* This execution, and all subsequent ones, took place in the jail-yard, agreeably to act of April 10, 1834. Previous executions were all public.

The reader will remember that after April 22, 1794, as we have stated, executions were only for murder in the first degree. For the number of executions reported from 1834 to 1878, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATISTICS OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

The population or the number of criminal classes on September 30, 1878, in penitentiaries, county jails, work-house, and house of correction, of all classes,—convicts, summarily convicted by justices of peace, etc., or otherwise in prison for payment of fines, and costs by court, or awaiting trial,—was 6,126, being an increase of 311, or 5.4 per cent. on number at corresponding date of previous year. The number in each of the several institutions, was as follows :

CRIMINAL CLASSES.	CONVICTS.			SUMMARILY CON- VICTED.				OTHERWISE IN COUNTY PRISONS.		Aggregate of all classes.	
	Penitentiaries.	County prisons.	Work-house.	Total convicts.	County prisons.	Work-house.	House of correc- tion.	Total.	For payment of fine, costs, &c., by court.		Awaiting trial.
September 30, 1877, 1,770	1,183	160	3,452	345	197	1,270	1,812	40	811	5,815	
September 30, 1878, 1,764	1,277	277	3,318	463	51	1,531	2,018	19	741	6,126	
Inc. Sept. 30, 1878,	*6	94	78	166	118	*146	264	236	*21	*70	311
Per cent. of increase	*0.3	7.9	3.9	5.2	3.4	*7.4	20.8	13.0	*52.5	*8.6	5.4

* Decrease.

We here learn that there was an increase in convicts of 166, or 5.2 per cent., as compared with number at corresponding date of previous year—the increase being in the county prisons and work-house; on the contrary, there was a decrease in the penitentiaries of six. The increase in county prisons was 94, and in work-house 78. Of those summarily convicted, there was an increase of 118 in the county prisons, and 264 in the house of correction; on the contrary, there was a decrease in the work-house of 146, thus making the total increase of those summarily convicted, 236, for the year.

Those otherwise in prison for the payment of fines, costs, etc., by court, have decreased 91, as compared with the preceding year.

Convicts.

The number of males and females, and their increase or decrease in the penal institutions, as compared with the previous year, is presented thus :

CONVICTS.	SEX OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT.						AGGREGATE.		
	Peniten- tiaries.		County prisons.		Work- house.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
September 30, 1877,	1,750	20	1,105	78	183	16	3,038	114	3,152
September 30, 1878,	1,742	22	1,207	70	249	28	3,198	120	3,318
Increase Sept. 30, 1878, . .	*8	2	102	*8	66	12	160	6	166
Per cent. of increase, . . .	*0.5	10.0	9.2	*10.2	36.1	75.0	5.3	5.3	5.3

*Decrease.

It will be observed that in the penitentiaries the male convicts decreased 8, and the females increased 2. In the county prisons the males increased 102, and the females decreased 8. In work-house the males increased 66, and the females 12. In the aggregate of this class, there has been an increase of 166, or 5.3 per cent. ; or, males 160, or 5.3 per cent., females 6, or 5.3 per cent.

The whole number of convicts, 3,318, is in proportion to the population of the State as one to every 1,220 inhabitants.

STATISTICS OF PENITENTIARIES.

The revenue of these institutions is derived from appropriations by the State, labor of convicts, profits of manufacturing, United States, for supporting their prisoners, and from counties, for deficiency of support by the labor of their convicts.

State Appropriation.

The State grant to these institutions, was \$57,175, viz.: for salaries, \$54,675, \$1,000 for books and stationery for convicts, \$1,500 for repairs.

PURPOSES.	Western Penitentiary.		Eastern Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Salaries of officers,	\$25,000	00	\$29,675	00	\$54,675	00
Books and stationery for prisoners,	500	00	500	00	1,000	00
Repairs,			1,500	00	1,500	00
Total,	\$25,500	00	\$31,675	00	\$57,175	00

The Legislature also continued the usual gratuities to discharged convicts, *i e.*, to those residing within fifty miles of the penitentiary from which discharged, each five dollars; over fifty miles, the sum of ten dollars each.

In addition to the appropriations received from the State in the previous year, (\$112,675,) there were, from the following sources, received, \$182,601.43, to wit:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		
Convict labor, including profits,	\$5,466	67	Gain on manufacturing, . .	\$4,884	65
Contract labor,	44,657	86	Convict labor,	28,071	45
U. S., for support of convicts, . . .	5,272	30			
Steam power and rent, . . .	1,947	50			
Sale of gas tar, barrels, &c., . .	1,565	81			
Total credited to counties, . .	\$58,910	14	Total credited to counties, . .	\$32,956	10
Deficiency of support by labor of convicts, paid by counties	14,777	94	Deficiency of support by labor of convicts. (of which counties paid \$69,153 41,) . .	75,957	25
Total,	\$73,688	08	Total,	\$108,913	35

The amount received from United States, for maintenance of their convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, is added to the working capital of that institution. On the contrary, in the Western Penitentiary, the sum received is credited to the counties.

Industries.

The system of labor in these institutions continues the same as stated in the previous reports. In Western Penitentiary, on State account, and by contract labor; in Eastern Penitentiary, exclusively on State account.

The annexed statement will exhibit the values of these industries :

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.
<p><i>On State Account.</i></p> <p>Weaving, including profit and labor, . . \$1,544 26</p> <p>Cigar-making, with profit and labor, . . 3,216 86</p> <p>Shoe-making, with profit and labor, . . 705 55</p> <p>Total State account, \$5,466 67</p> <p><i>Contract Labor.</i></p> <p>Shoe shops, \$32,546 66</p> <p>Broom shops, 6,530 10</p> <p>Whip shop, 5,085 40</p> <p>Tin shop, 495 70</p> <p>Earning on contracts, 44,657 86</p> <p>Total profits, with labor, . . \$50,124 53</p>	<p>Shoe-making, including labor and loss, \$7,247 98</p> <p>Cane-work, including labor and profit, 2,662 47</p> <p>Weaving, including labor and profit, 5,414 46</p> <p>Wood-work, including labor and profit, 2,585 19</p> <p>Cigar-making, including labor and profit, 3,076 35</p> <p>Tinsmithing, including labor and profit, 66 41</p> <p>Tailoring, including labor and profit, 511 66</p> <p>Smith-work, including labor and profit, 29 10</p> <p>Garden, including labor and profit, 343 36</p> <p>Jobbing, convict labor, 1,128 90</p> <p>Baking, cooking, &c., convict labor, 1,241 70</p> <p>Incidental, convict labor, . . . 952 20</p> <p>Clothing, convict labor, 796 75</p> <p>Fuel, making fires, &c., convict labor, 307 20</p> <p>Medical department, convict labor, 123 00</p> <p>Wool-picking, labor and profit, . 1,232 57</p> <p>Stable-work, convict labor, . . . 92 70</p> <p>New cells, convict labor, 5,144 10</p> <p>Total profits, with labor, . . \$32,956 10</p>

Huntingdon, . . .	19	12.0	4,400	946	00	264	00	Philadelphia, . .	613	419.4	158,077	11,814	10	30,282	07
Indiana, . . .	18	10.0	3,663	787	55	219	78	Pike, . . .	8	2.4	885	12	96	233	16
Jefferson, . . .	24	15.7	5,745	1,235	17	344	70	Schuylkill, . . .	12	10.5	3,886	648	95	405	95
Lawrence, . . .	12	5.5	2,034	437	31	122	04	Snyder, . . .	3	2.1	783	53	40	161	92
McKean, . . .	13	7.7	2,836	609	74	170	16	Susquehanna, . .	13	4.1	1,494	159	17	251	68
Mercer, . . .	22	12.7	4,643	988	25	278	58	Tioga, . . .	20	12.1	4,430	217	45	1,000	80
Mifflin, . . .	8	3.7	1,357	291	75	81	42	Union, . . .	25	5.1	1,887	144	90	374	02
Potter, . . .	6	7.3	2,679	575	99	160	74	Wayne, . . .	25	16.3	5,962	443	91	1,195	64
Somerset, . . .	14	9.8	3,589	771	63	215	34	Wyoming, . . .	7	4.3	1,581	197	51	237	26
Venango, . . .	33	19.6	7,181	1,543	92	430	86	York, . . .	44	25.0	9,115	500	90	2,005	72
Warren, . . .	11	5.0	1,834	394	31	110	04								
Washington, . .	49	33.4	12,202	2,623	43	732	12								
Westmoreland, .	31	18.5	6,777	1,457	05	406	62								
Total of counties, .	1,061	674.8	246,299	\$52,954	28	\$14,777	94	Total of counties, .	1,452	956.8	349,253	\$26,891	16	\$69,153	41
U. S. prisoners, . .	62	40.1	14,637	. . .	. .	5,272	30	U. S. prisoners, . .	91	56.0	20,458	1,177	89	4,448	06
Aggregate, . . .	1,123	714.9	260,936	\$52,954	28	\$20,050	24	Aggregate, . . .	1,543	1,012.9	369,711	\$28,069	05	\$73,601	47

Expenditures.

Valuing the stock on hand December 31, 1877, at \$62,024 34, as per statement, the expenditures for the year (excluding appropriations by the State, and gratuities paid to discharged convicts) were \$182,601 43, for the following purposes :

MAINTENANCE.	Western Penitentiary.		Eastern Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Provision,	\$39,114	65	\$54,233	02	\$93,347	67
Clothing, etc.,	10,741	12	10,296	95	21,038	07
Fuel and light,	3,843	45	11,947	59	15,791	04
Medicine, etc.,	1,980	47	2,998	36	4,978	83
Incidentals,	5,129	40	3,491	53	8,620	93
Repairs,	4,619	80	4,216	70	8,836	50
Wages,	7,655	84	5,916	33	13,571	67
Horse expenses,			1	66	1	66
House and cell furniture,	148	17	1,113	67	1,261	84
Manufacturing implements, etc.,	455	68	22	96	478	64
Profit and loss for stock and manufacturing purposes,			14,674	58	14,674	58
Total, excluding State appropriations,	\$73,688	08	\$108,913	35	\$182,601	43
Salaries paid by State,	25,000	00	29,675	00	54,675	00
Total expenditures,	\$98,688	08	\$138,588	35	\$237,276	43
Cost per <i>caput</i> , with salaries,		\$138		\$136		\$137
Of which the State paid for salaries,	\$35	00	\$29	29	\$31	67
Labor, with profit on manufacturing credited to counties,	82	43	32	54	53	18
Leaving deficiency of support by labor of convicts,	20	70	75	07	52	56
		138		136		137

Officers.

Their number, and salary paid to each.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	EASTERN PENITENTIARY.
Warden, with apartments, . . \$2,500 00 Physician, 1,000 00 Chaplain, with apartments, . . 1,500 00 Clerk, 1,500 00 Deputy warden, 1,500 00 Teacher, 900 00 Gate-keeper, 750 00 Steward, 1,000 00 Engineer, 1,000 00 Assistant engineer, 850 00 Superintendent of cigar shop, . 1,000 00 General overseer, 750 00 Seven overseers, \$850 each, . . 5,950 00 Eight guards, \$800 each, . . . 6,400 00 Five night watchmen, \$750 each, 3,750 00 Three day watchmen, \$600 each, 1,800 00 One guard (\$850) part of year, . 505 34	Warden, with apartments, . . . \$2,500 00 Physician, with apartments, . . 1,500 00 Moral Instructor, 1,800 00 Clerk, 1,500 00 Principal overseer, and apart- ments, 1,300 00 Teacher, 450 00 Gate-keeper, 1,100 00 Superintendent of cordwaining, . 1,200 00 Superintendent of weaving, . . 1,200 00 Superintendent of cane-work, . . 1,050 00 One overseer, gardener, etc., . . 1,000 00 One overseer, 1,200 00 One overseer, 1,100 00 Five overseers, \$1,050 each, . . 5,250 00 One overseer, 1,000 00 Four overseers, \$900 each, . . . 3,600 00 Nine overseers, \$800 each, . . . 7,200 00 One overseer, (female,) 520 00 Twelve watchmen, \$650 each, . . 7,800 00 Attendant on sick, 625 00 Baker, 900 00 Driver, 675 00 Carpenter, 939 00 Librarian, etc., 525 00
Total, \$32,655 34	Total, \$45,934 00

From the above lists there must be deducted ten per cent. on all salaries between eight hundred dollars and fifteen hundred dollars, and fifteen per cent. on all salaries over fifteen hundred dollars—as per act of Assembly, approved May 18, 1878.

Personal Property.

The estimated value of personal property, &c., on hand, December 31, 1877, was as follows :

Stock, &c.	Western Penitentiary.		Eastern Penitentiary.		Aggregate.	
Stock in weaving department, . .	\$875	60	\$4,817	05	\$5,692	65
Do. shoe do.	71	61	15,718	82	15,785	43
Do. cigar do.	6,954	07	2,470	60	9,424	67
Do. cane do. . . . .	..	..	1,173	67	1,173	67
Do. chair do. . . . .	..	..	1,579	06	1,579	06
Do. smith do. . . . .	..	..	836	10	836	10
Provisions and supplies,	3,986	23	1,758	49	5,744	72
Clothing, beds, shoes for convicts, .	2,966	14	8,583	99	11,550	13
Coal,	399	00	2,887	50	3,286	50
Medicines,	240	52	222	78	463	30
Tools and utensils,	3,671	74	229	67	3,901	41
Furniture,	1,333	53	11,186	72	12,470	25
Horses, wagons, &c., . . . . .	..	..	319	00	319	00
Garden, . . . . .	..	..	29	50	29	50
Incidentals, . . . . .	..	..	1,134	34	1,134	34
	\$20,498	44	\$52,892	29	\$73,390	73

Admission of Convicts.

The number of convicts in the penitentiaries at beginning of the year, October 1, 1877, was 1,770; to which were added, during the year, 837; a decrease of 66, or 7.3 per cent., on the commitments of the preceding year. Number discharged, 843; leaving on September 30, 1878, in confinement, 1,764; a decrease of 6, or 0.34 per cent., on the number at the corresponding date of previous year. An increase of 57 in the Western Penitentiary, and a decrease of 63 in the Eastern Penitentiary.

MOVEMENT OF POPU- LATION.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					WESTERN AND EASTERN COMBINED				
	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
October 1, 1877, there were, Committed during the year,	639	7	77	1	724	919	6	115	6	1,046	1,558	13	192	7	1,770
	349	5	89	.	393	390	4	50	.	444	739	9	89	.	837
Population,	988	12	116	1	1,117	1,309	10	165	6	1,490	2,297	22	281	7	2,607
Discharged in year, . .	299	2	35	.	336	459	2	43	3	507	758	4	78	3	843
Rem'g Sept. 30, 1878,	689	10	81	1	781	850	8	122	3	983	1,539	18	203	4	1,764

As compared with the preceding year, the commitments of white males decreased 52, white females, 4; colored males decreased 6, and colored females 4. Discharges of white males increased 157, white females equaled the number in preceding year; colored males and females equaled the number in preceding year.

Average Number.

The average number of convicts in the respective penitentiaries for eight years past, is as follows :

YEARS.	Western Penitentiary, Average number.			Eastern Penitentiary, Average number.			Penitentiaries combined Average number.		
	County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	Total.	County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	Total.	County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	Total.
1871, . .	355.0	29.5	384.5	600.0	29.0	629.0	955.0	58.5	1,013.5
1872, . .	394.6	29.5	424.1	591.7	18.5	610.2	986.3	48.0	1,034.3
1873, . .	394.9	27.8	422.7	584.7	13.8	598.5	979.6	41.6	1,021.2
1874, . .	399.1	27.4	426.5	615.0	19.1	634.1	1,014.1	46.5	1,060.6
1875, . .	477.8	31.3	509.1	699.6	20.2	719.8	1,177.4	51.5	1,228.9
1876, . .	601.8	35.5	637.3	834.1	32.0	866.1	1,435.9	67.5	1,503.4
1877, . .	674.8	40.1	714.9	956.9	56.0	1,012.9	1,631.7	96.1	1,727.8
1878, .	748.8	38.0	786.8	957.0	66.0	1,023.0	1,675.8	104.0	1,779.8

[NOTE.—The average number is for the financial year of the penitentiaries, January 1, to December 31, and not for the current year of the Board of Public Charities.]

Recommitments.

Of the 837 convicts received, 691, or 82.5 per cent., four fifths were sentenced for the first time to these penitentiaries; 54, or 7.0 per cent., had been previously imprisoned elsewhere; and 83, or 10.5 per cent., of the admissions, were of those who had been subjected to imprisonment in no other penal institutions. Total recommitments, 136, or 28.2 per cent.

The number of convictions, and re-convictions into the respective penitentiaries is exhibited in the following statement:

	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.					EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					RECAPITULATION.				
	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.	W.		C.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
First conviction, . . .	311	4	30		345	308	4	34		346	619	8	64		691
2d convict'n, 1st here,	3		1		4	30		4		34	33		5		38
3d do. 1st do.	1				1	4		1		5	5		1		6
2d do. 2d do.	29		7		36	36		6		42	65		13		78
3d do. 2d do.						6		2		8	6		2		8
3d do. 3d do.	4				4	2				2	6				6
6th do. 3d do.						1				1	1				1
4th do. 3d do.						2		1		3	2		1		3
4th do. 4th do.			1		1			1		1			2		2
5th do. 4th do.	1				1	1				1	2				2
5th do. 5th do.	1				1			1		1	1		1		2
Number re-committed,	39		9		48	82		16		98	121		25		146
Total admissions, . .	349	5	39		393	390	4	50		444	739	9	89		837

Of the 393 received in the Western Penitentiary, 345, or 87.8 per cent., were convicted and sentenced for the first time to this institution; 6, or 1.5 per cent., had previously been imprisoned elsewhere; 42, or 10.7 per cent., were re-admissions of convicts who had never been imprisoned in any other penal institution. Total re-commitments, 48, or 12.2 per cent.

Of the 444 admitted in the Eastern Penitentiary, 346, or 78.0 per cent., were for the first time convicted and sentenced to this institution; 52, or 11.7 per cent., had served a prior sentence elsewhere, and only 46, or 10.3 per cent., were re-convictions of those who had experienced no other system of confinement than that known as the Pennsylvania, or separate system.

Counties Where Convicted.

The 837 convicts sentenced to the penitentiaries were received from the following counties:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			
COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.	COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Allegheny,	112	18	130	Adams,	8	..	8
Armstrong,	6	..	6	Bradford,	7	2	9
Beaver,	9	..	9	Bucks,	25	7	32
Bedford,	3	..	3	Carbon,	2	..	2
Blair,	15	1	16	Chester, . . . . .	..	2	2
Butler,	16	1	17	Columbia,	2	..	2
Cambria,	14	2	16	Cumberland,	14	4	18
Cameron,	1	..	1	Dauphin,	21	5	26
Centre,	9	2	11	Franklin,	14	5	19
Clarion,	10	2	12	Lebanon,	17	..	17
Clearfield,	4	..	4	Luzerne,	23	..	23
Clinton,	6	..	6	Lycoming,	20	4	24
Crawford,	4	2	6	Monroe,	4	..	4
Elk,	3	..	3	Montgomery,	8	2	10
Erie,	22	1	23	Montour,	1	..	1
Fayette,	5	4	9	Northumberland,	9	..	9
Greene,	6	1	7	Perry,	3	..	3
Huntingdon,	5	..	5	Philadelphia,	118	16	134
Indiana,	1	..	1	Pike,	7	..	7
Jefferson,	1	..	1	Schuylkill,	7	..	7
Juniata,	2	..	2	Snyder,	3	..	3
Lawrence,	5	..	5	Sullivan,	2	..	2
McKean,	12	..	12	Susquehanna,	13	2	15
Mercer,	6	..	6	Tioga,	3	..	3
Mifflin,	2	..	2	Union,	3	..	3
Potter,	2	..	2	Wayne,	6	..	6
Somerset,	7	..	7	Wyoming,	3	..	3
Venango,	13	1	14	York,	13	..	13
Warren,	10	1	11	U. S. District Court,	38	1	39
Washington,	8	3	11				
Westmoreland,	12	..	12				
U. S. District Court,	23	..	23				
Total,	354	39	393	Total,	394	50	444

It will be observed that 130, or 33.1 per cent., of the convicts received in the Western Penitentiary, were from Allegheny county; of the Eastern Penitentiary, 134, or 30.2 per cent., were from Philadelphia county.

Color and Sex.

Of the 837 committed, 748 were white, and 89 colored. As regards the sex, 739, or 88.29 per cent., were white males; 89, or 10.64 per cent., colored males, and 9, or 1.07 per cent., white females.

Ages.

Of the convicts received, 1, or 0.12 per cent., was under 16 years of age; 26, or 3.11 per cent., between 16 and 18; 99, or 11.83 per cent., between 18 and 21; 266, or 31.78 per cent., between 21 and 25; 185, or 22.10 per cent., from 26 to 30; and 260, or 31.06 per cent., were 31, and upwards. It will be observed that 392, or 46.83 per cent., nearly one half of the convicts, were 25 years of age, and under.

The following table will exhibit the number of minors, i. e., under twenty-one years of age, and adults received into the respective penitentiaries, with their average age on admission:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.										EASTERN PENITENTIARY.									
COUNTIES.					COUNTIES.					MINORS.					ADULTS.				
Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.
Allegheny,	3	24	27	130	Adams,	2	2	2	8	1	1	5	6	8	1	1	1	3	15
Armstrong,	1	1	1	6	Bradford,	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	9
Beaver,	1	1	1	8	Bucks,	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	32	1	1	1	1	32
Bedford,	1	1	1	9	Carbon,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Blair,	1	1	1	16	Chester,	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Butler,	1	1	1	17	Columbia,	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Cambria,	1	1	1	16	Cumberland,	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Cameron,	1	1	1	11	Dauphin,	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	18
Centre,	1	1	1	11	Franklin,	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	19
Clarion,	1	1	1	12	Lebanon,	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	17
Clearfield,	1	1	1	4	Luzerne,	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	1	23
Clinton,	1	1	1	6	Lycoming,	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	24
Crawford,	1	1	1	4	Monroe,	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	19
Elk,	1	1	1	3	Montgomery,	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	10
Erie,	1	1	1	23	Montour,	1	1	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fayette,	1	1	1	8	Northumberland,	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	9
Greene,	1	1	1	6	Perry,	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Huntingdon,	1	1	1	5	Philadelphia,	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	134	1	1	1	1	134
Indiana,	1	1	1	1	Pike,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	7
Jefferson,	1	1	1	1	Schenck,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	7
Junata,	1	1	1	2	Snyder,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Lawrence,	1	1	1	5	Sullivan,	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
McKean,	1	1	1	12	Susquehanna,	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	16

Mercer,	1	1	1	5	5	6	Toga,	1	1	1	2	2	3	
Mifflin,	1	1	1	1	1	2	Union,	1	1	1	2	2	3	
Potter,	2	2	2	2	2	2	Wayne,	1	1	2	4	6	6	
Somerset,	2	2	2	3	5	7	Wyoming,	1	1	1	2	2	3	
Venango,	2	2	3	9	12	14	York,	3	3	10	13	13	13	
Warren,	2	2	1	8	9	11	U. S. District Court, . .	3	5	30	34	39	39	
Washington,	2	3	8	8	8	11								
Westmoreland,	2	3	9	12	12	12								
U. S. District Court, . .	1	1	23	22	23	23								
Total,	54	63	44	286	330	393	Total,	44	57	56	1	330	387	444

The average age of convicts admitted into the respective penitentiaries is presented thus :

AVERAGE AGE.	Western Penitentiary.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Penitentiaries combined.
General average age,	27.2 years.	27.9 years.	27.7 years.
Average age of minors,	18.5 do.	18.3 do.	18.4 do.
Do. do. adults,	28.8 do.	29.3 do.	29.1 do.
Do. do. <i>vs.</i> property,	27.4 do.	28.2 do.	27.5 do.
Do. do. <i>vs.</i> persons,	29.3 do.	29.8 do.	29.4 do.

Nativity.

Three fifths, 484, or 57.83 per cent., were natives of Pennsylvania, one fourth, 204, or 24.37 per cent., were born in other American States ; 54, or 6.45 per cent., in Ireland ; 43, or 5.14 per cent., in Germany ; 16, or 1.91 per cent., in England ; and 36, or 4.30 per cent., in other foreign countries. The proportion of American to foreign born was as 72 to 12 ; with native born, crimes against property predominated ; on the contrary, the largest proportion of foreign born were convicted of crimes against persons.

Parental Relations.

Three fifths, 493, or 58.90 per cent., of the convicts had both parents living when they were sixteen years of age ; 63, or 7.53 per cent., had lost both parents before that age ; 187, or 22.34 per cent., had mother only living, and 94, or 11.23 per cent., had only their father living when they were sixteen years of age.

Schools, &c.

Nearly four fifths, 644, or 76.95 per cent., of the received convicts had attended public school—average age on leaving, 12.0 years ; 13, or 1.55 per cent., attended private school—average age on leaving, 12.2 years ; the general average age of all who had attended school on leaving, was 12.2 years. There were 180, or 21.50 per cent., one fifth of the convicts admitted, who had not attended any school.

SCHOOLS VERSUS CRIMES.

Statement exhibiting the counties from which received, and whether the convicts had or not attended school; also, the class of crimes for which convicted:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.										EASTERN PENITENTIARY.									
CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—										CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
PROPERTY.										PROPERTY.									
PERSONS.										PERSONS.									
Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Aggregate.		Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Aggregate.	
COUNTIES.										COUNTIES.									
Allegheny,	92	6	21	119	7	1	3	11	130	Adams,	5	..	1	6	2	..	2	8	
Armstrong,	4	..	1	5	..	..	1	1	6	Bradford,	7	..	2	9	..	..	..	9	
Beaver,	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	Bucks,	23	..	7	30	..	2	..	32	
Bedford,	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	Carbon,	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	
Blair,	11	..	4	15	1	..	1	1	16	Chester, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Butler,	14	1	1	16	1	..	1	1	17	Columbia,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	
Cambria,	10	1	4	15	1	..	1	1	16	Cumberland,	11	..	7	18	..	..	..	18	
Cameron,	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	Dauphin,	19	..	5	24	2	..	2	26	
Centre,	8	..	2	10	..	..	1	1	11	Franklin,	12	..	5	17	1	1	2	19	
Clarion,	11	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	12	Lebanon,	11	..	5	16	..	..	1	17	
Clearfield,	3	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	4	Luzerne,	11	..	5	16	3	4	7	23	
Clinton,	5	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	6	Lycoming,	19	..	3	22	1	1	2	24	
Crawford,	4	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	Monroe,	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	
Elk,	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	Montgomery,	7	..	3	10	..	..	..	10	
Fayette,	12	4	4	16	7	..	7	7	23	Montour,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Greene,	6	..	1	7	1	..	1	1	9	Northumberland,	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	
Huntingdon,	2	..	2	4	1	..	1	1	5	Perry,	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	
Indiana,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Philadelphia,	90	..	15	105	24	5	29	134	
Jefferson,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	Pike,	4	..	..	6	..	1	1	7	
										Schuylkill,	1	..	..	1	..	4	6	7	

SCHOOLS versus CRIMES—Continued.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.										EASTERN PENITENTIARY.									
CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—										CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—									
PROPERTY.					PERSONS.					PROPERTY.					PERSONS.				
Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Aggregate.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Aggregate.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Aggregate.	Public.	Private.	Did not go.	Total.	Aggregate.
Juniata,	1		1	2					2										3
Lawrence,	4		1	5					5										2
McKean,	10		1	11					12										15
Mercer,	3		1	4					6										3
Mifflin,	1		1	2					2										3
Potter,	1		1	2					2										6
Somerset,	4		1	5					7										3
Venango,	10		4	14					14										3
Warren,	10		1	11					11										3
Washington,	7		3	10					11										6
Westmoreland,	7		2	9					12										13
U. S. District Court,	20		3	23					23										39
Total,	283	10	63	356	393	26	1	10	37	291	2	85	378	44	22	66	444		

EDUCATION versus CRIMES.

About one-seventh, 122, or 14.58 per cent., of the convicts were unable to read or write, i. e., illiterate; 1, or 0.12 per cent., could only read; 714, or 85.30 per cent., were able to read and write; and only 4, or 0.48 per cent., had a superior education. Crimes against persons prevailed to a greater extent with the illiterate; on the contrary, crimes against property predominated with the educated convicts.

The relation of ignorance and education to the class of crimes for which convicted; also, the respective counties sending the convicts, is presented, as follows:

COUNTIES.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.						EASTERN PENITENTIARY.					
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—						CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—					
	PROPERTY.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.			PERSONS.		
	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.
Allegheny,	16	103	119	1	11	12	1	9	10	1	2	3
Armstrong,	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	7	9	2	2	4
Beaver,	1	8	9	1	1	2	6	24	30	1	1	2
Bedford,	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Blair,	3	12	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Butler,	1	15	16	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
Cambria,	4	11	15	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
Cameron,	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	12	18	1	1	2
Centre,	1	9	10	1	1	2	4	20	24	1	1	2
Clarion,	1	11	12	1	1	2	1	16	17	1	1	2
Clearfield,	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	13	16	1	1	2
Clinton,	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	16	17	4	3	7
Crawford,	1	5	6	1	1	2	8	19	22	1	1	2
Elk,	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2
Erie,	4	12	16	1	7	8	2	8	10	1	1	2
Fayette,	1	7	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Greene,	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	9	10	1	1	2
Adams,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bradford,	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bucks,	6	1	7	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	2
Carbon,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Chester,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Columbia,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cumberland,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dauphin,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Franklin,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lebanon,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Luzerne,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lycoming,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Monroe,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Montgomery,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Montour,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Northumberland,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Perry,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Aggregate.	130	11	141	11	11	22	130	11	141	11	11	22

EDUCATION versus CRIMES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.						EASTERN PENITENTIARY.							
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—						CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST—							
	PROPERTY.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.			PERSONS.				
	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Total.	Illiterate.	Read and write.	Total.	Aggregate.
Huntingdon,	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	1	99	105	7	22	29	134
Indiana,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	6	7	1	1	2	7
Jefferson,	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	7
Junia,	1	4	5	1	1	2	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
Lawrence,	1	11	12	1	1	2	12	1	11	13	1	2	3	2
McKean,	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	15
Mercer,	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	3
Mifflin,	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	4	1	2	3	3
Potter,	2	3	5	2	2	4	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	6
Somerset,	3	11	14	2	2	4	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	3
Venango,	1	9	10	1	1	2	11	1	10	11	1	1	2	13
Washington,	2	7	9	1	2	3	12	1	33	34	1	1	2	39
Westmoreland,	23	23	46	23	23	46	23	6	33	39	6	1	7	39
U. S. District Court,	50	306	356	3	34	37	393	49	328	378	20	46	66	444
Total,								Total,						

Industrial Relations.

Nine tenths, 742, or 88.65 per cent., of the convicts had never been apprenticed to any trade or occupation; 5, or 0.59 per cent., had been apprenticed, but absconded before expiration of their term; 71, or 8.49 per cent., were apprenticed, and served until 21 years of age; and 19, or 2.27 per cent., had not been apprenticed, but had served four or more years, to obtain a knowledge of some handicraft.

Occupation.

The pursuits, before conviction, of the 837 convicts committed to the penitentiaries, were as follows:

OCCUPATIONS.	Western Penitentiary.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Total.	OCCUPATIONS.	Western Penitentiary.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Total.
Agents,	5	10	15	Laborers,	154	165	319
Bakers,	3	3	6	Lawyer,	1	1	1
Barbers,	7	5	12	Letter carriers,	1	4	5
Bar tenders,	1	3	4	Lumbermen,	8	1	9
Blacksmiths,	5	3	8	Machinists,	3	1	4
Boatman,	1	1	1	Mason,	1	1	1
Book-keepers,	1	3	4	Millers,	1	2	3
Brakesmen,	3	4	7	Miners,	21	8	29
Brick-layers,	2	3	5	Moulder,	1	1	1
Brush-makers,	1	1	2	Painters,	7	7	14
Builders,	1	1	1	Peddlers,	5	1	6
Butchers,	4	1	5	Physicians,	1	1	2
Cabinet-makers,	2	1	2	Photographer,	1	1	1
Carpenters,	8	6	14	Plasterers,	3	2	5
Cigar-makers,	1	6	7	Plater,	2	1	2
Clerks,	6	6	12	Porters,	3	2	5
Clergymen,	3	1	3	Printers,	1	2	2
Conductor,	1	1	1	Puddlers,	4	1	4
Confectioners,	1	2	2	Sailors,	14	4	18
Cooks,	5	1	6	Salesmen,	1	3	3
Coopers,	5	1	6	Seamstress,	1	1	1
Drivers,	16	5	21	Servants,	5	4	9
Engineers,	6	4	10	Shoe-makers,	9	12	21
Farmers,	20	23	43	Slaters,	1	2	2
Firemen,	4	1	5	Stone-cutters,	3	1	4
Gardeners,	1	2	2	Store-keepers,	3	5	8
Gas-fitters,	2	1	3	Tailors,	1	3	4
Glass-blowers,	8	1	3	Teachers,	3	3	6
Grocers,	1	1	2	Telegraphist,	1	1	1
Horse-shoer,	1	1	1	Tinsmiths,	1	1	2
Hostlers,	2	2	4	Waiters,	4	9	13
Hotel-keepers,	2	7	9	Weavers,	1	6	6
Hucksters,	1	7	7	Wheelwrights,	2	1	3
Idle,	9	75	84	Total,	393	444	837
Jeweler,	1	1	1				

Habits.

One third, 236, or 28.20 per cent., of the convicts were abstinents, (did not use malt or spirituous liquors;) 373, or 44.56 per cent., nearly one half, used them moderately, but not to excess; 228, or 27.24 per cent., were habitually intemperate.

Civil Condition.

Nearly three fifths, 466, or 55.68 per cent., had never been married; 332, or 39.66 per cent., were married; and 39, or 4.66 per cent., widowed. Crimes against property predominated with the unmarried; on the contrary, crimes against persons with the married.

Married Men.

There were 200 married men, with 553 children.

Married Women.

There were 5 married women, with 13 children.

Widowers.

There were 16 widowers with 41 children.

Army or Navy,

There were only 97, or 11.59 per cent., of the convicts received who had served in the army or navy; 740, or 88.41 per cent., did not serve in either.

Crimes.

Of the 837 convicts sentenced to the penitentiaries, 734, or 87.70 per cent., were for crimes against property; and 103, or 12.30 per cent., against persons.

Of the convicts received in the Western Penitentiary, the proportion committed for crimes against property were to those against persons as 40 to 4; in the Eastern Penitentiary, as 60 to 10.

The annexed statement will exhibit the specific crimes for which the 837 convicts were convicted, classified into crimes against property, and crimes against persons:

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.	Western Penitentiary.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Total.	OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.	Western Penitentiary.	Eastern Penitentiary.	Total.
Arson,	17	8	25	Murder, second degree,	4	16	20
Burglary,	42	57	99	Manslaughter,	3	10	13
Burglary and larceny,	15	29	44	Assault and battery, to kill,	4	8	12
Attempted burglary,	18	22	40	Rape,	4	6	10
Robbery,	2	2	4	Assault and battery, to ravish,	3	10	13
Assault and battery, to steal,	138	133	271	Abortion,	1	1	2
Larceny,	27	29	56	Abortion, accessory to,	1	1	2
Larceny, and receiving stolen goods,	2	1	3	Seduction,	1	1	2
Attempted larceny,	18	6	24	Seduction, fornication and bastardy,	1	1	2
Horse stealing,	1	2	3	Fornication,	4	2	6
Attempt to commit fel- ony,	1	4	5	Bigamy,	3	3	6
Felony,	5	18	23	Sodomy,	5	12	17
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	2	Assault and battery,	2	2	4
Mayhem,	3	3	6	Malicious mischief,	1	1	2
Entering to steal,	19	3	22	Perjury,			
Entering to commit fel- ony,	2	2	4				
Embezzlement,	1	10	11				
Counterfeiting,	12	18	30				
Passing counterfeit mo- ney,	4	4	8				
Having in possession counterfeit money,	14	15	29				
Forgery,	1	4	5				
Stealing from mail,	3	1	4				
Conspiracy,	3	1	4				
False pretense,	10	7	17				
Misdemeanor,	1	1	2				
Obstructing railroad,	3	3	6				
Breaking jail,	356	378	734				
Total against property,				Total against persons,	37	66	103
				Total against property,	356	378	734
				Total committed,	393	444	837

Sentences.

The aggregate sentences of the 837 convicts, was 2,366 years, 5 months, 26 days, or an average sentence of 2 years, 9 months, 28 days; the previous year it was 2 years, 10 months, 17 days. The average sentence of convicts received in the Western Penitentiary, was 3 years, 16 days; in the preceding year, it was 2 years, 10 months, 14 days.

Of those received in the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence was 2 years, 7 months, 18 days; in the previous year it was 2 years, 10 months, 19 days.

The average sentence of those convicted of crimes against property, was 2 years, 8 months, 6 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 6 months, 15 days. The average sentence of those convicted of crimes against persons, was 3 years, 10 months, 6 days; in the preceding year it was 4 years, 6 months, 18 days.

Of those committed to the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence

for crimes against property was 3 years, 10 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 6 months, 29 days.

Of those committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against property was 2 years, 4 months, 9 days; in the preceding year it was 2 years, 6 months, 6 days.

Of those committed to the Western Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against persons was 3 years, 2 months, 15 days; in the preceding year it was 4 years, 26 days.

Of those committed to the Eastern Penitentiary, the average sentence for crimes against persons was 4 years, 2 months, 17 days; in the preceding year it was 4 years, 11 months, 4 days.

Physical Health.

Of the convicts received, 592, or 70.7 per cent., were admitted in good, and 245, or 29.3 per cent., in impaired physical health.

Mental Health.

Nearly all the convicts were in good mental condition when received, the records showing only 19, or 2.0 per cent., in impaired health on reception.

Convicts Admitted.

The annexed statement exhibits the various characteristics, &c., of the convicts received in the respective penitentiaries, classified into convicted of crimes "against property," and against "persons," thus:

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST.			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST.			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST.		
	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.
Number received,	356	37	393	378	66	444	734	103	837
<i>Color and Sex:</i>									
White males,	320	29	349	336	54	390	656	83	739
White females,	5		5	3	1	4	8	1	9
Colored males,	31	8	39	39	11	50	70	19	89
<i>Ages:</i>									
Under 16,				1		1	1		1
16, and under 18,	17		17	9		9	26		26
18, and under 21,	46	2	48	42	9	51	88	11	99
21, and under 25,	110	18	128	128	10	138	238	28	266
25, and under 30,	75	12	87	79	19	98	154	31	185
30 years, and upwards,	108	5	113	119	28	147	227	33	260

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST.			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST.			CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST.		
	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.	Property.	Persons.	Total.
<i>Nativity:</i>									
Pennsylvania,	214	15	229	230	25	255	444	40	484
Other States of United States	85	7	92	96	16	112	181	23	204
Ireland,	23	8	31	13	10	23	36	18	54
Germany,	9	4	13	19	11	30	28	15	43
England,	5	5	10	1	11	15	1	1	16
Other foreigners,	20	3	23	10	3	13	30	6	36
<i>Parental Relations:</i>									
Parents living,	220	25	245	223	25	248	443	50	493
Parents dead,	18	5	23	28	12	40	43	20	63
Mother living,	74	5	79	89	19	108	166	21	187
Father living,	44	2	46	38	10	48	82	12	94
<i>Civil Condition:</i>									
Single,	216	12	228	220	18	238	436	30	466
Married,	126	22	148	145	39	184	271	61	332
Widowed,	14	3	17	13	9	22	27	12	39
<i>Habits:</i>									
Abstinent,	160	1	161	67	8	75	227	9	236
Moderate drinkers,	126	4	130	231	12	243	357	16	373
Occasionally intemperate,	38	15	53	45	28	73	83	43	126
Intemperate,	32	17	49	35	18	53	67	35	102
<i>Industrial:</i>									
Unapprenticed,	301	28	329	357	56	413	658	84	742
Apprenticed, and left, . . . . .	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	1	5
Apprenticed, and served time out,	38	7	45	17	9	26	55	16	71
Not apprenticed, but served four years,	17	2	19	..	..	..	17	2	19
<i>Education:</i>									
Illiterate,	50	3	53	50	20	70	100	23	123
Read and write,	306	34	340	328	46	374	634	80	714
<i>Schools:</i>									
Attended public,	283	26	309	291	44	335	574	70	644
Attended private,	10	1	11	2	2	4	12	1	13
Did not go,	63	10	73	85	22	107	148	32	180
<i>Army or Navy:</i>									
Served,	69	9	78	15	4	19	84	13	97
Did not,	287	28	315	363	62	425	650	90	740
<i>Physical Health:</i>									
Good,	249	25	274	273	45	318	522	70	592
Impaired,	107	12	119	105	21	126	212	33	245
<i>Mental Health:</i>									
Good,	353	37	390	366	62	428	719	99	818
Impaired,	8	3	11	12	4	16	15	4	19

If, for the purpose of comparing the sex, color, age, nativity, and various social, moral, educational, industrial, mental, physical condition, etc., of convicts committed of crimes against property, with those convicted of crimes against persons, we represent the number received for each class of crimes, and their various characteristics, by 100, we shall obtain the following results :

CONVICTS RECEIVED.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			PENITENTIARIES COMBINED.		
	Proportion per cent. of crimes against		Property and Persons together.	Proportion per cent. of crimes against		Property and Persons together.	Proportion per cent. of crimes against		Property and Persons together.
	Property.	Persons.		Property.	Persons.		Property.	Persons.	
Number received,	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
<i>Color and Sex:</i>									
White males,	89.9	73.4	88.8	88.9	8.8	87.8	89.4	80.6	88.3
White females,	1.4	...	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Colored males,	8.7	21.6	10.0	10.3	16.7	11.3	9.5	18.5	10.7
<i>Ages:</i>									
Under 16, . . . . .	...	...	...	0.3	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1
16, and under 18,	4.8	...	4.3	2.4	...	2.0	3.6	...	3.1
18, and under 21,	12.9	5.4	12.2	11.1	13.6	11.5	12.0	10.7	11.8
21, and under 25,	30.9	48.6	32.6	34.8	15.2	31.1	32.4	27.2	31.8
25, and under 3,	21.0	32.5	22.1	20.9	28.8	22.1	20.9	30.1	22.1
30 years, and upwards,	30.4	13.5	28.8	31.5	42.4	33.1	31.0	32.0	31.1
<i>Nativity:</i>									
Pennsylvania,	60.1	40.6	58.3	80.8	37.8	57.4	60.5	38.9	57.9
Other U. S. States,	23.9	18.9	23.4	25.4	24.3	25.3	21.7	22.3	24.4
Ireland,	6.5	21.6	7.9	3.4	15.2	5.2	4.9	17.5	6.4
Germany,	2.5	10.8	3.3	5.0	16.7	6.7	3.8	14.6	5.1
England,	1.4	...	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.9	1.9
Other foreigners,	5.6	8.1	5.8	2.7	4.5	2.9	4.1	5.8	4.3
<i>Parental Relations:</i>									
Parents living,	61.8	67.6	62.4	59.0	38.0	55.9	60.4	48.5	53.9
Parents dead,	5.0	13.5	5.8	7.4	18.1	9.0	5.8	19.4	7.5
Mother living,	20.8	13.5	20.1	23.6	28.8	24.3	22.6	20.4	22.4
Father living,	12.4	5.4	11.7	100.0	15.1	10.8	11.2	11.7	11.2
<i>Civil Condition:</i>									
Single,	60.7	32.4	59.0	58.2	27.3	53.6	59.4	29.1	55.7
Married,	35.4	59.5	37.7	38.3	59.0	41.5	36.9	59.2	39.6
Widowed,	3.9	8.1	4.3	3.5	13.7	4.9	3.7	11.7	4.7
<i>Habits:</i>									
Abstinent,	44.9	2.7	40.9	17.7	12.1	16.9	31.0	8.7	28.2
Moderate drinkers,	35.4	10.8	33.1	61.1	18.2	64.7	48.6	15.6	44.6
Occasionally intemperate,	10.7	40.5	13.5	11.9	42.5	16.5	11.3	41.8	13.0
Intemperate,	9.0	46.0	12.5	9.3	27.2	11.9	9.1	34.0	12.2
<i>Industrial:</i>									
Unapprenticed,	84.5	75.7	83.8	94.4	84.9	93.0	89.7	81.6	88.6
Apprenticed and left, . . . . .	...	...	...	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.6
Apprenticed and served time out,	10.7	18.9	11.4	4.5	13.6	5.9	7.5	15.5	8.5
Not apprenticed, but served 4 years,	4.8	5.4	4.8	...	...	...	2.3	2.0	2.3
<i>Education:</i>									
Illiterate,	14.0	8.1	13.5	13.2	30.3	15.8	13.6	22.3	14.7
Read and write,	86.0	91.9	86.5	86.8	69.7	84.2	86.4	77.7	85.3
<i>Schools:</i>									
Attended public,	79.5	70.3	78.6	77.0	68.7	75.5	78.2	68.0	77.0
Attended private,	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.5	...	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.5
Did not go,	17.7	27.0	18.6	22.5	33.3	24.1	20.2	31.1	21.5
<i>Army or Navy:</i>									
Served,	19.4	24.3	19.9	4.0	6.0	4.3	11.5	12.7	11.6
Did not serve,	80.6	75.7	80.1	96.0	94.0	95.7	88.5	87.3	88.4
<i>Physical Health:</i>									
Good,	70.0	67.6	69.7	72.2	68.2	71.6	71.1	68.0	70.7
Impaired,	30.0	32.4	30.3	27.8	31.8	28.4	28.9	32.0	29.3
<i>Mental Health:</i>									
Good,	90.1	100.0	99.2	97.0	94.0	96.4	98.0	96.1	98.0
Impaired,	0.9	...	0.8	3.0	6.0	3.6	2.0	3.9	2.0

Punishments.

The number of different prisoners punished, kind of punishment, and number of times inflicted, so far as the same is presented in the reports of these institutions, is exhibited thus :

KIND OF PUNISHMENT.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	No. of times.	Number of different prisoners.			No. of times.	Number of different prisoners.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs or irons,	31	28	. . .	28	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dark or punishment cells,	235	198	. . .	198	. . .	6	. . .	6
Number of meals stopped,	571	135	. . .	135	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Number of meals of bread and water, (excluding those in dark cells,)	668	250	. . .	250	. . .	163	. . .	163
Other punishments,	108	36	. . .	36	. . .	32	. . .	32

Tobacco and Liquor.

No liquors, either malt or spirituous, are furnished convicts in these institutions, except upon order of the physician. Their total cost during the year was \$428 78, viz: Western Penitentiary, \$85 28; Eastern Penitentiary, \$343 50. Tobacco is issued to convicts in the Western Penitentiary, under authority of act of April 16, 1866; in the Eastern Penitentiary it is allowed only by order of the physician, and when purchased by the prisoners, or sent to them by their friends. Amount expended for it during the year was \$2,780 66, viz: Western Penitentiary, \$823 37; Eastern Penitentiary, \$1,957 29.

Overwork.

As an auxiliary to discipline, and to promote habits of industry and economy, a system of overwork has been established in each of these penitentiaries. In the Western Penitentiary the convict receives the full value of all work performed over his allotted task, while in the Eastern Penitentiary he is allowed only the one half, the other half being credited to the respective county from which he was received. The aggregate amount earned or credited to the convicts during the year was \$5,249 15, an increase of \$1,929 82 on the preceding year.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			
INDUSTRIES.	Prisoners earning.	Amount.		INDUSTRIES.	Prisoners earning.	Amount.	
Shoemaking, . .	171	\$1,552	87	Shoemaking, . .	144	\$1,093	88
Broom-making, .	28	395	33	Cigar-making, . .	61	669	72
Whip-making, . .	35	743	05	Weaving,	58	415	82
General work, . .	7	81	30	Wood-work, . . .	23	32	76
				Wool-picking, . .	14	12	95
				Cane-work, . . .	8	22	82
				Tailoring,	8	200	41
				Clothing,	6	28	24
Total,	241	\$2,772	55	Total,	292	\$2,476	60

Convict Population.

The population for the penitentiaries for the year ending September 30, 1878, was 2,297 white, 281 colored males; 22 white, 7 colored females. Total, 2,607.

Health.

The number of cases of sickness, &c., treated each quarter of the year, in the respective penitentiaries, were as follows :

CASES OF SICKNESS.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	Treated during the quarter ending—				Treated during the quarter ending—			
	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.
Infirmity cases, or severe illness,	48	58	67	34	3	6	18	12
Slight indisposition,	204	209	251	297	50	53	48	41
Insanity,	4	4	4	2	7	12	11	13
Died,	1	1	3	4	5	3	8	5
Total treated,	257	272	325	337	65	74	85	71
Greatest number sick at one time,	24	28	33	23	24	23	26	35

The number of cases of illness, etc., under medical treatment on September 30, 1878, was 44, to wit :

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		EASTERN PENITENTIARY.	
Phthisis pulmonalis,	4	Senile debility,	1
Paralysis, partial,	2	Abscess, gluttal,	1
Asthma,	1	Abscess, mammary,	2
General debility,	2	Arthritis,	1
Hæmoptysis,	2	Bronchitis,	1
Necrosis of Tibia,	2	Dyspepsia,	3
Insanity,	2	Fracture of nose,	1
Epileptic convulsions,	1	Insane,	13
Rheumatism, chronic,	2	Orchitis,	2
Hæmorrhoids,	1		
Total,	19	Total,	25

Convicts Discharged During the Year.

The convict population for the year was 2,607, of which number there were 843, or 32.33 per cent., discharged, viz: 758 white, 78 colored males; 4 white, 3 colored females.

The following statement will exhibit how they were discharged, and the number remaining at the end of year.

HOW DISCHARGED.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				PENITENTIARIES COMBINED.				
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penitentiary population,	988	12	116	1	1,309	10	165	6	2,297	22	281	7	2,607
Of which there were dis- charged by—													
Commutation law, . . .	229	2	29	..	396	2	34	1	625	4	63	1	693
Pardoned, . . .	57	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	95
Expiration of sentence, . . .	6	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	19	..	1	..	20
Order of court,	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Died,	4	..	5	..	9	..	9	2	13	..	14	2	29
Escaped, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total discharged, . .	229	2	35	..	459	2	43	3	758	4	78	3	843
Leaving in confinement, September 30, 1878, .	689	10	81	1	850	8	122	3	1,539	18	203	4	1,764

Of the population, 2,607, there were 693, or 26.58 per cent., (625 white, 68 colored males; 4 white, 1 colored female,) discharged under commutation law; 95, or 3.65 per cent., were pardoned, and all white males; 20, or 0.77 per cent., (19 white, 1 colored male,) by expiration of sentence; 5, or 0.19 per cent., (white males,) by order of court; 29, or 1.11 per cent., (13 white, 14 colored males, 2 colored females,) died; and 1, or 0.04 per cent., escaped.

Industries.

The trades taught, or occupations of 843 convicts during their imprisonment, were as follows:

OCCUPATIONS, &c.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY		EASTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Baking,	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Barber,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broom-making,	42	4	42	4	42	4	46
Cane work,	65	6	65	6	65	6	71
Carpenter,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cooking,	2	1	1	1	3	2	3
Hospital steward,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Janitor,	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
Jobbing,	32	5	35	3	67	8	75
Library work,	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cigar-making,	60	2	53	2	113	4	117
Sewing,	1	1	1	3	2	4	6
Shoemaking,	53	8	101	17	154	25	179
Wash-house,	8	2	1	1	9	2	11
Weaving,	2	3	35	3	37	3	40
Winding yarn,	12	4	12	4	12	4	16
Whip-making,	42	2	42	2	42	2	44
Wood work,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Wool-picking,	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Tailoring,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tinsmithing,	2	1	1	3	3	3	3
Stone-cutting,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New cells,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Idle,	50	7	91	8	141	15	156
Writing,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total discharged,	301	35	461	46	762	81	843

Time Served.

The actual time served in the penitentiaries, by the 843 discharged convicts, is presented in the following statement :

TIME SERVED.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				RECAPITULATION.				
	White.		Colored males.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		Total.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Under 1 year,	68	1	8	96	..	16	..	164	1	24	..	189
1, and under 2 years,	111	1	14	209	1	12	3	320	2	26	3	351
2, do. 3 do. . . .	69	..	7	84	1	7	..	153	1	14	..	168
3, do. 4 do. . . .	19	..	4	28	..	2	..	47	..	6	..	53
4, do. 5 do. . . .	15	..	2	16	..	3	..	31	..	5	..	36
5, do. 6 do. . . .	7	..	..	6	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	14
6, do. 7 do. . . .	5	..	..	8	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	14
7, do. 8 do. . . .	4	..	..	9	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	14
9, do. 10 do. . . .	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
28, do. 29 do. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total discharged,	299	2	35	459	2	43	3	758	4	78	3	843

It will be observed of the 843 discharged, about one fifth, 189, or 22.42 per cent., served less than one year's imprisonment; 351, or 41.64 per cent., served from one to two years; 168, or 19.93 per cent., two to three years; 53, or 6.28 per cent., served three to four years; 36, or 4.27 per cent., four to five years; 14, or 1.66 per cent., five to six years; 14, or 1.66 per cent., six to seven years; 14, or 1.66 per cent., seven to eight years; 3, or 0.36 per cent., nine to ten years; and 1, or 0.12 per cent., served twenty-eight to twenty-nine years.

HOW DISCHARGED.	AVERAGE TIME SERVED BY CONVICTS DISCHARGED.							
	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			
	No.	Time Served.			No.	Time Served.		
Commutation law, . .	260	1 year, 3 months, 5 days.			433	1 year, 11 months, 15 days.		
Pardoned,	57	1 do. 5 do. 3 do.			38	1 do. 4 do. 1 do.		
Expiration of sentence,	7	1 do. 3 do. 8 do.			13	1 do. 2 do. 7 do.		
Order of court, . . .	3	6 do. 6 do.			2	2 do. 5 do. 17 do.		
Died,	9	2 do. 3 do. 12 do.			20	2 do. 12 do.		
Escaped, . . . . .	..	..			1	2 do. 1 do. 18 do.		
Total, etc.,	336	1 do. 3 do. 22 do.			507	1 do. 10 do. 24 do.		

Punishments.

In regard to the number of times the discharged convicts have been subjected to punishment during their imprisonment, we have returns from the Western Penitentiary, from which we learn, of the 336 discharged from that institution, 100, or 29.76 per cent., had been under punishment; being an increase or difference of 0.87 per cent., as compared with the punishment of discharged prisoners of the previous year.

The color and sex, also number of times punished, is exhibited, thus :

TIMES PUNISHED.	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Total Pun- ishments.	TIMES PUNISHED.	White Males.	Colored Males.	Total.	Total Pun- ishments.
One,	41	2	43	43	Seven,	1	1	1	7
Two,	15	2	17	34	Eight,	1	1	1	8
Three,	11	1	11	33	Ten,	1	1	2	20
Four,	9	1	9	36	Sixteen,	1	1	2	32
Five,	4	5	9	45	Seventeen,	1	1	1	17
Six,	2	2	4	24	Total,	86	14	100	299

Education.

The education received during the imprisonment of the convicts discharged was, according to the reports, as follows : 1 white and 1 colored male learned to read ; 16 white males learned to write : and 59 white, 18 colored males learned to read and write.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED IN PRISON.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.			EASTERN PENITENTIARY.			RECAPITULATION		
	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	Total.
Read,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Write,	16	1	16	16	1	16	16	1	16
Read and write,	24	7	31	35	11	46	59	18	77
Total,	41	8	49	35	11	46	76	19	95

Physical Health.

Of the 843 discharged, 785, or 93.12 per cent., were in good, and 58, or 6.88 per cent., in impaired physical health.

COLOR AND SEX.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY		EASTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Total.
White males,	268	31	447	12	715	43	758
White females,	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Colored males,	29	6	31	8	64	14	78
Colored females, . . . . .	...	...	6	1	2	1	3
Total,	299	37	486	21	785	58	843

Of the 336 discharged from the Western Penitentiary, 299, or 88.99 per cent., were in good, and 37, or 11.01 per cent., in impaired health.

Of the 507 discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, 486, or 95.86 per cent., were in good, and 21, or 4.14 per cent., in impaired health.

Mental Condition.

Of the mental condition of discharged convicts, 815, or 96.68 per cent., were in good, and 28, or 3.32 per cent., in impaired mental condition.

COLOR AND SEX.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY		EASTERN PENITENTIARY		RECAPITULATION.		
	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Good.	Imp'd.	Total.
White males,	295	4	443	16	738	20	758
White females,	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Colored males,	34	1	36	7	70	8	78
Colored females, . . . . .	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Total,	331	5	484	23	815	28	843

The mental condition of the 331, or 98.51 per cent., discharged from the Western Penitentiary were in good, and 5, or 1.49 per cent., in impaired mental condition.

Of the 507 discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, 484, or 95.46 per cent., were in good, and 23, or 4.54 per cent., in impaired mental health.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of convicts in confinement in the penitentiaries on September 30, 1878, was 1,764, viz: 1,557 white, or 88.27 per cent.; colored 207, or 11.73 per cent.

COLOR AND SEX.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		RECAPITULATION.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	689	88.22	850	86.47	1,539	87.25
White females,	10	1.28	8	0.81	18	1.02
Colored males,	81	10.37	122	12.41	203	11.51
Colored females,	1	.13	3	0.31	4	0.22
Total,	781	100.00	983	100.00	1,764	100.00

Employment.

Of the 1,764 convicts remaining in the penitentiaries at the end of the year, September 30, 1878, the following statement will exhibit their employment:

OCCUPATION.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.		EASTERN PENITENTIARY.		RECAPITULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broom-making,	38				38		38
Cane-work,			59		59		59
Cigar-making,	36		90		126		126
Cordwaining,	273		234		507		507
Idle,	285		235		500		500
Jobbing,	105		86		191		191
Sewing,		11		11		22	22
Sick,	19				19		19
Tailoring,			7		7		7
Tin-work,	14				14		14
Weaving,	18		55		73		73
Winding,	2				2		2
Wood-work,			8		8		8
Wool-picking,			25		25		25
Learners,			81		81		81
Sundry labor,			92		92		92
Total,	770	11	972	11	1,742	22	1,764

COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSES.

There are, beside the two penitentiaries, sixty-six county prisons, a work-house, and a house of correction, for the confinement of prisoners.

The following statistics relate to the inmates of these institutions during the past year :

MOVEMENT OF CRIMINAL CLASSES.	CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.			
	Convicts.	Payment of fines, costs, &c., by court.	Summarily convicted under sentence of justices of peace.	Committed for trial.
In prison October 1, 1877,	1,382	40	1,812	811
Added during the year,	3,186	505	35,316	14,838
Population, or whole number,	4,568	545	37,128	15,649
Discharged, &c.,	3,014	526	35,080	14,908
In confinement September 30, 1878,	1,554	19	2,048	741

If to the above be added the 1,764 convicts in the penitentiaries, it will make (as has been before shown) a total, of all criminal class, of 6,126, on September 30, 1878, to wit :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number.	Per cent.
<i>Convicts, in :</i>		
Penitentiaries,	1,764	
County prisons,	1,277	
Work-house,	277	
Total convicts,	3,318	54.16
<i>Summarily convicted, in :</i>		
County prisons,	463	
Work-house,	51	
House of correction,	1,534	
Total under sentence of justices of peace,	2,048	33.43
<i>Otherwise in prison :</i>		
For payment of fine, costs, &c., by court,	19	.31
Awaiting trial,	741	12.10
Aggregate of all classes,	6,126	100.00

It will be observed that, of the 6,126 prisoners in confinement on September 30, 1878, 3,318, or 54.16 per cent., over one half, were convicts; 2,048, or 33.43 per cent., one third, were prisoners summarily convicted by justices of peace; 19, or 0.31 per cent., prisoners under sentence of court, for payment of fine, costs, &c.; and 741, or 12.10 per cent., were prisoners awaiting trial for criminal offenses.

Of the 3,318 convicts, 1,764, or 53.10 per cent., more than two fifths, were confined in the State penitentiaries; 1,277, or 38.52 per cent., in county jails; and 277, or 8.38 per cent., in work-house of Allegheny.

Of the 2,048 under summary conviction, 463, or 22.60 per cent., were in county jails; 51, or 2.49 per cent., in work-house; 1,534, or 74.91 per cent., in house of correction, Philadelphia.

Committed for Trial, &c.

The number of prisoners (excluding convicts) in county prisons, work-house, and house of correction, on October 1, 1877, was 2,663, viz:

Under sentence of court, for payment of fine, costs, &c , . . .	40
Summarily convicted, "i. e." under sentence of justices of peace, . . .	1,812
Awaiting trial,	811

Total, excluding convicts on October 1, 1877,	2,663
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Committed during the year, viz:

For trial,	14,838
Summarily, by justices of peace,	35,316

Total commitments,	50,154
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Population of the year,	52,817
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How disposed of:

By court, sentenced to penitentiaries,	837
Do. do. county jails,	2,867
Do. do. work-house,	319
Do. do. reformatories,	183
Do. do. payment of fine, costs, &c.,	505
Do. do. be hanged,	4
	<hr/> 4,715

Discharged by expiration of sentence,	20,503
by magistrate, or power committing,	11,085
by inspectors,	7,068
at court,	2,753
by commutation law,	752
on bail for appearance at court,	960
by judges,	178
on bail for magistrates' hearing,	44

Discharged on payment of fine, costs, &c.,	526
by escape,	303
on <i>habeas corpus</i> ,	155
by district attorney,	58
by removal to alms-house,	1
as insane,	31
by insolvent law,	41
under two-term rule,	24
Died,	53
Not stated how discharged,	759

Total discharged, 50,009

Number remaining September 30, 1878, excluding convicts, . . 2,808

To wit:

	Number.	Per cent.
Under sentence of court for payment of fine, costs, &c., . . .	19	.67
Under sentence of justices of peace, summarily convicted, . .	2,048	72.94
Awaiting trial,	741	26.39
Total,	2,808	100.00

Commitments.

Of the 50,154 prisoners committed, viz: 14,838 for trial, 35,316 summarily, by justices of peace, their sex and color were as follows:

SEX AND COLOR.	COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.		SUMMARILY COMMITTED.		AGGREGATE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	12,265	82.69	27,228	77.09	39,493	78.75
White females,	1,158	7.81	6,576	18.63	7,734	15.43
Colored males,	1,091	7.39	1,044	2.95	2,135	4.25
Colored females,	324	2.11	468	1.33	792	1.57
Total committed,	14,838	100.00	35,316	100.00	50,154	100.00

To the 14,838 prisoners committed for trial, should be added 811, who were awaiting trial from the preceding year, making a total of 15,649 prisoners; all of whom were disposed of, with the exception of 741, who remained awaiting trial at the end of the year, September 30, 1878; a decrease of 70, or 8.65 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year

The sex and color of those awaiting trial were:

White males,	640	Colored males,	49
White females,	41	Colored females,	11
Total whites,	<u>681</u>		<u>60</u>

Of the 741 awaiting trial, 712 were county, and 29 United States prisoners.

Convicts.

At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1877, there were 1,382 convicts in the county prisons and work-house; to these were added during the year 3,186, making a population of 4,568; discharged in the same period, 3,014; leaving in confinement 1,554, at end of year, September 30, 1878, an increase of 172, or 12.44 per cent. on number at corresponding date of previous year.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICT POPULATION IN COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSE.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
October 1, 1877,	{ In county jails,	1,105		78		1,183	
	{ In work-house,	183		16		199	
Total at beginning of year,			1,288		94		1,382
Committed,	{ To county jails,	2,703		164		2,867	
	{ To work-house,	291		28		319	
Total committed during the year,			2,994		192		3,186
Convict population of county jails and work-house,			4,282		286		4,568
Discharged from,	{ County jails,	2,559		172		2,771	
	{ Transferred to insane hospital,	2				2	
	{ Work-house,	225		16		241	
Total discharged,			2,826		188		3,014
Remaining,	{ In county jails,	1,207		70		1,277	
	{ In work-house,	249		28		277	
Total remaining September 30, 1878, . .			1,456		98		1,554

The term convicts in these reports, is restricted to those who have been "tried and convicted at court," and sentenced to serve "a term of imprisonment," it therefore does not include those committed to county jails and work-house, in default of payment of fine or costs, enter bail for good behavior, give security for maintenance of family, &c.

The following statistics relate to the convicts sentenced to county jails and work-houses.

Characteristics, &c.,

Of 3,186 convicts sentenced to county jails and work house during the year 1878, compared with those of previous year :

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	COMMITMENTS OF 1878.		COMPARED WITH 1877.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Increase.	Increase. per cent.
Number received,	3,186	100.00	235	7.96
<i>Color and sex :</i>				
White males,	2,631	82.58	251	12.89
White females,	161	5.05	16	11.03
Colored males,	352	11.05	*13	*3.56
Colored females,	42	1.32	*19	*31.14
<i>Ages :</i>				
Under 16 years,	45	1.53	2	4.65
16 to 18 years,	165	5.62	17	11.50
18 to 21 years,	498	16.93	50	11.16
21 to 25 years,	726	24.68	34	4.91
25 to 30 years,	525	17.85	15	2.94
30 years and upwards,	982	33.39	80	8.87
Not stated,	245	...	37	...
<i>Nativity :</i>				
Pennsylvania,	1,624	53.66	162	11.08
Other Americans,	718	23.73	53	7.97
Ireland,	293	9.69	26	9.73
Germany,	187	6.18	*39	12.83
England,	105	3.47	32	43.83
Other foreigners,	99	3.27	3	3.12
Not stated,	160	...	*2	...
<i>Convictions :</i>				
First conviction,	1,902	74.57	86	4.73
Second conviction,	368	14.43	33	9.85
Third conviction,	137	5.37	†	...
Fourth conviction,	63	2.47	5	8.62
Fifth conviction,	39	1.54	11	39.28
Sixth conviction,	21	.82	3	16.16
Seventh conviction,	12	.47	4	50.00
Eighth conviction,	5	.19	2	66.67
Ninth conviction,	2	.07	1	100.00
Tenth conviction, and upwards,	2	.07	†	...
Not stated,	635	...	90	...
<i>Parental relations :</i>				
Parents living,	1,718	61.63	142	9.01
Parents dead,	274	9.82	*164	*37.44
Father living,	281	10.05	39	16.11
Mother living,	516	18.50	262	103.15
Not stated,	397	...	*44	...
<i>Civil condition :</i>				
Single,	1,698	60.21	121	7.67
Married,	1,034	36.61	77	8.04
Widowed,	93	3.18	†	...
Not stated,	361	...	37	...
<i>Habits :</i>				
Abstinent,	591	20.38	*10	*1.66
Moderate drinkers,	1,183	40.80	152	14.74
Occasionally intemperate,	675	23.27	61	9.93
Intemperate,	451	15.55	57	14.47
Not stated,	286	...	*25	...

Characteristics, &c.—Continued.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	COMMITMENTS OF 1878.		COMPARED WITH 1877.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
<i>Industrial:</i>				
Not bound,	1,623	61.48	*15	*.91
Bound, and left,	301	11.40	227	306.76
Bound, and served until 21,	551	20.87	*118	*17.64
Not bound, but served four years,	165	6.25	156	1,733.34
Not stated,	546	...	*15	
<i>Education:</i>				
Illiterate,	285	9.86	36	14.45
Read only,	507	17.53	33	6.96
Read and write,	1,808	62.52	*96	*5.04
Superior education,	292	10.09	273	1,436.84
Not stated,	294	...	*11	
<i>Schools:</i>				
Attended public school,	2,287	81.04	171	8.08
Attended private school,	200	7.09	56	38.89
Attended public and private,	70	2.48	*22	*23.91
Did not go to school,	265	9.39	42	18.83
Not stated,	364	...	*12	
Average age on leaving school,	14			
<i>Army or navy:</i>				
Served in army or navy,	492	20.07	*19	*3.71
In neither,	1,958	79.93	229	13.24
Not stated,	736	...	25	
<i>Sentenced:</i>				
To separate labor,	1,553	74.02	*1	.06
Otherwise sentenced,	545	26.06	113	26.15
Not stated,	1,088	...	123	

* Decrease.

† Commitments same as last year.

The convicts committed to these institutions, compared with the previous year, have increased 235, or 7.96 per cent. Of the 3,186 convicts, 2,867, or 89.99 per cent., were sentenced to county jails, and 319, or 10.01 per cent., to Allegheny county work-house. Convicts sentenced to the county jails in the past year increased 157, or 5.79 per cent.; and those to the work-house increased 78, or 32.37 per cent.

Color and Sex.

Of the 3,186 convicts, 2,631, or 82.58 per cent., were white males, 352, or 11.05 per cent., colored males; and 161, or 5.05 per cent., white females, and 42, or 1.32 per cent., colored females. The white males increased 251, or 12.39 per cent.; white females 16, or 11.03 per cent.; the colored males decreased 13, or 3.56 per cent., and the colored females 19, or 31.14 per cent.

Ages.

Of the "known" ages, 708, or 24.07 per cent., were minors; 2,233, or 75.93 per cent., were adults. Minors increased 69, or 10.79 per cent.; adults 129, or 6.13 per cent.

Nativity.

More than one half, 1,624, or 53.66 per cent., were natives of Pennsylvania; 718, or 23.73 per cent., were born in other American States; and 684, or 22.60 per cent., were foreign born. Natives of Pennsylvania increased 162, or 11.08 per cent.; other Americans 53, or 7.97 per cent.; foreign born, 22, or 3.32 per cent.

Convictions.

Nearly three fourths, 1,902, or 74.57 per cent., were first convictions; 649, or 25.43 per cent., had been previously convicted. Number on first conviction increased 86, or 4.73 per cent; those who had previously been convicted 59, or 10.00 per cent.

Parental Relations.

More than one half, 1,718, or 61.63 per cent., had both parents living when they were 16 years of age; 274, or 9.82 per cent., had lost both parents; 797, or 28.55 per cent., had lost one parent at that age. Those having both parents living increased 142, or 9.01 per cent. Whole orphans decreased 164, or 37.44 per cent. Half orphans, those who had lost either father or mother, increased 301, or 60.68 per cent.

Civil Condition.

More than one half, 1,698, or 60.21 per cent., had never married; 1,034, or 36.21 per cent., were married; and 93, or 3.18 per cent., were widowed. The unmarried increased 141, or 9.05 per cent.; the married 77, or 8.05 per cent.; and the widowed were the same.

Habits.

Not one fifth, 591, or 20.38 per cent., were abstinents, *i. e.*, did not use malt or spiritous liquors; 1,183, or 40.30 per cent., used them moderately; 675, or 23.27 per cent., were occasionally intemperate; and 451, or 15.55 per cent., were intemperate. Abstinent decreased 10, or 1.66 per cent.; moderate drinkers increased 152, or 14.74 per cent.; occasionally intemperate 61, or 9.93 per cent.; and intemperate 57, or 14.47 per cent.

Industrial Relations.

More than one half, 1,623, or 61.48 per cent., were unapprenticed; 301, or 11.40 per cent., had been apprenticed; 551, or 20.87 per cent., were apprenticed, and served until 21 years of age; 165, or 6.25 per cent., had not been bound, but served four or more years at a trade. Those who had been apprenticed, but left before expiration of term, increased 227, or 306.76 per cent.; on the contrary, the unapprenticed decreased 15, or .91 per cent.; bound, and served until 21 years of age, 118, or 17.64 per cent.; those not bound, but who served four years and upwards, increased 156, or 1,733.34 per cent.

Education.

There were 285, or 9.86 per cent., illiterate—unable to read or write; 507, or 17.53 per cent., could read only; 1,803, or 62.52 per cent., could

read and write; and 292, or 10.09 per cent., had received a superior education. The number able to read and write decreased 96, or 5.04 per cent.; the illiterate increased 36, or 14.45 per cent.; those who could read only 33, or 6.96 per cent., while those who had received a superior education increased 273, or 1,436.84 per cent.

Schools.

Nearly three fourths, 2,287, or 81.04 per cent., had attended public schools; 200, or 7.09 per cent., private schools; 70, or 2.48 per cent., both public and private schools; and 265, or 9.39 per cent., had not attended any school. Those who attended public school increased 171, or 8.08 per cent.; attended private school, 56, or 38.39 per cent.; did not go to school, 42, or 18.83 per cent. The number who had attended both public and private school decreased 22, or 23.91 per cent. The average age on leaving school was 14 years.

Army and Navy.

There were 492, or 20.07 per cent., had served in the army or navy, and 1,958, or 79.73 per cent., had not served in either. Those who had served decreased 19, or 3.71 per cent.; those who had not served increased 229, or 13.24 per cent.

Sentenced.

Nearly three fourths, 1,553, or 74.02 per cent., were sentenced to separate labor, and 545, or 26.06 per cent., were otherwise sentenced. The convicts sentenced to separate labor decreased 1, or .06 per cent., while those otherwise sentenced increased 113, or 26.15 per cent.

Convicts Discharged from County Jails and Work-house.

The convict population of the county jails and work-house during the year ending September 30, 1878, was 4,568; of whom 4,282, or 93.74 per cent., were males, and 286, or 6.26 per cent., were females. There were discharged 3,014, or 65.98 per cent. of the population; or of the sexes separately, 2,826, or 65.99 per cent., of the male, and 188, or 65.73 per cent. of the female population.

HOW DISCHARGED.	Number.	Per cent. on convict population.
Expiration of sentence,	2,439	53.39
Commutation law,	351	7.68
Pardoned,	38	.85
Escaped,	15	.34
Died,	18	.39
Removed to alms-house—insane,	1	.02
Order of court,	119	2.60
Hanged,	5	.10
Not stated,	28	.61
Total discharged.	3,014	65.98

It will be observed that the benefit of the commutation law was extended to 351 convicts, who received an abatement or allowance of 16,138 days, or an average of 46 days each on their original sentence.

Sex, Color, and Ages.

Of the 3,014 convicts discharged, the sex, color, and ages are exhibited as follows :

SEX AND COLOR.	Number.	Per cent.	AGES.	Number.	Per cent.
White males,	2,468	81.88	Under 16,	42	1.54
White females,	140	4.65	16 to 18,	129	4.74
Colored males,	357	11.84	18 to 21,	436	16.01
Colored females,	49	1.63	21 to 25,	685	25.15
			25 to 30,	508	18.66
			30 years and upwards, .	923	33.90
			Not stated,	291	
Total,	3,014	100.00	Total,	3,014	100.00

Time Served and Health on Discharge.

The time served in prison, also the physical and mental health on discharge, is presented thus :

TIME SERVED.	Number.	Per cent.	HEALTH.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 1 year.	2,704	91.29	<i>Physical:</i>		
1 to 2 years,	185	6.26	Good,	2,040	81.09
2 to 3 years,	59	1.99	Impaired,	476	18.91
3 to 4 years,	8	.27	Not stated,	498	
4 to 5 years,	2	.07			
5 to 6 years,	1	.03	Total,	3,014	100.00
6 to 7 years,	1	.03			
7 to 10 years,	1	.03	<i>Mental:</i>		
10 years and upwards, . .	1	.03	Good,	2,462	99.08
Not stated,	52		Impaired,	23	.92
			Not stated,	529	
Total,	3,014	100.00	Total,	3,014	100.00

It will be observed that more than nine tenths of the 3,014 convicts served less than one year. The physical health of more than three fifths was good, and the mental health of nearly all whose condition was known at time of discharge.

Weight on Discharge.

Of the convicts discharged, 2,217 were weighed on admission and discharge, of which number 1,501, or 99.08 per cent., more than two thirds, increased in weight during imprisonment, 492, or 22.18 per cent., decreased, and 224, or 10.12 per cent., were stationary, neither gaining nor losing weight during their imprisonment.

Sickness.

The aggregate number of days' sickness of the discharged convicts was 18,965, or an average of $6\frac{1}{3}$ days for each convict discharged.

Overwork.

Of the discharged convicts, 102 earned, during their imprisonment, \$2,333 22, or an average of \$22 87 each.

Occupations.

The occupation or employment of the 3,014 convicts discharged, during their imprisonment, is reported as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Bakers and cooks, . .	22	Jobbers and runners, . .	20	Shoe-makers,	84
Barbers,	7	Knitters,	3	Servants,	21
Blacksmith,	1	Laborers,	170	Tailors,	9
Broom makers,	16	Laundry,	17	Tiender,	1
Carpenters,	3	Librarian,	1	Upholsterer,	1
Cigar-makers,	8	Masons,	3	Weavers,	82
Cane seating,	2	Painters,	5	No occupation,	285
Clerk,	1	Plasterer,	1	Not stated,	2,042
Coopers,	76	Plumbers,	2		
Engineer,	1	Sewing,	130		

Remaining at the End of Year.

The number of convicts remaining in confinement on September 30, 1878, in the county jails and work-house, was 1,554, as follows :

COUNTY JAILS AND WORK-HOUSE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
County jails,	1,207	70	1,277
Allegheny work-house,	249	28	277
Total convicts in county jails and work-house, . . .	1,456	98	1,554

In addition to the 1,554 convicts in county jails and work-house, there were 1,764 in the penitentiaries at the same date, as follows :

PENITENTIARIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Penitentiary,	770	11	781
Eastern Penitentiary,	972	11	983
Total convicts in penitentiaries,	1,742	22	1,764

The above make a total of 3,318 convicts remaining in confinement on September 30, 1878, to wit: In county jails, 1,277; in work-house, 277; penitentiaries, 1,764.

Statement exhibiting the number of convicts; also, prisoners await

PRISONS, &c.	No. of CONVICTS REMAIN- ING IN PRISON ON SEPT. 30, 1878.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adams county prison,	4		4
Allegheny county prison,	16	2	18
Allegheny county work-house,	249	28	277
Allegheny county—Western penitentiary,	770	11	781
Armstrong county prison,			
Beaver county prison,			
Bedford county prison,	3		3
Berks county prison,	36		36
Blair county prison,	11	1	12
Bradford county prison,	4	2	6
Bucks county prison,	7		7
Butler county prison,	1		1
Cambria county prison,	19	2	21
Cameron county prison,			
Carbon county prison,	3		3
Centre county prison,	1		1
Chester county prison,	45	2	47
Clarion county prison,	7		7
Clearfield county prison,	7		7
Clinton county prison,		1	1
Columbia county prison,	4		4
Crawford county prison,	3		3
Cumberland county prison,	21	1	22
Dauphin county prison,	43	3	46
Delaware county prison,	54	1	55
Elk county prison,	3		3
Erie county prison,	3		3
Fayette county prison,		2	2
Forest county prison,	1		1
Franklin county prison,	10	1	11
Fulton county prison,			
Greene county prison,			
Huntingdon county prison,	3	1	4
Indiana county prison,	1		1
Jefferson county prison,		1	1
Juniata county prison,	1		1
Lancaster county prison,	97	5	102
Lawrence county prison,			
Lebanon county prison,	5		5
Lehigh county prison,	26		26
Luzerne county prison,	34		34
Lycoming county prison,	13	1	14
McKean county prison,	3		3
Mercer county prison,	7		7
Mifflin county prison,*			
Monroe county prison,	2		2
Montgomery county prison,	42	2	44
Montour county prison,	4		4
Northampton county prison,	41	1	42
Northumberland county prison,	5	3	8
Perry county prison,	2		2

* No returns sent from Mifflin county.

ing trial, summarily convicted, &c., in prison on September 30, 1878.

In prison for payment of fines, costs, &c.	Summarily convicted by magistrates.	REMAINING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1878; AWAITING TRIAL.							Whole number in prison on September 30, 1878,
		County prisoners.	U. S. Prisoners.	SEX AND COLOR.				Total awaiting trial.	
				White.		Colored.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	51	5		5				5	9
	245	70	8	67	6	5		78	147
									522
									781
		5		5				5	5
	5	26		26				26	3
		8		7	1			8	67
		3		3				3	20
		3		3				3	9
		1		1				1	10
		1		1				1	2
		2		2				2	22
		2		2				2	2
3		14		12	2			14	5
		15		6		9		15	18
		6		6				6	62
		2		2				2	13
		1		1				1	9
		2		2				2	6
		2	1	3				3	6
	61	12		9		3		12	95
	13	24		19		5		24	83
	9	3		2		1		3	3
3									67
2	2	8	6	14				14	22
2		2		2				2	6
									1
	11	3		3				3	25
		3		2		1		3	3
		3		3				3	7
									1
2		1		1				1	2
		2		2				2	5
		90		71	5			90	192
		10	1	10	1	5	9	11	11
		1		1				1	6
5	4	9		8	1			9	44
	8	41	2	40	2	1		43	85
		6		6				6	20
		1		1				1	4
									7
									2
	13	11		11				11	67
									4
		17		17				17	59
		6		6				6	14

STATEMENT—

PRISONS, &c.	No. of CONVICTS REMAIN- ING IN PRISON ON SEPT. 30, 1878.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Philadelphia county prison,	516	29	545
Philadelphia county—House of Correction,	972	11	983
Philadelphia county—Eastern Penitentiary,			
Pike county prison,			
Potter county prison,			
Schuylkill county prison,	55	6	61
Snyder county prison,	12		12
Somerset county prison,			
Sullivan county prison,	4		4
Susquehanna county prison,			
Tioga county prison,	2		2
Union county prison,	4		4
Venango county prison,	10	1	11
Warren county prison,	6	2	8
Washington county prison,	1		1
Wayne county prison,	3		3
Westmoreland county prison,	1		1
Wyoming county prison,	1		1
York county prison,			
Total,	3,198	120	3,318

Continued.

In prison for payment of fines, costs, &c.	Summarily convicted by magistrates.	REMAINING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1878, AWAITING TRIAL.							Whole number in prison on September 30, 1878.
		County prisoners.	U. S. prisoners.	SEX AND COLOR.				Total awaiting trial.	
				White.		Colored.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
.	78	208	11	184	15	18	2	219	842
.	1,534	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,534
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	983
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	8	.	5	2	1	.	8	70
.	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	4	4
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
.	.	7	.	5	2	.	.	7	11
.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	5	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	6
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	14
.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.	10	18
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	3
.	.	13	.	11	2	.	.	13	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	14	27	.	26	1	.	.	27	44
19	2,048	712	29	640	41	49	11	741	6,126

STATISTICS OF REFORMATORIES.

The reformatories comprise the House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Appropriations by State.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$35,000 to the House of Refuge, and \$166,304 '76 to the Reform School.

Expenditures.

The disbursements for the year are reported to be as follows:

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	House of Refuge.		Reform School.		Total.	
Salaries and supplies,	\$88,794	17	\$47,709	43	\$136,503	60
Interest,	8	33			8	33
Total expenditures.	\$88,802	50	\$47,709	43	\$136,511	93

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of maintaining inmates in the reformatories, based upon amount expended for salaries and supplies, is stated thus:

REFORMATORIES.	Salaries and supplies.		Annual cost per capita.		Labor per capita.		Net cost per capita.	
House of Refuge,	\$88,794	17	\$166	28	\$18	73	\$147	55
Reform School,	47,709	43	188	20			188	20
Total,	\$136,503	60	\$173	34	\$12	70	\$160	64

Liabilities.

The indebtedness of these institutions in the returns received, is presented in the following statement:

INDEBTEDNESS.	House of Refuge.		Reform School.	
Loan on new building for girls,	\$20,000	00		
Interest on same June 15 to October 1, 1878,	350	00		
Mortgage debt,			\$60,000	00
Bonded debt,			120,000	00
Accounts payable,			10,482	28
Bills payable, (time warrants,)			74,222	19
Total indebtedness,	\$20,350	00	\$264,704	47

The managers of the House of Refuge pay six per cent. per annum on their loan of \$20,000 for new building for white girls. The managers of the Reform School pay six per cent. per annum on \$60,000, and six per cent. per annum (gold) on \$45,000, and eight per cent. per annum on \$75,000.

Juvenile Delinquents.

The number of juvenile delinquents resident in the reformatories on September 30, 1878, was 862, being an increase of 137, or 18.8 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

The sex and number in each institution were as follows :

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	REFORMATORIES.						AGGREGATE.		
	HOUSE OF REFUGE.			REFORM SCHOOL.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 30, { 1877, . .	401	90	491	198	38	236	599	128	727
{ 1878, . .	435	132	567	252	45	297	687	177	864
Increase,	34	42	76	54	7	61	88	49	137
Per cent. of increase, . . .	8.5	46.7	15.4	27.3	18.4	25.8	14.7	38.3	18.8

The increase in the House of Refuge was 76, or 15.47 per cent.; in Reform School 61, or 25.85 per cent. The boys in the Refuge increased 34, or 8.5 per cent., and the girls 42, or 46.7 per cent. In the Reform School, the boys increased 54, or 27.3 per cent., and the girls 7, or 18.4 per cent.

If the white and colored delinquents are separately examined, the increase will be found to exist mostly in latter, thus :

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	SEX AND COLOR OF DELINQUENTS.						AGGREGATE.		
	WHITE.			COLORED.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
September 30, { 1877, . .	494	92	586	105	36	141	599	128	727
{ 1878, . .	541	126	667	146	51	197	687	177	864
Increase,	47	34	81	41	15	56	88	49	137
Per cent. of increase, . . .	9.5	36.9	13.8	39.0	40.5	40.0	14.7	38.3	18.8

We here learn that the white delinquents increased 81, or 13.8 per cent.; colored 56, or 40.0 per cent.

Average Number.

The average number resident in the reformatories for the year ending September 30, 1878, was 804, an increase of 146, or 11.2 per cent., on the number of preceding year. Of the average number, 532 were white, 127 colored boys; 104 white, 41 colored girls.

REFORMATORIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
House of Refuge,	321	70	391	109	34	143	430	104	534
Reform School,	211	34	245	18	7	25	229	41	270
Total,	532	104	636	127	41	168	659	145	804

The average number in the House of Refuge was 534, an increase of 96, or 21.9 per cent.; in Reform School, 270, or an increase of 50, or 22.8 per cent., on number of previous year.

Movement of Population.

Statement exhibiting number of juvenile delinquents resident in the reformatories at beginning of year, number of each sex committed, re-committed, and discharged during the year; also, number remaining at end of year, September 30, 1878:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.		WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
October 1, 1877, {	In House of Refuge,	309	60	92	30	491	
	In Reform School,	185	32	13	6	236	
Total at beginning of year,		494	92	105	36		727
Committed during the year, {	To Refuge,	190	59	64	21		
	Recommitted,	4	8	7	6		
	Total,	194	67	71	27	359	
	To Reform School,	112	30	16	5		
	Recommitted,	6	6				
	Total,	118	36	16	5	175	
Total admitted during the year,		312	103	87	32		534
Population, or whole number,		806	195	192	68		1,261
Discharged, . . {	From Refuge,	190	36	41	16	283	
	From Reform School,	75	33	5	1	114	
	Total discharged,	265	69	46	17	397	
Number remaining September 30, 1878,		541	126	146	51		864
Remaining, . . {	In Refuge,	313	91	122	41	567	
	In Reform School,	228	35	24	10	297	
	Total,	541	126	146	51		864

Of the 727 resident at beginning of year, 586, or 80.60 per cent., were white, and 141, or 19.40 per cent., colored children; to these were added 534, of which 415, or 77.71 per cent., were white; 119, or 22.28 per cent., colored. Of the number (534) admitted, 37, or 7.06 per cent., were re-admissions; or 6.0 per cent. of white, and 10.9 per cent. colored children admitted.

The population of the year was 1,261, of which number 991, or 79.38 per cent., were white; 260, or 20.62 per cent., colored delinquents.

The number resident in the reformatories on September 30, 1878, was 864, viz: 667, or 77.20 per cent., white, and 197, or 22.80 per cent., colored.

Juvenile Delinquents Admitted.

The number of juvenile delinquents, of each sex and color, admitted during the year to the respective reformatories, were as follows:

ADMISSIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Committed,	190	59	64	21	112	30	16	5	497
Returned by master, . . .	3	7	7	6	2	3	...	...	28
Do. voluntarily, . . .	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Do. having escaped, . . .	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Total admitted,	194	67	71	27	118	36	16	5	534

Of the 534 admitted, 497, or 93.07 per cent., were committed for the first time; and 37, or 7.93 per cent., were re-admissions. If the institutions be considered separately, we find, of the 359 admitted to the Refuge, 25, or 7.00 per cent., were re-admissions, the white in proportion to the colored as 14 to 13. Of the 175 admitted to Reform School, 12, or 7.00 per cent., were re-admissions, the colored in proportion to white delinquents as 0 to 12.

Re-admissions.

The period of absence, from the institutions, of the 37 children who were re-admitted, is presented thus :

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Less than 3 months, . . . . .	. . . .	2	2	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	5
3 to 6 months, . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	1	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	4
6 to 12 months, . . . . .	. . . .	3	2	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6
1 to 2 years, . . . . .	. . . .	3	. . . .	1	2	2	. . . .	. . . .	8
2 to 3 years,	4	. . . .	1	. . . .	. . . .	2	. . . .	. . . .	7
3 to 4 years, . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	3	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4
4 years, and over, . . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2	1	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3
Total re-admitted,	4	8	7	6	6	6	. . . .	. . . .	37

One seventh, or 5 of the re-admitted, were absent less than three months; 4, from three to six months; 6, from six to twelve months; 8, from one to two years; 7, from two to three years; 4, from three to four years, and 3 were absent four years and over.

Ages.

The ages of the 497 children committed are classified as follows :

AGES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 7 years,	5	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	6
7 and under 9 years,	3	2	11	3	3	...	...	...	22
9 and under 11 years,	32	5	12	2	10	1	3	...	65
11 and under 13 years,	40	8	21	7	27	2	7	2	114
13 and under 15 years,	48	18	11	7	29	6	4	2	125
15 and under 20 years,	62	26	8	2	40	21	2	1	162
20 years and upwards, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Total committed,	190	59	64	21	112	30	16	5	497
Average age,	13.2	13.4	12.3	12.5	14.0	14.6	12.4	13.6	13.5
Age of oldest,	19.9	17.0	18.0	17.0	20.5	17.0	15.0	15.0	17.4
Age of youngest,	5.0	7.4	4.0	8.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	12.0	7.8

Of the children committed, there were 6 under seven years of age; 22 between seven and nine years of age; 65 between nine and eleven years; 114 between eleven and thirteen years; 125 between thirteen and fifteen years; 162 between fifteen and twenty years; and three were twenty years and upwards.

The general average age of the children was 13.5 years; average age of the oldest children received, 17.4 years; youngest, 7.8 years.

Nativity.

The birth-place of the juvenile delinquents committed is presented in the next statement :

WHERE BORN.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Pennsylvania,	151	45	48	9	86	20	14	3	376
New York,	7	2			3				12
New Jersey,	3	1	1	1	1				7
Massachusetts,	2	1							3
Virginia,	2		2	1					5
Maryland,	1		4	2	1		1		9
Michigan,	1								1
Connecticut,	1			1					2
District of Columbia,	1		2	2					5
South Carolina,				1					1
Delaware,			5	1					6
Ohio,					2	2			4
Illinois,					1				1
Indiana,					1				1
Michigan,						2			2
Iowa,						1			1
Americans,	169	49	62	18	95	25	15	3	436
China,	1								1
England,	5	2			4	1			12
Germany,	5	1			4	1			11
Ireland,	7	2			3				12
Canada,	1		1		1				2
France,		1			1				2
Scotland,	1				1				2
Sweden,	1								1
Italy,		1							1
West Indies,			1						1
Wales,						2			2
Unknown,		3		3	3	1	1	2	13
Foreigners,	21	10	2	3	17	5	1	2	61

Of the 497 children committed, 436 were Americans, 48 of foreign birth, and 13 whose birthplace was unknown.

	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Parents living,	80	27	20	3	47	11	5	1	194
Parents dead,	21	5	16	6	4	4	6	2	58
Father living,	41	12	12	3	35	9	5	2	120
Mother living,	48	15	16	9	26	6	5	2	125
Total committed,	190	59	64	21	112	30	16	5	497

More than one third, 194, had both parents living; 58 had lost both parents; 120 had only father living; and 125 had mother only living.

Parentage.

The nationality of the fathers of the children committed is exhibited in the following statement :

NATIONALITY.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
American,	71	11	64	21	31	8	16	5	227
English,	5	1	. . .	. . .	8	3	. . .	. . .	17
German,	24	9	. . .	. . .	21	7	. . .	. . .	61
Irish,	77	28	. . .	. . .	33	5	. . .	. . .	143
Other foreigners,	5	4	. . .	. . .	7	4	. . .	. . .	20
Unknown,	8	6	. . .	. . .	12	3	. . .	. . .	29
Total,	190	59	64	21	112	30	16	5	497

Nearly one half, 227, were of American parentage; 143, Irish; 61, German; 17, English; 20, from other foreign countries; and 29, whose parentage was unknown.

We have returns from the Reform School only, exhibiting the surroundings or home influence of the 163 children committed.

Twenty-six had intemperate fathers; 3 had intemperate mothers; 18 had illiterate parents; 14 had parents who quarreled; 88 had parents who could read and write; 14 had step-fathers; 13 had step-mothers.

Of the children, 44 had been arrested before, 19 had used liquor, 65 had used tobacco, and 78 had used profane language.

Education.

The education of the delinquents, when committed, is presented in the next statement, thus :

EDUCATION.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.		REFORM SCHOOL.		AGGREGATE.		
	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	Total.
Illiterate,	71	36	14	3	85	39	124
Spell only,	33	24	3	2	36	26	62
Read imperfectly,	41	7	41	3	82	10	92
Read well,	1	2			1	2	3
Read and write imperfectly,	39	5	40	9	79	14	93
Read and write well, . . .	5	1	3	1	8	2	10
Read, write, and cipher, .	59	10	41	3	100	13	113
Total committed,	249	85	142	21	391	106	497

Of the 497 children committed, 124 were illiterate; 62 could spell only; 92 read poorly; 3 read well; 93 could read and write imperfectly, and 123 could read and write well.

Of the 334 committed to the Refuge, 164, or 49.10 per cent., nearly one half, were illiterate.

Of the 163 committed to Reform School, 22, or 13.50 per cent., were without education.

County Statement.

Exhibiting the average age and education of the delinquents, as committed to the House of Refuge, from the several counties.

COUNTIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.										
	SEX AND AV'GE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.						
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Read, write and cipher.
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.							
Adams,	1				1						1
Berks,	4		1		2		1				5
Blair,	1										1
Bucks,	1				1						1
Dauphin,	9		1		3		1	1	1		10
Lancaster,	3		3		2	1			2	1	6
Luzerne,	5		2		3		1		1		7
Lycoming,	4		2		2				3		6
Montgomery,	1								1		1
Montour,	2				2						2
Northampton,	2								1		2
Northumberland,	2		1		1						3
Philadelphia,	146		49		53	30	38		29	4	195
Schuylkill,	2										2
Susquehanna,	4					1					4
York,	3				1	1			1		3
Total of white,	190	13.2	59	13.4	71	33	41	1	39	5	249
Chester,	1	12.0	1	15.0		1					2
Columbia,	4	12.0			2	1					4
Dauphin,	2	14.0			1	1					2
Franklin,	1	14.0							1		1
Lancaster,	1	11.0			1						1
Lycoming,	2	12.0	1	16.0	2			1			3
Philadelphia,	51	12.0	18	11.0	29	20	6	1	4	1	69
York,	2	13.0	1	17.0	1	1	1				3
Total of colored,	64	12.3	21	12.5	36	24	7	2	5	1	85
White and colored committed,	254	12.8	80	12.9	107	57	48	3	44	6	334

County Statement,

Exhibiting the average age and education of the delinquents, as committed to the Reform School from the several counties:

COUNTIES.	REFORM SCHOOL.											Total.
	SEX AND AV'GE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.							
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and write poorly.	Read and write well.	Read, write, and cipher.	
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age								
Allegheny,	66	14.0	16	14.8	7	2	23	..	25	3	22	82
Armstrong,	7	16.5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	7
Beaver,	7	14.1	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	7
Bedford, . . . . .	..	..	1	13.0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cambria,	1	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Crawford,	11	13.2	3	15.7	3	..	1	..	4	..	6	14
Erie,	5	13.4	2	14.5	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	7
Fayette,	3	12.0	1	15.0	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4
Lawrence,	1	20.0	2	15.0	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Greene,	1	13.0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
McKean,	2	16.0	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Mercer,	1	16.0	1	15.0	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Somerset,	1	18.0	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Venango, . . . . .	..	..	1	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Washington,	5	13.0	2	11.5	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	7
Westmoreland,	1	12.0	1	15.0	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Total of white,	112	14.0	30	14.6	13	3	41	..	41	3	41	142
Allegheny,	8	12.5	5	13.6	1	1	3	..	6	..	2	13
Bedford,	1	11.0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crawford,	2	11.0	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Washington,	5	12.6	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	5
Total colored,	16	12.4	5	13.6	3	2	3	..	9	1	3	21
White and colored com- mitted,	128	13.2	35	14.1	16	5	44	..	50	4	44	163

How Committed.

The 497 children were committed to the Reformatories by the following authorities :

COMMITTED.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
By courts,	69	10	46	18	35	2	2	1	188
By magistrates,	121	49	18	3	77	28	14	4	314
Total committed, . . .	190	59	64	21	112	30	16	5	497

Of the children committed to the House of Refuge, 143, or 42.81 per cent., were by courts; 191, or 57.19 per cent., by magistrates. To Reform School, 40, or 24.54 per cent., by courts, and 123, or 75.46 per cent., by magistrates.

Offenses.

The Offenses for which committed are as follows :

OFFENSES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Arson,		1					1		2
Assault, intent to rape, . . .	1				1				2
False pretense,	1								1
Felonious entry,	1								1
Begging,	3								3
Incorrigibility,	107	44	33	19	29	7	8	2	249
Larceny,	49	5	13	2	28	2	1	1	101
Committed for a home, . . .	4								4
Prostitution,		2							2
Vagrancy,	24	7	18		7	1	2		59
Attempted felony,					1				1
Burglary,					2				2
Horse-stealing,					2				2
Malicious mischief,					5				5
Pointing and discharging fire-arms,					1				1
Vicious conduct,					33	20	4	2	62
Total committed, ' . . .	190	59	64	21	112	30	16	5	497

Of the 497 committed, it will be observed that one half, or 249 were for incorrigibility; 101 for larceny; 62 for vicious conduct; and 59 for vagrancy.

Juvenile Delinquent Population.

Statement exhibiting the population of each sex and color, in the respective reformatories :

REFORMATORIES.	POPULATION OF JUVENILE DELIN- QUENTS IN REFORMATORIES.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
House of Refuge,	503	127	630	163	57	220	850
Reform School,	303	68	371	29	11	40	411
Total,	806	195	1,001	192	68	260	1,261

From the above it will be seen, of the population 1261, more than two thirds, 850, were in the House of Refuge, and 411 in Reform School.

Health.

Statement exhibiting the character and number of diseases, etc., treated during the year :

DISEASES, ETC.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Abcess,			2	1					3
Bilious fever,					16	7	5	2	30
Adynamic fever,					8	1	1		10
Pneumonia,	9	1	1	1	9	3			24
Skin disease,	19	6	4						29
Tonsillitis,	12	3	3	1					19
Ophthalmia,	46		6						52
Intermittent fever,	6	3							9
Pharyngitis,	4								4
Epilepsy,	1				1	1			3
Diarrhoea,	7	3							10
Lacerated wound,	14								14
Erysipelas,	3								3
Typhoid fever,		1							1
Phthisis,		2	1				1		4
Tetanus,		1							1
Scrofula,			2	1					3
Epistaxis,			1						1
Heart disease,			1						1
Dyspepsia,			3						3
Neuralgia,			1						1
Cancer of oris,			1						1
Influenza,			2	1					3
Scarlet fever,			1						1
Rheumatism,				1					1
Convulsions,			1						1
Laryngitis,			1						1
Variola,					1				1
Total cases,	121	20	31	6	35	12	7	2	234

The following statement will exhibit the percentage of sickness in the population, and average number of each reformatory separately.

REFORMATORIES.	Population.	Average number.	CASES OF SICKNESS.		
			Number.	Per cent. on Population.	Per cent. on Av'ge No.
House of Refuge,	850	534	178	20.94	33.33
Reform School,	411	270	56	13.63	20.74
Total, &c.,	1,261	804	234	18.56	29.10

Necrology.

Of the 1,261 delinquents in the reformatories, 5, or 0.40 per cent., died. On average number, the ratio of mortality was 0.62 per cent.

The number of deaths, with their proportion to population, and average number in each institution, is presented as follows:

REFORMATORIES.	Popula- tion.	Average Number.	Number of deaths.	Per cent. on population.	Per cent. on av'ge No.
House of Refuge,	850	534	4	.47	.75
Reform School,	411	270	1	.24	.40
Total, &c.,	1,261	804	5	.40	.62

The 5 deceased were 3 white boys, 1 white girl, in the Refuge, and 1 colored boy in the Reform School.

Causes of Death.

The cause of fatal result, with the sex and color of deceased delinquents, is presented as follows:

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.		REFORM SCHOOL.	Time in Institution.
		WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boy.	
Typhoid fever,	16	...	1	...	1 year.
Suicide, (by hanging,	16	1	...	...	3 years.
Phthisis pulmonalis,	18	1	...	...	1 year.
Tetanus,	13	1	...	...	2 years.
Phthisis pulmonalis,	17	...	...	1	3 y'rs, 0 mos., 17 days.
	16	3	1	1	2 y'rs, 0 mos., 14 days.

Trades or Occupations.

The employment of the juvenile delinquents during their residence in the reformatories, was as follows:

INDUSTRIES.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Baking,	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9
Broom and brush-making,	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
Domestic work, . . . . .	..	32	8	20	50	15	10	5	140
Farm work, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50	..	1	..	51
Gardening, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	17	..	3	..	22
Gas-house, furnaces, and water-works, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	11
Grading grounds, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	76	..	4	..	80
Knitting—hosiery shop,	156	36	..	..	34	..	4	..	230
Laundry work, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	5	34
Match-box making, . . . . .	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
Sewing, . . . . .	..	19	..	20	..	24	..	1	64
Shoemaking,	6	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	21
Tailoring, . . . . .	..	5	..	4	11	..	1	..	21
General work, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20
Unemployed, attending school,	191	35	110	13	..	..	..	..	349
Wire-work,	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Caning chairs,	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Florist work, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	24
Total, being population of year,	503	127	163	57	303	68	39	11	1,261

Value of Labor.

The following statement will exhibit the receipts from labor of inmates in each separate reformatory:

YEARS.	RECEIPTS FROM LABOR OF INMATES.				Total.	
	House of Refuge.		Reform School.			
	1874,	\$33,105	77	\$4,060	00	\$37,165	77
1875,	29,474	87	2,130	50	31,605	37
1876,	12,291	52	500	00	12,791	52
1877,	5,274	07	. . . . .	. .	5,274	07
1878,	10,001	97	. . . . .	. .	10,001	97
Total,	\$90,148	20	\$6,690	50	\$96,838	70

In the Reform School at Morganza no provision has, as yet, been made for special manufacturing; the only articles made during the year, were the wearing apparel for inmates. The larger part of the boys were employed during the summer at farm work, and grading grounds around the several buildings.

Juvenile Delinquents Discharged.

Of the delinquent population in these reformatories, 1,261, there were discharged during the year :

HOW DISCHARGED.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Indentured,	21	11	18	9	..	..	..	..	59
Returned to court or mag- istrate,	7	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	10
Returned to master,	115	22	18	7	..	..	..	..	162
Returned to friends,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
On age,	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
By examining judges,	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	10
As unfit subjects,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28
On parole,	33	2	2	..	17	9	1	1	98
Definitely,	..	..	..	..	44	15	..	..	28
Died,	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Removed to insane asylum,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Escaped,	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
Total discharged,	190	36	41	16	75	33	5	1	397

Indentured.

The following statement will exhibit the pursuits or occupations of the persons to whom the 59 children, i. e., 21 white, 18 colored boys ; 11 white, 9 colored girls, were indentured :

OCCUPATIONS.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.						Aggregate.
	WHITE.			COLORED.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Awning-maker,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Blacksmith,	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Butcher,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Druggist,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Farmer,	11	..	11	10	..	10	21
House-wifery, . . . . .	..	11	11	..	..	..	11
Barbers, . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Paper-box makers,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Waiter, . . . . .	..	..	..	6	..	6	6
Shoe-maker,	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
House-work, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	9	9
Total,	21	11	32	18	9	27	59

There were 283 discharged from the House of Refuge, of which number 59, or 20.85 per cent., were indentured. The per cent., or number of each sex discharged indentured, is shown as follows :

SEX AND COLOR.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.	
	Number discharged.	Per cent. of discharged indentured.
White boys,	190	11.05
White girls,	36	30.55
Total white,	226	14.16
Colored boys,	41	43.90
Colored girls,	16	56.25
Total colored,	57	47.36
Together, white and colored,	283	20.85

School Statistics.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex and color in attendance at beginning of year, number added to the roll during the year, school population ; also, number discharged from, and remaining in attendance, or on school roll, at the end of year :

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.				REFORM SCHOOL.				Aggregate.
	WHITE.		COLORED.		WHITE.		COLORED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number on October 1, 1877,	309	60	92	30	185	32	13	6	727
Admitted during year, . .	194	67	71	27	118	36	16	5	534
School population,	503	127	163	57	303	68	29	11	1,261
Discharged from school, . .	190	36	41	16	75	33	5	1	397
Number on school roll, Sep. 30, 1878,	313	91	122	41	228	35	24	10	864

Education on Reception and Discharge.

The following statement will exhibit the education on reception and discharge of 283 children who were discharged during the year from the House of Refuge.

EDUCATION ON RE- CEPTION.	TOTAL.			HOUSE OF REFUGE.											TOTAL.		
				EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.													
				Illiterate.		Read only.		Read and write.		Superior education.							
				White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.				
	Illiterate,	21	24	45	21	3	2	7	12	21	24	45					
Read only,	12	9	21	12	5	192	12	1	40	226	57	283					
Read and write, . . .	192	18	210	192	18	192	18	1	6	1	6	7					
Superior education,	1	6	7	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	7					
Total discharged,	226	57	283	21	3	12	2	192	12	1	40	226	57	283			

We here learn of the 283 discharged, that 45 were illiterate on reception, and 24 on discharge; 21 on admission read only, and on discharge 14; 210 when admitted could read and write, and on discharge 204; 7 had a superior education when admitted, and on discharge there were 41 who had an education superior to reading and writing.

Counties.

The number of inmates in the reformatories at the end of the year, September 30, 1878, was 864, who were received from the following counties :

HOUSE OF REFUGE.						REFORM SCHOOL.					
COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COL'D.		Total.	COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COL'D.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Adams,	1	.	.	.	1	Allegheny, . . .	122	19	14	10	165
Berks,	8	1	.	.	9	Armstrong, . . .	13	.	.	.	13
Blair,	4	.	.	.	4	Beaver,	10	.	.	.	10
Chester,	1	1	3	1	6	Bedford, . . . .	.	1	1	.	2
Columbia,	1	.	4	.	5	Cambria,	3	.	.	.	3
Dauphin,	15	1	3	.	19	Crawford,	22	4	2	.	28
Franklin, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	Erie,	12	3	.	.	15
Lancaster,	8	3	3	.	14	Fayette,	5	1	.	.	6
Luzerne,	7	3	.	.	10	Lawrence,	7	2	.	.	9
Lycoming,	5	2	4	1	12	Greene,	1	.	.	.	1
Montgomery, . . .	1	.	.	.	1	McKean,	2	.	.	.	2
Montour,	2	.	.	.	2	Mercer,	3	1	.	.	4
Northampton, . .	5	.	.	.	5	Somerset,	1	.	.	.	1
Northumberland, .	2	3	.	.	5	Venango,	3	2	1	.	6
Philadelphia, . . .	233	72	99	38	442	Washington, . . .	11	1	6	.	18
Schuylkill,	4	4	1	.	9	Westmoreland, . .	3	1	.	.	4
Susquehanna, . . .	4	.	.	.	4	Butler,	3	.	.	.	3
York,	4	1	3	1	9	Clarion,	3	.	.	.	3
Delaware,	1	.	.	.	1	Elk,	2	.	.	.	2
Wayne,	1	.	.	.	1	Jefferson,	1	.	.	.	1
Potter,	1	.	.	.	1	Warren,	1	.	.	.	1
Union,	1	.	.	.	1						
Lehigh,	2	.	.	.	2						
Bucks,	2	.	1	.	3						
Total in Refuge,	313	91	122	41	567	Total Ref. Sch.,	228	35	24	10	297
						Total in Refuge,	313	91	122	41	567
							541	126	146	51	864

STATISTICS OF THE UNFORTUNATE AND INDIGENT CLASSES.

These comprise Hospitals for the Insane, Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, alms-houses, outdoor relief in alms-house districts, township poor, &c. The information we have here tabulated in reference to these various classes, relates to their age, sex, color, &c.

The aggregate number of the defective classes maintained in institutions, or aided by authorities, making reports to the Board of Public Charities, on †September 30, 1878, was 37,791, being a decrease of 788, or 2.04 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year. This decrease is largely of the pauper or indigent class.

Summary of the Unfortunate and Indigent Classes.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	Number on September 30, 1878.	Increase over 1877.	Per cent. of increase.
<i>Insane and Idiotic:</i>			
In State Hospitals at Harrisburg, Danville, and Dixmont, . .	1,385	72	5.48
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	91	5	5.82
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	415	1	.02
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,011	*270	*21.07
Training School for Feeble-Minded Children,	288	42	17.07
Alms-houses,	1,482	107	7.78
Maintained by outdoor relief,	79	28	54.90
Maintained by townships,	202	55	37.42
Total insane and idiotic,	4,953	40	.81
<i>Deaf and Dumb:</i>			
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	325	5	1.56
Alms-houses,	62		
Maintained by townships,	23	3	15.00
Total of deaf and dumb,	410	8	1.99
<i>Blind:</i>			
Institution for Blind,	215	18	9.14
Alms-houses,	184	*28	*13.20
Maintained by outdoor relief,			
Maintained by townships,	36	*5	*12.20
Total of blind,	435	*15	*3.33
<i>Paupers, &c.:</i>			
In alms-houses,	7,760	*588	*7.04
Receiving outdoor relief,	21,111	*891	*4.05
Receiving township relief,	3,122	658	26.70
Total of paupers,	31,993	*821	*2.50
Aggregate,	37,791	*788	*2.04

* Decrease.

† Township relief is for year ending March 31, 1878.

Insane and Idiotic.

There has been an increase in this class of 40, or .81 per cent., as compared with the number of previous year.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1877, there were,	2,477	2,436	4,913
On September 30, 1878, there were,	2,566	2,387	4,953
Increase,	89	*49	40
Per cent. of increase,	3.59	*2.01	.81

* Decrease.

Deaf and Dumb.

In this class there has been an increase of 8, or 1.99 per cent., as may be seen from the following statement :

DEAF AND DUMB.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1877, there were,	231	171	402
On September 30, 1878, there were,	236	174	410
Increase,	5	3	8
Per cent. of increase,	2.16	1.75	1.99

Blind.

There has been a decrease of 15, or 3.33 per cent., in this class of defectives as is here exhibited.

BLIND.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1877, there were,	276	174	450
On September 30, 1878, there were,	271	164	435
Decrease,	*5	10	*15
Per cent. of decrease,	*1.81	5.71	*3.33

* Decrease.

Paupers and Indigent.

The pauper and indigent classes, (excluding the insane, idiots, deaf and dumb, and blind, which have been already enumerated in their respective classes,) numbered, on September 30, 1878, 31,993, being a decrease of 821, or 2.50 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year.

The pauper class, viz: Inmates of alms-houses, had decreased 588, or 7.04 per cent., as is exhibited in the following statement:

PAUPERS.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
September 30, 1877, there were	4,251	2,603	6,854	1,494	8,348
September 30, 1878, there were	3,968	2,333	6,301	1,459	7,760
Decrease,	283	270	553	35	588
Per cent. of decrease,	6.66	10.37	8.07	2.34	7.04

The decrease in adult paupers was 553, or 8.07 per cent. The children decreased 35, or 2.34 per cent.

Outdoor Relief in Alms-house Districts.

The number of persons receiving outdoor relief, in districts connected with alms-houses, was 21,111, being a decrease of 891, on number at corresponding period of previous year.

The causes of destitution of this class of persons we have classified under the following general heads:

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	1878.	Decrease on 1877.	Per cent. of decrease.
From old age,	3,697	*432	*13.23
Death, absence, or desertion of husband or father,	9,633	2,202	18.60
Temporary sickness, or want of work,	7,571	*845	*12.56
Single women receiving relief,	210	*34	*19.32
Total,	21,111	891	4.05

*Increase.

It will be observed that the number whose destitution was caused by death, desertion of husband or father, has decreased 2,202; on the contrary, there has been an increase in each of the other causes named.

Of the number destitute on account of "old age, or permanent disability," the adults increased 364, and the children dependent increased 68, as exhibited by the following statement:

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY OLD AGE, OR PERMANENT DISABILITY.	ADULTS.			Children dependent.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
September 30, 1877, there were	870	1,621	2,491	774	3,265
September 30, 1878, there were	1,110	1,745	2,855	842	3,697
Increase,	240	124	364	68	432
Per cent. of increase,	27.60	7.65	14.61	8.78	13.27

Of the number 9,633 relieved on account of "death, absence, or desertion of husband, or father," the wives, etc., dependent in this class on male heads of families increased 825; and the children decreased 3,027, as is thus shown :

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY DEATH, ABSENCE, OR DESERTION OF HUSBAND OR FATHER.	Wives, etc.	Children dependent.	Total.
September 30, 1877, there were	3,769	8,066	11,835
September 30, 1878, there were	4,594	5,039	9,633
Increase,	825	*3,027	*2,002
Per cent. of increase,	21.88	*37.53	*16.91

* Decrease.

Of the 7,571 whose destitution was caused by temporary sickness or want of work in male heads of families, also of single men, there were 2,134 men, with 1,865 wives, and 3,572 children dependent upon them. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 357 men; an increase of 500 on the number of wives, but a decrease of 12 on the children, as shown in the following statement :

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY TEM- PORARY SICKNESS, OR WANT OF WORK OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES, AND SINGLE MEN.	ADULTS.			Children dependent.	Aggregate.
	Men.	Wives.	Total.		
September 30, 1877, there were	1,777	1,365	3,142	3,584	6,726
September 30, 1878, there were	2,134	1,865	3,999	3,572	7,571
Increase,	357	500	857	*12	845
Per cent. of increase,	20.09	36.63	27.03	*0.33	12.56

* Decrease.

An analysis of the cause of destitution in the 2,134 males relieved, shows that 518 were destitute on account of their own sickness; 274, on account of sickness of a member of their family, or a funeral, and 1,342 from want of work.

Single Women.

Receiving outdoor relief in districts connected with almshouses, numbered 210, being an increase of 34 on number at corresponding date of previous year :

SINGLE WOMEN RELIEVED.	FEMALES.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	
September 30, 1877, there were,	150	26	176
September 30, 1878, there were,	200	10	210
Increase,	50	*16	34
Per cent. of increase,	33.33	*61.54	19.32

* Decrease.

The white females increased 50, or 33.33 per cent., and the colored females decreased 16, or 61.54 per cent.

Township Relief.

Another class of indigent persons are those relieved in counties, townships and boroughs where no alms-houses are established, this system of assistance being designated as "township relief."

As compared with the previous year, this class has increased 658, or 26.70 per cent., thus :

TOWNSHIP RELIEF.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
†September 30, 1877, there were, . . .	939	749	1,688	776	2,464
September 30, 1878, there were, . . .	964	1,069	2,033	1,089	3,122
Increase,	25	320	345	313	658
Per cent. of increase,	2.66	42.72	20.44	40.33	26.70

† The Township Relief year ends March 31, 1878.

The adults increased 345, or 20.44 per cent.; children increased 313, or 40.33 per cent.

VAGRANTS.

The preceding summary of the "Unfortunate and Indigent Classes" does not include the vagrants assisted in alms-houses, or by outdoor relief. This class of persons should not be enumerated with the deserving poor; those who, through age or misfortune, are unable to maintain themselves.

The number relieved in each quarter of the past year, as compiled from the returns made to the Board of Public Charities, was as follows:

VAGRANTS RELIEVED DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	ALMS-HOUSES.		OUTDOOR RELIEF.		Total.	Decrease on quarters of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
December 31, 1877, .	30,398	1,413	2,397	147	34,385	3,488	9.21
March 31, 1878, . . .	37,878	1,636	3,088	122	42,724	6,645	13.46
June 30, 1878,	16,303	503	1,327	86	18,519	6,288	25.37
September 30, 1878,	12,477	647	497	93	13,714	1,480	9.79
Total, &c.,	97,056	4,499	7,309	478	109,342	17,901	14.07

Of the total number, 109,342, 104,365, or 95.45 per cent., were males, and 4,977, or 4.55 per cent., females. Of those relieved in alms-houses, 95.57 per cent. were males, and 4.43 per cent. females; of those by outdoor relief, 93.86 per cent. were males, and 6.14 per cent. females.

The number of vagrants has decreased 17,901, or 14.07 per cent. on number of preceding year.

The number of lodgings furnished to vagrants during the respective quarters, is shown in the following statement:

LODGINGS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms-houses.	Out of alms-houses.	Total.	Decrease on quarters of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
December 31, 1877,	30,390	2,268	32,658	4,255	11.05
March 31, 1878,	40,324	3,145	43,469	2,573	5.58
June 30, 1878,	16,456	1,359	17,815	6,525	26.80
September 30, 1878,	13,988	556	14,544	458	3.05
Total, &c.,	101,158	7,328	108,486	13,811	11.28

The number of lodgings furnished has decreased 13,811, or 11.28 per cent., on number of preceding year.

Of the 109,342 vagrants relieved, 108,486, or 99.21 per cent., were furnished one night's lodging. This is a slight increase over preceding year, when 96.11 per cent. of the number relieved obtained a night's lodging.

The number of meals supplied to vagrants, or tramps, during the several quarters of the year, was as follows :

MEALS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUARTERS ENDING—	In alms-houses.	Out of alms-houses.	Total.	Decrease on quarters of previous year.	Per cent. of decrease.
December 31, 1877,	74,672	3,517	78,189	4,079	4.96
March 31, 1878,	97,809	4,259	102,068	14,852	12.70
June 30, 1878,	44,376	1,967	46,343	8,903	16.11
September 30, 1878,	31,287	858	32,145	5,391	14.36
Total, &c.,	248,144	10,601	258,745	33,225	11.37

From the above, we learn that 258,745 meals were given to 109,342 vagrants, or tramps—about two meals to each. The number of meals furnished has decreased 33,225, or 11.37 per cent., on number of preceding year.

The foregoing statement of vagrants does not include lodgers in station-houses of cities, of which we have no returns, or vagrants assisted under the township system of relief.

The number in receipt of relief at midnight on the last day in each quarter, was as follows :

	In alms-houses.	By outdoor relief.	Total.
December 31, 1877,	526	25	551
March 31, 1878,	477	14	491
June 30, 1878,	158	5	163
September 30, 1878,	176	2	178

The whole number remaining on September 30, 1878, was 178, which is a decrease of 236, or 57.00 per cent., on number in receipt of relief at midnight, September 30, 1877.

Recapitulation of the Defective Classes.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	CLASSIFICATION.			
	Insane and idiotic.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Paupers and indigent.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	426			
State Hospital, Dixonont,	599			
State Hospital, Danville,	360			
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	91			
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	415			
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,011			
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,		325		
Institution for Blind,			215	
Training School for Feeble-Minded,	288			
Alms-houses,	1,482	62	184	7,760
Maintained by out-door relief,	79			21,111
Maintained by township relief,	202	23	36	3,122
Total,	4,953	410	435	31,993

The annexed statistical data relates to each of the above classes of defective and indigent persons.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following statistics relate to the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont; State Hospital, at Danville; Friends' Asylum, at Frankford; Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Hospital. The first three named receive annual appropriations from the Commonwealth, and are designated as State Hospitals; the next two are supported by receipts from patients, and interest on invested funds; and the last named is a department of Blockley alms-house, the expenses of which are defrayed by the city of Philadelphia.

State Appropriation.

The State grant to the hospitals at Harrisburg, Dixmont, and Danville, at its last session, aggregated \$182,000, for the following purposes:

PURPOSES.	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	State Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Total.
Maintenance,	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$75,000
Repairs and improve- ments,	15,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	15,000
Complete the female wing, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	90,000	90,000
Insurance, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total,	\$40,000	\$31,000	\$111,000	\$182,000

In addition to the above, the Legislature appropriated for the State Hospital at Warren, the sum of \$200,000, of which sum \$100,000 was payable in 1878, and \$100,000 in 1879.

Names of Superintendents of Hospitals for Insane.

HOSPITALS.	LOCATION.	SUPERINTENDENT.
State Lunatic Hospital,	Harrisburg,	John Curwen, M. D.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	Dixmont,	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.
State Hospital,	Danville,	S. S. Schultz, M. D.
Friends' Asylum,	Frankford, Phila.,	John C. Hall, M. D.
Pennsylvania Hospital,	Philadelphia,	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.
Philadelphia Hospital,	Philadelphia,	D. D. Richardson, M. D.

Capacity, etc., of Hospitals.

Statement when opened, acres of land connected with each, present capacity :

HOSPITALS.	When opened.	Acres of land.	PRESENT CAPACITY.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	1851	131	200	200	400
Western Penn'a Hosp., Dixmont,	1856	373	200	200	400
State Hospital, Danville,	1872	260	350	120	470
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, .	1817	83	45	45	90
Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia, .	1841	113	250	250	500
Philadelphia Hospital,	1803	None.	383	383	766
Total,		960	1,428	1,198	2,626

Value of Property, Etc.

The real estate, including buildings, personal property, funds, and investments, are estimated to be worth \$3,197,550 02, thus :

HOSPITALS.	Real estate, including buildings.		Personal property.		Funds and investments.		Total.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, .	\$355,300	00	\$23,985	63	None.		\$379,285	63
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	931,959	37	In real. est.		None.		931,959	37
State Hospital, Danville, . .	683,605	02	46,950	00	None.		730,555	02
Friends' Asylum, Philada., .	210,000	00	10,000	00	\$25,750	00	245,750	00
Penn'a Hospital, Philada., .	800,000	00	60,000	00	50,000	00	910,000	00
Philadelphia Hospital, . . .	Inc. in alms-house.	ms-	In. in alms-house.	ms-	None.			
Total,	2,980,864	39	140,935	63	75,750	00	3,197,550	02

The Philadelphia Hospital being a department of the alms-house, the estimated value of the land, buildings, etc., is not kept separate, but included with the latter institution.

RECEIPTS.

Statement exhibiting the receipts of the three State Hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1878, and from what sources:

	State Hospital, Harrisburg.		Western Hospital, Dixmont.		State Hospital, Danville.		Aggregate.			
Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1877,										
Appropriation,	\$42,750	00	\$10,475	00	\$15,500	00	\$68,725	00	\$8,644	92
Indigent patients,	35,314	84	90,734	35	45,011	79	171,060	98		
Private patients,	40,233	99	28,405	50	7,748	00	76,887	49		
Other sources,	1,264	33	2,823	58			3,587	91		
Farm produce,					709	21	709	21		
Receipts,										
					131,938	43	68,969	00	320,470	59
Total,					\$138,711	52	\$69,002	27	\$329,115	51

The aggregate receipts at Friends' Asylum for the past year were \$42,895 09. The receipts from patients at Pennsylvania Hospital were \$196,215 98. The receipts at Philadelphia Hospital, which support only indigent patients, was \$2,114 01.

Expenditures.

The disbursements of the three State Hospitals were as follows :

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	State Hospital, Harburg.		Western Hospital, Dixmont.		State Hospital, Danville.		Aggregate.	
Salaries, wages, labor, . .	\$32,126	93	\$30,413	05	\$19,876	61	\$82,416	59
Provisions and supplies, . .	35,367	14	36,775	28	25,180	71	97,323	13
Fuel and light,	6,945	57	6,075	05	5,018	63	18,039	25
Clothing, etc.,	5,928	65	9,104	97	3,323	43	18,357	05
Furniture, bedding, etc., .	7,301	44	7,842	09	1,780	67	16,924	20
Medicines,	1,144	40	1,362	54	969	15	3,476	09
Ordinary repairs,	6,189	87	2,250	47	1,133	89	9,574	23
Traveling expenses,	818	33	1,636	28	911	05	2,865	66
Other expenses,	9,908	95	10,429	93	10,151	19	30,490	07
Current expenditures, . . .	105,231	28	105,889	66	68,345	33	279,466	27
Extraordinary repairs, . .	12,036	85	4,515	20	. . . . .	. .	16,552	05
Buildings and improvements.								
Miscellaneous expenses, . .	. . . . .	. .	12,339	99	. . . . .	. .	12,339	99
Total expenditures,	117,268	13	122,744	85	68,345	33	308,358	31
Cash on hand, September 30, 1878,	4,133	59	15,966	67	656	94	20,757	20
	\$121,401	72	\$138,711	52	\$69,002	27	\$329,115	51

The expenditures at Friends' Asylum were \$40,679 65 for all purposes. At the Pennsylvania Hospital, \$201,950 82. At Philadelphia Hospital, \$116,964 55; only indigent patients are maintained in this institution.

Cost of Maintenance.

The annual and weekly cost of maintenance is presented in the next statement, thus:

HOSPITALS.	Expenditures on which cost of maintenance is based.		Cost per annum.		Cost per week.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	\$101,848	18	\$235	01	\$4	52
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	105,889	66	189	43	3	64
State Hospital, Danville,	68,345	33	200	72	3	86
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	40,679	65	473	02	9	09
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	201,950	82	490	17	9	43
Philadelphia Hospital,	116,964	55	105	04	2	02
Total, etc.,	\$635,678	19	\$215	90	\$4	15

NOTE.—The average daily number in the Harrisburg Hospital was 433.3; in Dixmont Hospital, 559; Danville Hospital, 340.5. In the expenditures of these three State hospitals is included the actual cost of everything upon which maintenance is based. From the expenditures of Harrisburg Hospital, (\$105,231 28,) the sum of \$3,383 10 has been deducted from the item "salaries and wages" in computing the per capita cost, from the fact that the officers received compensation for 5 quarters, and the employes for 13 months.

Attendants and Employees.

The number of attendants in the hospitals during the year were 325; a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 9.0. Number of employes, 245; proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 12.0. The proportion of attendants and employes together to patients was 1 to 5.2. Aggregate amount paid to attendants, \$64,903 82; to employes \$55,528 20.

HOSPITALS.	ATTENDANTS.		EMPLOYEES.		PROPORTION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS OF—		
	No.	Wages.	No.	Wages.	Attendants.	Employés.	Together.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	49	\$11,285	38	\$13,058	1 to 9.42	1 to 11.4	1 to 5.0
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	54	11,521	49	11,826	1 to 10.0	1 to 11.4	1 to 5.4
State Hospital, Danville,	31	6,006	32	8,023	1 to 11.0	1 to 10.6	1 to 5.4
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	20	4,276	20	4,790	1 to 4.3	1 to 4.3	1 to 2.1
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	110	19,368	96	16,426	1 to 3.7	1 to 4.3	1 to 2.0
Philadelphia Hospital,	61	15,294	10	1,404	1 to 19.0	1 to 11.3	1 to 15.7
Total,	325	\$67,752	245	\$55,528	1 to 9.0	1 to 12.0	1 to 5.2

HOSPITALS

Exhibiting the number resident at beginning of year ; number admitted, ing at close

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital October 1, 1877,	239	208	447	308	235	543
Admitted during the year,	77	71	148	118	121	239
First admission,	64	57	121	98	100	198
Second admission,	9	9	18	18	14	32
Third admission,	4	2	6	1	4	5
Fourth admission,		3	3	1	1	2
Fifth admission, and upwards,					2	2
Population, or number treated,	316	279	595	426	356	782
Discharged—Recovered,	19	11	30	34	29	63
Do. Improved,	29	16	45	22	27	49
Do. Stationary,	40	24	64	10	19	29
Do. Died,	20	10	30	28	14	42
Do. Not insane,						
Total discharged,	108	61	169	94	89	183
Per cent. on number—Recovered,	6.0	4.3	5.0	8.0	8.1	8.0
Do. do. Died,	6.0	3.6	5.0	6.6	4.0	5.4
Per cent. on average number—Recovered,	8.4	5.3	7.0	11.0	11.1	11.3
Do. do. do. Died,	8.8	5.0	7.0	9.1	5.5	7.5
Number remaining September 30, 1878,	208	218	426	332	267	599
Average number of the year,	225.3	208.0	433.3	308	251	559
Highest number at any time,	240	208	448	333	267	600
Lowest number at any time,	225	198	423	297	238	535

PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RE-ADMITTED.						
Less than one year,	8	5	13	9	12	22
One to two years,	4	4	4	4	3	7
Two to three years,	2	2	4	1	2	3
Three to four years,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Four years and upwards,	8	2	5	5	3	8
Total re-admitted,	18	14	27	20	21	41

FOR INSANE.

*re-admitted, discharged, died, &c., during the year ; also, number remain-
of year.*

STATE HOSPITAL, DANVILLE.			FRIENDS' ASYLUM.			PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.			PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.			RECAPITULATION.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
198	130	323	41	45	86	208	208	414	592	689	1,281	1,579	1,515	3,094
91	49	140	25	21	46	131	105	236	80	64	124	502	431	933
79	40	119	23	20	43	92	81	173	51	58	109	407	356	763
10	9	19	2	2	4	21	14	35	8	6	14	68	52	120
2	2	4	1	1	2	8	7	15	1	1	2	16	14	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	4	5	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	7	4	11
284	179	463	66	66	132	357	313	650	652	753	1,405	2,081	1,946	4,027
13	6	19	11	2	13	52	50	102	59	68	127	188	166	354
14	15	29	4	2	6	34	26	60	42	47	89	145	133	278
18	13	31	5	14	19	31	7	38	3	6	9	107	83	190
17	6	23	3	...	3	21	14	35	68	101	169	157	145	302
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
63	40	103	23	18	41	138	97	235	172	222	394	598	527	1,125
4.6	3.3	4.1	16.7	3.0	9.9	15.4	16.0	15.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.9	7.2	8.5
6.0	3.3	5.0	4.5	...	2.3	6.2	4.5	5.4	10.4	13.4	12.0	6.6	4.8	5.7
6.1	5.0	5.6	25.6	4.6	15.1	26.1	23.5	24.8	11.3	11.5	11.4	14.7	10.1	12.4
8.0	5.0	6.7	7.0	...	3.5	10.6	6.6	8.5	13.0	17.0	15.1	9.4	6.5	7.9
221	139	360	43	48	91	199	216	415	490	531	1,011	1,483	1,419	2,902
211.5	129.0	340.5	43	43	86	199	213	412	520.9	592.6	1,113.5	1,507.7	1,436.6	2,944.3
224	138	362	49	45	94	210	223	433	597	689	1,286	1,653	1,570	3,223
190	124	314	38	41	79	193	205	398	476	530	1,006	1,419	1,336	2,755
4	5	9	3	...	2	16	10	26	2	1	3	41	34	75
1	2	3	...	...	...	4	5	9	3	1	4	12	15	27
2	1	3	...	...	...	9	1	10	2	1	3	16	7	23
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	6
5	1	6	...	...	...	8	7	15	2	3	5	23	16	39
12	9	21	2	1	3	39	24	63	9	6	15	95	75	170

PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Movement of Population.

The number of patients in the hospitals at beginning of year, was 3,094, to which were added during the year, 933—a decrease of 268, on admissions of previous year. Number discharged 1,125, leaving 2,902 patients, residents in the hospitals on September 30, 1878—a decrease of 192 on number at corresponding date of previous year.

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
In hospitals at beginning of year, October 1, 1877,	1,579		1,515		3,094	
Admitted during year:						
First admission,	407		356			
Second admission,	68		52			
Third admission,	16		14			
Fourth admission,	4		5			
Fifth, and upwards,	7		4			
Total admitted,	502		431		933	
Population, or number treated,	2,081		1,946		4,027	
Discharged—Recovered,	188		166			
Improved,	145		133			
Stationary,	107		83			
Died,	157		145			
Not insane,	1					
Total discharged,	598		527		1,125	
Remaining September 30, 1878,	1,483		1,419		2,902	

Compared with the admissions of the previous year, the males were 174, females, 94 less. The discharges were 131 more than the preceding year, viz: males, 34; females, 97.

Average Number.

The average number of patients during the year, was 2,944.3, being a decrease of 27.1 on the preceding year.

HOSPITALS.	AVERAGE NUMBER TREATED.				Decrease of patients over last year.	Ratio of decrease for each hospital.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportional per cent.		
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . .	225.3	208.0	433.3	14.72	0.4	0.09
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . .	308.0	251.0	559.0	18.99	*47.0	*9.18
State Hospital, Danville, . . .	211.5	129.0	340.5	11.56	*28.0	*8.95
Friends' Asylum, Philadel'a, .	43.0	43.0	86.0	2.92	*4.8	*5.91
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	199.0	213.0	412.0	13.99	16.0	3.74
Philadelphia Hospital,	520.9	592.6	1,113.5	37.82	90.5	7.43
Total,	1,507.7	1,436.6	2,944.3	100.00	27.1	0.91

* Increase.

As the above institutions can only comfortably accommodate 2,626 patients, it will be observed that the average number of patients treated during the year, exceeded the capacity of the hospitals by 318.3.

HOSPITALS.	POPULATION, OR NUMBER TREATED.					
	Males.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Females.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Total.	Proportional per cent. of the year.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	316	53.11	279	46.89	595	14.78
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	426	54.47	356	45.53	782	19.42
State Hospital, Danville,	284	61.34	179	38.66	463	11.49
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . .	66	50.00	66	50.00	132	3.28
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadel'a,	337	51.85	313	48.15	650	16.14
Philadelphia Hospital,	652	46.41	753	53.59	1,405	34.89
Total treated,	2,081	51.18	1,946	48.82	4,027	100.00

The maximum and minimum number of patients during the past year in the respective hospitals, with the per cent. of patients in excess of hospital capacity, is presented as follows :

HOSPITALS.	Capacity of hospitals.	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	400	240	208	448	225	198	423
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	400	333	267	600	297	238	535
State Hospital, Danville,	470	224	138	362	190	124	314
Friends' Asylum, Philad'a	90	49	45	94	38	41	79
Pennsyl'a Hospital, Philadelphia,	500	210	223	433	193	205	398
Philadelphia Hospital,	766	597	689	1,286	476	530	1,006
Total,	2,626	1,653	1,570	3,223	1,419	1,336	2,755

We here learn that the maximum of the year was 3,223 patients, or in excess of the capacities by 597. The minimum number of patients was 2,755, or 129 in excess of accommodation.

Admissions.

Statement exhibiting the number of patients of each sex admitted during the year ending September 30, 1878, into the respective hospitals:

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of the year.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	77	71	148	15.86
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	118	121	239	25.61
State Hospital, Danville,	91	49	140	15.00
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	25	21	46	4.93
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	131	105	236	25.30
Philadelphia Hospital,	60	64	124	13.30
Total admissions,	502	431	933	100.00

Re-admissions.

Of the 933 patients admitted into the respective hospitals, 170, or 18.22 per cent., were re-admissions, or relapsed cases:

RELAPSED CASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of the year.
Second admission, first relapse,	68	52	120	70.60
Third admission, second relapse,	16	14	30	17.64
Fourth admission, third relapse,	4	5	9	5.29
Fifth admission, and upwards, fourth relapse, etc.,	7	4	11	6.47
Number of relapsed cases,	95	75	170	100.00

The number of relapsed cases, with their percentage on number of patients admitted into the respective hospitals, is presented as follows:

HOSPITALS.	Total admissions.	RELAPSED CASES.					Per cent. on admissions of relapsed cases in each hospital.
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth, and upwards.	Total.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	148	18	6	3	..	27	18.24
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	239	32	5	2	2	41	17.11
State Hospital, Danville,	140	19	2	..	..	21	15.00
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	46	2	1	..	..	3	6.52
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	236	35	15	4	9	63	26.70
Philadelphia Hospital,	124	14	1	..	..	15	12.09
Total relapsed cases, etc.,	933	120	30	9	11	170	18.22

Period of Absence.

Statement exhibiting the period of absence in relapsed cases, between the discharge and return of the patient to the hospital:

HOSPITALS.	PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RELAPSED CASES.										Total of re- lapsed cases.		
	Under 1 year.		1 to 2 years.		2 to 3 years.		3 to 4 years.		4 years and up- wards.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	8	5	..	4	2	2	..	1	3	2	13	14	27
Western Pennsylvania Hos- pital, Dixmont,	9	13	4	3	1	2	1	..	5	3	20	21	41
State Hospital, Danville, . Friends' Asylum, Philadel- phia,	4	5	1	2	2	1	..	..	5	1	12	9	21
Pennsylvania Hosp'l, Phil- adelphia,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3
Philadelphia Hospital, . . .	16	10	4	5	9	1	2	1	8	7	39	24	63
	2	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	2	3	9	6	15
Total relapsed cases, . .	41	34	12	15	16	7	3	2	23	17	95	75	170

Of the 170 relapsed cases, 75 were absent less than one year; 27 were absent from one to two years; 23, from two to three years; 5, from three to four years; and 40, from four years and upwards.

Residence.

Of the patients admitted into the respective hospitals, the following statement will indicate their places of residence:

HOSPITALS.	PLACES OF RESIDENCE.			Total.
	Pennsylvania.	Other American States.	Foreigners.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	148	..	..	148
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont,	238	1	..	239
State Hospital, Danville,	140	..	..	140
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	43	3	..	46
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	191	45	..	236
Philadelphia Hospital,	124	..	..	124
Total admitted,	884	49	..	933

Of the 933 patients received, 884 resided in Pennsylvania, and 49 in some other States.

Nativity.

The birth places of the patients admitted were as follows :

NATIVITY.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania, . . .	119	153	70	30	122	64	306	252	558	59.81
Other Americans, . .	4	13	6	6	62	16	59	48	107	11.47
England,	1	5	3	2	1	5	10	7	17	1.82
Ireland,	17	33	24	7	31	28	61	79	140	15.01
Germany,	6	22	5	1	14	9	35	22	57	6.11
Other foreigners, . .	1	11	10	...	6	2	10	16	26	2.78
Not stated, . . . . .	...	2	22	...	...	...	21	7	28	3.00
Total admitted, . .	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00
Americans,	123	166	76	36	184	80	365	300	665	71.28
Foreigners,	25	71	42	10	52	44	116	124	240	25.72
Unknown, . . . . .	...	2	22	...	...	...	21	7	28	3.00
Total,	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

Of the *known* nativity, 665, or more than two thirds, were American, and 240 were foreign born.

Occupations.

The occupations of male patients received into the respective hospitals during the year, were as follows:

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	West'n Penna. Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Agents,		1		1			2
Apprentice,	1						1
Bakers,		1				2	3
Barber,						1	1
Bar-tenders,						2	2
Bottler,						1	1
Blacksmiths,	1	2	3	3			9
Boiler-maker,	1						1
Brick-layer,						1	1
Broker,					1		1
Butcher,	1	1					2
Cabinet-maker,						1	1
Carpenters,			6	1	2	1	10
Cigar-makers,		1	2		1		4
Civil engineer,	1						1
Clergymen,	5				1		2
Clerks,	1	3	1	1	35	2	47
Clock-maker,	1						1
Coach-maker,	1						1
Conveyancers,			1		1		2
Coopers,		1			1		2
Dentists,		1			1		2
Druggists,			1	1	1		3
Dyer,					1		1
Driver,				1			1
Engineers,	1	2				1	4
Engravers,					2		2
Editor,					1		1
Farmers,	8	34	14	1	7	1	65
Gardener,					1		1
Glass-blowers,		1				1	2
Grocer,						1	1
Hatters,				1	1		2
Hotel-keepers,					8		8
Hostler,						1	1
Huckster,						1	1
Jeweler,			1				1
Laborers,	28	26	19		7	23	103
Lawyers,			1		5		6
Liquor-dealer,				1			1
Lumbermen,			2				2
Manufacturers,				1	1		2
Masons,	2		1		1		4
Machinists,	2		3	1	2	2	10
Mechanics,		12		1			13
Merchants,	4	2	3	1	14	1	25
Millers,	1	2			1		4
Miners,	1	4	6				11
Musician,						1	1
Nailer,	1						1
No occupation,	9	12	3		11	2	37

Occupations—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	West'n Penn'a Hospital, Dikimont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Oil producer,		1					1
Paper-hanger,					1		1
Painters,				4	1	2	7
Peddlers,					1	1	2
Physicians,			1		3		4
Plasterer,					1		1
Printers,		2		1			3
Reporter,					1		1
Sailors,		2			4	2	8
Salesman,				1		1	2
Shoe-makers,	1		1	1	1	4	8
Soldier,		1	1				2
Stone-cutters,			2				2
Students,	1	1			3		5
Tanners,	1	1					2
Turner,				1			1
Tinsmiths,		1	1	1	1		4
Teachers,	3	1					4
Telegraph operators,					3		3
Weavers,	1			1		3	5
Watch-maker,		1	1				2
Victuallers,					4		4
Unknown,		1	17			1	19
Total males,	77	118	91	25	131	60	502

Occupations
Of female patients admitted :

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Penn'a Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Clerks,					2		2
Domestics,	5	12	6	7	9	52	91
Factory girls,					2		2
Huckstress,						1	1
Laundress,		1					1
Milliner,		1					1
No occupation,		4		1		7	12
Nurses,					1		1
Seamstresses,	1		4	1	12	3	21
Umbrella-maker,						1	1
Teachers,	1		1	1	4		7
Daughters of Artist,					1		1
Bakers,	1						1
Bankers,	1						1
Carpenter,					1		1
Clergymen,	1						1
Clerks,		2					2
Contractor,					1		1
Farmers,	6	8			5		19
Laborers,		3	1				4
Mechanics,		4					4
Merchants,	1		1	1	4		7
Miners,		1					1
Painter,					1		1
Physician,					1		1
Shoemaker,	1						1
Teacher,					1		1
Watchmaker,	1						1
Unknown,		1			1		2
Wives of Army officers,					3		3
Auctioneer,	1						1
Basket-maker,			1				1
Barbers,			1				1
Brokers,					1		1
Butchers,			1				1
Carpenters,	2		2		1		5
Cashiers,		1					1
Clergymen,	2						2
Clerks,		4			5		9
Conveyancers,				1	1		2
Coachmen,					1		1
Draughtsmen,	1						1
Engineers,	1				1		2
Farmers,	11	15	7	2	4		39
Grocers,					1		1
Gardeners,					1		1
Hotel-keepers,		2					2
Lawyers,					1		1
Laborers,	4	21	14		6		45
Liquor dealers,				1			1
Manufacturers,					3		3
Mechanics,		17		1	1		19
Merchants,	4	7		1	7		19

Occupations—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						Total.
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Penn'a Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	
Wives of Miners,		3	1				4
Musicians,					1		1
Painters,	2		1		1		4
Physicians,				1	2		3
Policemen,	1						1
Shoemakers,			1		1		2
Stone-cutters,	1						1
Sailors,					1		1
Tailors,					2		2
Teachers,					2		2
Tinsmiths,					1		1
Unknown,		1	3		2		6
Upholsterers,			1				1
Wheelwrights,			1				1
Widows of Army officers,					1		1
Blacksmiths,					1		1
Butchers,		1					1
Carpenters,			1				1
Clerks,		1					1
Dentists,					1		1
Farmers,	2	3		1			6
Lawyers,					1		1
Laborers,	1	1		1			3
Miners,	1	1					2
Masons,			1				1
Mechanics,		4			1		5
Manufacturers,				1			1
Merchants,					2		2
Surveyors,		1					1
Sailors,					1		1
Wheelwrights,					1		1
Unknown,	18	1					19
Total females,	71	121	49	21	105	64	431

How Committed.

The 933 patients received were committed to the respective hospitals by the following authorities :

HOSPITALS.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.						Total.
	FRIENDS.		OVERSEERS, ETC., OF POOR		BY COURT.		
	Number.	Per cent. to each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. to each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. to each hospital.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	91	61.49	26	17.57	31	20.94	148
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . . .	75	31.38	102	42.68	62	25.94	239
State Hospital, Danville,	38	27.14	39	27.86	63	45.00	140
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, .	46	100.00	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	46
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., .	236	100.00	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	236
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	. . .	. . . .	124	100.00	. . .	. . . .	124
Total admitted,	486	52.09	291	31.19	156	16.72	933

Of the 933 patients received, 486, or 52.09 per cent., were committed by friends ; 291, or 31.19 per cent., by overseers, etc., of poor ; and 156, or 16.72 per cent., by courts.

How Supported.

The patients admitted into the respective hospitals were maintained by authorities, as follows :

HOSPITALS.	HOW SUPPORTED.						
	BY FRIENDS.		BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES		BY HOSPITAL		Total.
	Number.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. on each hospital.	Number.	Per cent. on each hospital.	
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	89	60.14	59	39.86	. . .	. . . . .		148
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	75	31.38	164	68.62	. . .	. . . . .	239
State Hospital, Danville,	38	27.14	102	72.86	. . .	. . . . .	140
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	46	100.00	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	46
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	190	80.51	. . .	. . . . .	46	19.49	236
Philadelphia Hospital, . . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	124	100.00	. . .	. . . . .	124
Total admitted,	438	46.95	449	48.12	46	4.93	933

Of the 933 patients admitted, 438, or 46.95 per cent., were supported by friends ; 449, or 48.12 per cent., by public authorities ; and 46, or 4.93 per cent., by hospital authorities.

In view of the legislative provision in the establishment of the State hospitals, (the first three named,) that indigent insane should, in the order of admission, have precedence of the rich, or paying patients, it is important to inquire as to the relative number of each class admitted into the respective hospitals. For this purpose, if we represent the number of patients admitted into each hospital by 100, we shall obtain the following results :

HOSPITALS.	PROPORTION OF PUBLIC TO PRIVATE PATIENTS RECEIVED IN EACH HOSPITAL DURING 1875-76-77-78.							
	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . . .	59.5	40.5	65.	35.	56.	44.	60.	40.
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . . .	41.	59.	35.	65.	30.	70.	31.	69.
State Hospital, Danville,	38.	62.	34.5	65.5	38.	62.	27.	73.
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia, . . .	100.	0.	100.	0.	100.	0.	100.	0.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., . .	80.	20.	82.	18.	85.	15.	80.5	19.5
Philadelphia Hospital,	100.	0.	100.	0.	100.	0.	100.	0.

Civil Condition.

The conjugal relations of the patients admitted during the year, with the number of each sex, is as follows :

HOSPITALS.	CIVIL CONDITION.								AGGREGATE.		
	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		UNKNOWN.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	42	24	33	39	2	8	0	0	77	71	148
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	59	33	53	71	3	15	3	2	118	121	239
State Hospital, Danville,	38	10	34	35	6	4	13	0	91	49	140
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	10	7	13	9	2	5	0	0	25	21	46
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, . .	54	45	69	49	8	11	0	0	131	105	236
Philadelphia Hospital,	30	40	27	13	2	11	1	0	60	64	124
Total admitted,	233	159	229	216	23	54	17	2	502	431	933

Influence of Age.

The ages of patients when admitted into the respective hospitals, is presented in the following statement :

AGES ON ADMISSION.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years, . . .	9	15	12	8	17	11	40	24	64	6.86
20 to 30 years, . . .	44	66	32	8	53	32	126	109	235	25.19
30 to 40 years, . . .	36	67	39	10	86	41	151	128	279	29.90
40 to 50 years, . . .	28	59	18	9	42	20	87	89	176	18.86
50 to 60 years, . . .	17	18	15	9	21	10	47	43	90	9.65
60 to 70 years, . . .	9	10	11	7	12	4	27	26	53	5.68
70 years and up, . . .	5	4	1	1	5	6	12	10	22	2.36
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	12	2	..	..	12	2	14	1.50
Total admitted, . .	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

The largest number admitted were between 30 and 40 years of age ; next between 20 and 30, 40 to 50, and 50 to 60, in the order as above.

The ages of patients at time of attack is exhibited in the next statement, thus :

AGES ON ATTACK.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dismont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	4	.43
Under 20 years, . . .	14	22	17	2	28	9	55	37	92	9.86
20 to 30 years, . . .	45	77	37	9	90	19	153	124	277	29.69
30 to 40 years, . . .	39	62	31	11	65	22	118	112	230	24.65
40 to 50 years, . . .	25	47	11	8	29	9	67	62	129	13.82
50 to 60 years, . . .	13	16	12	9	14	5	38	31	69	7.40
60 to 70 years, . . .	10	7	6	5	6	2	18	18	36	3.86
70 years and up, . . .	2	1	..	1	4	1	6	3	9	.96
Unknown, . . . . .	..	6	26	1	..	54	47	40	87	9.33
Total admitted, . .	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

From the above we learn that the largest number were attacked between 20 and 30 years ; next between 30 and 40, and 40 to 50, in the order above.

Form of Mental Disease.

The form of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, is presented thus:

FORM OF DISEASE.	ADMISSIONS TO EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	West'n Penn'a Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania, . . . . .	..	..	78	27	100	..	114	91	205	21.97
“ acute,	36	109	..	..	17	..	102	60	162	17.36
“ chronic,	45	77	..	..	10	..	60	72	132	14.15
“ epileptic,	6	8	..	..	19	..	17	16	33	3.54
Monomania,	1	3	2	1	29	..	23	13	36	3.86
Melancholia,	45	37	34	15	67	8	91	115	206	22.08
Dementia,	11	2	11	3	40	52	71	48	119	12.75
“ senile, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	.32
Paresis, . . . . .	..	1	2	..	..	11	10	4	14	1.50
Imbecility and idiocy,	1	2	12	..	..	4	13	6	19	2.04
Not insane, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	.11
Puerperal,	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	.32
Total admitted,	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

Mania, in some of its forms, presented itself in 532 cases, or more than one half of the patients received; monomania existed in 36 cases; melancholia, in 206; dementia, in 122; paresis existed in 14; imbecility and idiocy, in 19 cases.

Complications.

Statement exhibiting the number of patients admitted who had complications, in connection with their peculiar form of mental malady:

COMPLICATIONS EXISTING IN PATIENTS ADMITTED.	NUMBER WITH COMPLICATIONS.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	West'n Penn'a Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Disease of brain,	11	..	1	..	18	11	30	11	41	23.70
Epilepsy,	7	7	1	5	1	19	24	16	40	23.12
Homicidal,	2	7	..	..	6	8	17	6	23	13.29
Paralysis,	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	2.31
Suicidal,	24	12	5	6	18	..	28	37	65	37.57
Total with complications,	47	26	8	11	43	38	102	71	173	100.00

Of the 933 patients admitted, 173 had complications, the males to a greater extent than females. Of the 173 complications, 41 had disease of brain; 40 had epilepsy; 23 homicidal tendencies; 4 had paralysis; and 65 had suicidal tendencies.

Causes of Insanity.

The causes of insanity, classified as "Moral or Mental," and "Physical causes," are presented in the following statement:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	MORAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brain, disease of, . . .	1	...	1	Anxiety,	6	17	23
Business excitement, . .	1	...	1	Business trouble, . . .	8	3	11
Change of life, . . . . .	...	3	3	Disappointment, . . .	2	4	6
Child-birth, . . . . .	...	5	5	Disappointed affec-	...	2	2
Congenital, . . . . .	...	4	4	tions, . . . . .	...	...	...
Disordered menstrua-	...	1	1	Dissipation,	1	...	1
tion, . . . . .	...	12	42	Domestic trouble, . . .	7	11	18
Epilepsy,	30	12	42	Excessive study, . . .	1	...	1
Excesses,	1	...	1	Fear,	1	...	1
Exposure,	6	...	6	Fright,	1	7	8
Exposure to sun,	5	...	5	Grief,	4	19	23
Fever, scarlet,	3	1	4	Loss of money, &c., . .	23	...	23
" typhoid,	1	5	6	Loss of memory, . . .	1	...	1
General excitement, . . .	...	1	1	Love affairs,	1	...	1
Ill health,	43	84	127	Nervous shock,	1	...	1
Injuries,	4	...	4	Pecuniary difficulties, .	12	1	13
Injury to head,	6	1	7	Poverty,	2	1	3
Intemperance,	62	7	69	Remorse, . . . . .	...	1	1
Imbecility,	1	...	1	Religious excitement, .	6	3	9
Hereditary,	18	8	26	Spiritualism,	1	...	1
Lactation, . . . . .	...	1	1	Trouble,	10	18	28
Masturbation,	16	3	19	Want of employment, .	1	...	1
Old age,	1	3	4				
Over-exertion,	7	6	13				
Over-work,	1	2	3				
Over-study,	1	...	1				
Paralysis,	3	1	4				
Pneumonia, . . . . .	...	1	1				
Puerperal, . . . . .	...	36	36				
Sexual excesses,	4	1	5	Total moral causes, . .	89	87	176
Sunstroke,	6	2	8	Total physical causes, .	226	190	416
Syphilis,	2	...	2				
Use of opium,	2	1	3	Total assigned causes, .	315	277	592
Venerial,	1	1	2	Unassigned,	169	172	341
Total physical causes, . .	226	190	416	Number admitted, . . .	484	449	933

The assigned causes of the patients received in the respective hospitals, classified as physical or moral, is presented in the following statement :

HOSPITALS.	CAUSES OF INSANITY.				TOTAL OF AS- SIGNED CAUSES.			Unknown.
	PHYSICAL.		MORAL.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . .	52	61.18	33	38.82	41	44	85	63
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . .	162	81.41	37	18.59	95	104	199	40
State Hospital, Danville, . . .	30	68.18	14	31.82	29	15	44	96
Friends' Asylum, Philadel'a, .	24	60.00	16	40.00	20	20	40	6
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phil- delphia,	89	58.55	63	41.45	85	67	152	84
Philadelphia Hospital,	59	81.94	13	18.06	45	27	72	52
Total,	416	70.27	176	29.73	315	277	592	341

Monthly Admissions.

Statement exhibiting the number of each sex admitted, according to the months of the year.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospi- tal, Dixmont,	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asyl'm, Philadelphia.	Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadel'a Hos- pital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
October,	12	19	9	3	21	16	42	38	80	8.57
November,	21	11	13	2	22	11	45	35	80	8.57
December,	8	19	14	2	19	15	44	33	77	8.25
January,	8	19	13	5	22	8	46	29	75	8.04
February,	13	20	7	3	20	10	35	33	73	7.83
March,	16	20	19	5	15	5	45	35	80	8.57
April,	10	28	13	3	22	7	40	43	83	8.90
May,	11	18	9	8	16	9	42	29	71	7.61
June,	9	17	14	2	25	8	36	39	75	8.04
July,	18	25	10	7	16	17	47	46	93	9.97
August,	11	20	9	4	23	12	39	40	79	8.47
September,	11	23	10	2	15	6	41	26	67	7.18
Total admitted, . .	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

The maximum admissions, 247, occurred in summer; the minimum, 225, in winter. In the spring, there were 234 admissions, and in the autumn, 227.

Number of Attack.

The number of attack in the patients received, is stated thus :

ATTACK.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
First,	114	190	121	34	168	117	401	343	744	79.74
Second,	16	37	9	5	41	7	57	58	115	12.33
Third,	8	7	2	3	12	..	15	17	32	3.43
Fourth,	3	2	2	..	4	..	7	4	11	1.18
Fifth,	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	3	5	.54
Seventh, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	5	.54
Eighth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	.11
Ninth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	.20
Tenth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.11
Eleventh, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	.11
Unknown,	5	1	6	4	..	..	12	4	16	1.71
Total admitted, . .	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

Of the *known* attacks, 744 had not previously suffered from the disease ; 115 were admitted on second attack ; 32 on third attack ; 11 on fourth attack, and 15 on fifth attack, and upwards.

Duration of Disease before Admission.

Of the patients admitted into the respective hospitals, the duration of their disease prior to their reception is presented as follows :

DURATION.	ADMISSIONS IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital,			2			3	2	3	5	.54
Under 3 months,	45	91	17	14	115	16	157	141	298	31.94
3 to 6 months,	27	32	14	6	12	8	55	44	99	10.61
6 to 12 do.	22	23	15	7	33	4	65	44	109	11.68
1 to 2 years,	8	20	16	6	23	12	55	35	90	9.65
2 to 3 do.	9	20	13	3	21	4	43	27	70	7.50
3 to 4 do.	14	8	6		5	9	27	15	42	4.50
4 to 5 do.	12	6	7	4	4	4	16	21	37	3.97
5 to 10 do.	9	14	15	3	6	8	13	37	55	5.90
10 to 15 do.	1	8	7	2	4	1	13	10	23	2.46
15 to 20 do.	1	3	2		1		3	4	7	.75
20 to 30 do.		4	4		1	1	4	6	10	1.07
30 years, and upw'ds,		10		1	1		5	7	12	1.29
Unknown,			22			54	39	37	76	8.14
Total admitted,	148	239	140	46	236	124	502	431	933	100.00

Patients Discharged.

Of the population, 4,027, or number of patients under treatment during the year, viz: 2,081 males, 1,946 females, there were 1,125, or 27.93 per cent., discharged.

Their condition on discharge is exhibited as follows :

HOSPITALS.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.										AGGREGATE.		
	Re-stored.		Im-proved.		Unim-proved.		Died.		Not Insane.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	19	11	29	16	40	24	20	10	.	.	108	71	169
West'n Hospital, Dixmont,	34	29	22	27	10	19	28	14	.	.	94	89	183
State Hospital, Danville,	13	6	14	15	18	13	17	6	1	.	63	40	103
Friends' Asylum, Philad'a,	11	2	4	2	5	14	3	.	.	.	23	18	41
Penn'a Hospital, Philad'a,	52	50	34	26	31	7	21	14	.	.	138	97	235
Philadelphia Hospital, . .	59	68	42	47	3	6	68	101	.	.	172	222	394
Total discharged,	188	166	145	133	107	83	157	145	1	.	598	527	1125

Of the 4,027 patients under treatment, 354 were restored ; 278 were improved ; 190 unimproved ; 302 died, and 1 was found not insane.

MONTHS.	DISCHARGED FROM EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
October,	21	19	16	5	29	25	58	57	115	10.22
November,	21	17	9	5	18	46	57	59	116	10.31
December,	20	18	7	3	12	24	47	37	84	7.47
January,	11	12	10	1	28	54	69	47	116	10.31
February,	5	10	9	4	9	28	20	45	65	5.78
March,	6	14	8	2	19	31	25	55	80	7.11
April,	16	25	6	3	21	36	83	24	107	9.51
May,	14	16	7	5	22	22	37	49	86	7.65
June,	14	14	6	3	24	44	60	45	105	9.33
July,	15	13	10	2	20	21	32	49	81	7.20
August,	12	12	4	4	16	9	36	21	57	5.07
September,	14	13	11	4	17	54	74	39	113	10.04
Total discharged, .	169	183	103	41	235	394	598	527	1,125	100.00

The greatest number of discharges, 344, occurred during autumn ; the next highest, 273, during the spring ; 265 in winter, and 243 during the summer.

Recoveries During the Year.

Of the 1,125 patients discharged during the year, 354 were reported as discharged recovered, as exhibited by the following statement :

HOSPITALS.	Population.	Average number.	Number restored.	PER CENT. RESTORED IN EACH HOSPITAL ON	
				Population.	Average number.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	595	433.3	30	5.04	6.93
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	782	559.0	63	8.06	11.30
State Hospital, Danville,	463	340.5	19	4.10	5.58
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	132	86.0	13	9.85	15.12
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	650	412.0	102	15.70	24.76
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,405	1,113.5	127	9.04	11.40
Total treated and restored,	4,027	2,944.3	354	8.29	12.02

The largest number restored, in proportion to either the whole or average number of patients treated, was in Pennsylvania Hospital ; next in

Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia Hospital, Western Hospital, State Hospital at Harrisburg, and State Hospital at Danville, in the order named.

Age of the Restored.

The restored are classified, according to age when attacked, as follows:

AGE ON ATTACK.	NUMBER RESTORED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years, . . .	6	5	6	.	11	8	20	16	36	10.17
20 to 30 years, . . .	9	18	6	6	53	25	61	56	117	33.05
30 to 40 " . . .	9	19	2	3	25	33	46	45	91	25.71
40 to 50 " . . .	4	12	2	2	11	18	25	24	49	13.54
50 to 60 " . . .	.	5	2	1	1	9	9	9	18	5.09
60 to 70 " . . .	1	4	1	1	1	3	7	4	11	3.11
70 years, and up, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.57
Unknown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	30	19	11	30	8.47
Total restored, . .	30	63	19	13	102	127	188	166	354	100.00

Duration Before Treatment.

Of the restored patients, the duration of their disease before treatment, or admission into hospitals, is stated thus:

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months, . .	17	36	6	8	47	64	96	82	178	50.29
3 to 6 months, . .	4	8	3	3	19	8	24	19	43	12.12
6 to 12 " . . .	4	7	1	1	12	5	16	14	30	8.48
1 to 2 years, . . .	3	.	3	1	14	10	13	18	31	8.76
2 to 3 " . . .	.	3	3	.	5	6	8	9	17	4.80
3 to 5 " . . .	2	3	.	.	3	3	7	4	11	3.11
5 to 10 " . . .	.	3	.	.	2	1	1	5	6	1.7
10 to 20 " . . .	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	3	4	1.13
Unknown, . . . . .	.	.	3	1	.	30	22	12	34	9.61
Total restored, . .	30	63	19	13	102	127	188	166	354	100.00

The patients whose duration of disease was known, over one half, or 178, had the disease less than three months; 43 had the disease from three to six months; in 30 cases it had existed from six to twelve months; 31, from one to two years; 17, from two to three years; and in 21 cases the disease had existed for three years and upwards.

Period of Treatment.

The patients restored had been under treatment for the following periods:

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . . .				2	10		9	3	12	3.39
1 to 2 months, . . .	1	1	1	2	12		13	4	17	4.80
2 to 3 months, . . .	3	10	2	4	11	2	22	10	32	9.04
3 to 4 months, . . .	11	12	4		18	3	24	24	48	13.56
4 to 5 months, . . .	3	8	2	1	11	4	14	15	29	8.19
5 to 6 months, . . .	1	4		1	12	4	11	11	22	6.22
6 to 9 months, . . .	4	13	2	1	11	32	33	30	63	17.80
9 to 12 months, . . .	5	2	4	2	7	16	20	16	36	10.17
12 to 15 months, . . .	2	2	1		6	12	8	15	23	6.49
15 to 18 months, . . .		3			2	16	12	9	21	5.93
18 to 24 months, . . .		4			1	21	13	13	26	7.35
2 years and upwards, . . .		4	3		1	17	9	16	25	7.06
Total restored, . . .	30	63	19	13	102	127	188	166	354	100.00

From the above we learn that 61 were restored in the first three months of hospital treatment; 99 were restored in three to six months treatment; 63 were six to nine months under treatment; 36 were under treatment from nine to twelve months; 70 were treated from one to two years; and 25 were under treatment for two years and upwards.

Whole Duration of Disease.

The whole duration of disease from beginning of attack of those restored, is presented, thus :

WHOLE DURATION.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months, . . .	1	..	..	2	13	..	10	6	16	4.52
3 to 6 months, . . .	9	18	2	4	24	1	37	21	58	16.39
6 to 9 months, . . .	9	15	3	2	24	16	39	30	69	19.49
9 to 12 months, . . .	4	2	3	2	7	14	20	12	32	9.04
1 to 2 years,	4	11	..	1	21	43	33	47	80	22.60
2 to 3 years,	1	5	6	..	8	12	15	17	32	9.04
3 to 6 years,	2	3	2	..	5	6	8	10	18	5.08
6 years and up, . . .	..	9	..	1	..	5	4	11	15	4.24
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	3	1	..	30	22	12	34	9.60
Total restored, . .	30	63	19	13	102	127	188	166	354	100.00

Of the 320 restored, whose whole duration of disease was known, in 16 it had existed for less than three months; in 58, the disease had existed from three to six months; in 69 cases, from six to nine months; in 32, it had existed from nine to twelve months; in 80 cases, from one to two years; in 32, from two to three years; in 18 cases, from three to six years; and in 15, the disease had existed six years and upwards.

Form of Disease.

The form of insanity manifested on admissions by the patients restored, was as follows :

FORM OF DISEASE.	RECOVERIES IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania,				8			7	1	8	2.26
Mania, acute,	18	40	16		53	38	93	72	165	46.61
Mania, chronic, . . .		11	1			24	20	16	36	10.17
Mania, epileptic.										
Melancholia,	11	11	1	3	28	22	33	43	76	21.47
Monomania,	1				16		10	7	17	4.80
Dementia,		1			5	43	22	27	49	13.84
Moral imbecility, . .			1				1		1	.29
Unknown,				2			2		2	.56
Total restored, . .	30	63	19	13	102	127	188	166	354	100.00

Nearly two thirds, 209, of the patients restored, had mania in some of its forms; 76 had melancholia; 17 had monomania; 49 had dementia.

Causes of Insanity.

The causes of mental derangement in the patients restored were, as assigned by friends, as follows :

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	MORAL CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amenorrhea,		1	1	Anxiety,	1	6	7
Change of life,		6	6	Destitution,		1	1
Congenital,	1		1	Disappointment,	1	2	3
Excesses,	3	1	4	Disappointed affect'ns,		2	2
Exposure,	1		1	Domestic trouble,	4	3	7
Fever, scarlet,	2		2	Grief,		8	10
Fever, typhoid,	1	3	4	Loss of money,	3		3
Hereditary,	9	8	17	Love,		2	2
Ill-health,	17	26	43	Nostalgia,	1	1	2
Intemperance,	47	16	63	Opium eating,		1	1
Injury to head,	1		1	Pecuniary difficulties,	6	4	10
Loss of sight,		1	1	Religious excitement,	4	2	6
Loss of sleep,	1		1	Trouble,	7		7
Masturbation,	7		7	Uncontrolled passion,	1		1
Old age,	1		1	Want of work,	5		5
Overexertion,	5	1	6	Total moral causes,	35	32	67
Overwork,	6	4	10	Total physical causes,	102	81	183
Parturition,		4	4	Total assigned causes,	137	113	250
Pneumonia,		1	1	Unassigned,	51	53	104
Pregnancy,		1	1	Number restored,	188	166	354
Puerperal,		8	8				
Total physical causes,	102	81	183				

Mortality in Hospitals for Insane.

Of the population 4,027, there were 302, or 7.5 per cent., died, viz: 157 males, 145 females.

The rate of mortality in the population, also of average number of patients in the respective hospitals, is shown as follows :

HOSPITALS.	Population.	Average number.	Number of deaths.	PER CENT. DIED IN EACH HOSPITAL ON—	
				Population.	Average number.
State Hospital, Harrisburg, . .	595	433.3	30	5.0	6.9
Western Hospital, Dixmont, . .	782	559.0	42	5.4	7.5
State Hospital, Danville, . . .	463	340.5	23	5.0	6.7
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	132	86.0	3	2.3	3.5
Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.,	650	412.0	35	5.4	8.5
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,405	1,113.5	169	12.0	15.1
Total treated and died,	4,027	2,944.3	302	7.5	10.3

As stated above, the ratio of mortality upon the population, or the total number treated, was 7.5 per cent. On the average number of patients, the rate of mortality was 10.3 per cent.

The period of residence in the hospitals of the deceased patients is thus exhibited :

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . . .	3	8	4	2	9	7	19	14	33	10.93
1 to 2 months, . . .	2	2	2	1	4	5	7	7	14	4.64
2 to 4 months, . . .	5	4	2	1	3	6	13	7	20	6.62
4 to 6 months, . . .	2	1	1	1	2	5	8	2	10	3.31
6 to 12 months, . . .	9	6	5	1	16	5	19	17	36	11.92
1 to 2 years, . . .	5	7	2	1	10	54	38	40	78	25.83
2 to 4 years, . . .	2	3	4	1	2	7	7	4	11	3.54
4 to 6 years, . . .	2	4	3	1	1	30	16	23	39	12.91
6 to 8 years, . . .	2	1	1	1	4	14	9	12	21	6.95
8 to 10 years, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	13	9	5	14	4.64
10 to 20 years, . . .	1	4	1	1	1	13	8	10	18	5.96
20 years and up, . . .	2	1	1	1	1	6	4	4	8	2.65
Total died, . . .	30	42	23	3	35	169	157	145	302	100.00

Here we learn, of the 302 deaths, 33 occurred during the first month of admission; 14 had resided in the hospitals from one to two months; 20 from two to four months; 10 from four to six months; 36 from six to twelve months; 78 from one to two years; 11 from two to four years; 39 from four to six years; 21 from six to eight years; 14 from eight to ten years; 18 from ten to twenty years, and 8 for twenty years, and over.

AGE AT DECEASE.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	5	1.66
20 to 30 years, . . .	3	13	3	1	5	36	35	25	60	19.87
30 to 40 years, . . .	5	7	5	1	8	39	39	26	65	21.53
40 to 50 years, . . .	9	10	8	1	7	36	32	38	70	23.15
50 to 60 years, . . .	5	7	4	2	6	21	26	19	45	14.90
60 to 70 years, . . .	6	3	2	1	1	16	13	14	27	9.94
70 years, and over, . . .	2	2	1	1	9	16	10	20	30	8.95
Total deceased, . . .	30	42	23	3	35	169	157	145	302	100.00

Of the deceased patients, the smallest number died under twenty years of age; largest number, between forty and fifty years of age.

Form of Insanity.

The forms of insanity, as manifested on admission of the patients, since decease :

FORMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hos- pital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania,			11				9	2	11	3.64
Mania, acute,	3	22		1	7	4	21	16	37	12.25
Mania, chronic,	8	8	1		7	15	22	17	39	12.92
Mania, epileptic,	5	2				29	19	17	36	11.92
Dementia,	8	5	2	2	13	63	50	43	93	30.80
Dementia, senile,	1					22	3	20	23	7.62
Melancholia,	4	5	7		8	7	14	17	31	10.26
Paresis,	1		2			18	14	7	21	6.95
Idiocy—imbecility,						11	5	6	11	3.64
Total deceased,	30	42	23	3	35	169	157	145	302	100.00

Mania was manifested in the several forms specified in 123 cases of the deceased patients, on admission; dementia, and dementia senile in 116; melancholia has developed in 31; paresis in 21, and idiocy in 11 cases.

Duration of Insanity.

The duration of insanity in the deceased patients, is exhibited in the next statement, thus :

DURATION.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DECEASED.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Penn'a Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hos- pital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months,	1	6	2		7	5	9	12	21	6.95
3 to 6 months,	2	3		1	4	5	10	5	15	4.97
6 to 12 months,	2	4	4		1	5	12	4	16	5.30
1 to 2 years,	8	6	5		7	24	30	20	50	16.55
2 to 3 years,	3	5	2		4	33	23	24	47	15.57
3 to 4 years,	3	1		1	2	11	12	6	18	5.96
4 to 5 years,	3	2	2		2	11	13	7	20	6.62
5 to 10 years,	3	6	4	1	5	32	22	29	51	16.89
10 to 20 years,	3	5	3		2	31	19	25	44	14.57
20 years, and over,	2	3	1		1	12	7	12	19	6.29
Unknown,		1						1	1	.33
Total deceased,	30	42	23	3	35	169	157	145	302	100.00

Of the 301, whose duration of insanity was known, 52 had the disease less than one year; 135 from one to five years; 51 from five to ten years; 44 from ten to twenty years, and 19 for twenty years and over.

Causes of Death.

The diseases, &c., which terminated with fatal result to the 302 patients, were as follows:

DISEASES, &c.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASES, &c.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania, exhaustion from,	13	8	21	Gastritis,	1	1	2
Acute melancholia, exhaustion from,	3	3	6	Heart disease,	1	6	7
Accidental suspension,	1	1	2	Int'mittent, pernicious,	1	1	2
Abscess,	1	1	2	Lung disease,	1	6	7
Apoplexy,	2	4	6	Marasmus,	1	1	2
Albuminaria,	2	3	5	Palsy,	1	1	2
Asthenia,	2	12	14	Paresis,	14	7	21
Asthenia senile,	1	8	9	Paralysis, general,	10	1	11
Bright's disease,	1	1	2	Peritonitis,	1	1	2
Brain, disease of,	8	5	13	Persistent excitement,	1	1	2
Brain, softening of,	1	1	2	Persistent refusal of food,	2	1	3
Cancer—breast,	2	2	4	Myelitis,	1	1	2
Cancer—uterus,	2	2	4	Old age,	2	4	6
Bronchitis capill.,	2	2	4	Phthisis,	3	2	5
Cerebral congestion,	1	1	2	Phthisis pulmonaris,	32	32	64
Cerebral embolism,	1	1	2	Pyæmia,	1	1	2
Cerebral effusion,	1	1	2	Pneumonia,	1	3	4
Debility, senile,	1	1	2	Pulmonary hemorrh'ge,	1	1	2
Diarrhoea,	1	1	2	Scorbutis,	9	3	12
Dropsy,	1	1	2	Senectus,	2	2	4
Chronic mania, exhaustion from,	12	3	15	Scrofulosis,	2	2	4
Consumption,	8	5	13	Sore throat, malignant,	1	1	2
Dysentery, chronic,	1	1	2	Suicide,	1	2	3
Epilepsy,	13	9	22	Tubercular enteritis,	1	1	2
Epileptic convulsions,	1	1	2	Total deceased,	157	145	302

Of the 302 deaths, 64 were caused by phthisis, being one fifth of the whole; 22 from epilepsy; 21 from exhaustion of acute mania, and the same number from paresis; 15, exhaustion from chronic mania; 14, from asthenia; 13, from disease of brain, and the same number, consumption.

Remaining in the Hospitals.

Statement of the number of resident patients in the respective hospitals at the end of the year, September 30, 1878.

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	208	218	426	14.68
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	332	267	599	20.64
State Hospital, Danville,	221	139	360	12.41
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	43	48	91	3.12
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	199	216	415	14.31
Philadelphia Hospital,	480	531	1,011	34.84
Total remaining, September 30, 1878,	1,483	1,419	2,902	100.00

How Supported.

Of the resident patients, the following statement will exhibit the number maintained by public authorities, and by self or friends, in each hospital.

HOSPITALS.	BY WHOM SUPPORTED.			Percent. on No. supported in each hospital.	
	By pub- lic.	Self or friends.	Total.	By pub- lic.	Self or friends.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	221	205	426	51.88	48.12
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	506	93	599	84.47	15.53
State Hospital, Danville,	315	45	360	87.50	12.50
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,		91	91		100.00
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,	*50	365	415	12.05	87.95
Philadelphia Hospital,	1,011		1,011	100.00	
Total, September 30, 1878,	2,103	799	2,902	72.47	27.53

* By funds of Hospital.

Of the 1,385 patients residing in the State hospitals, (first three named,) three fourths, 1,042, were maintained by public authorities, and 343 by self or friends. This is an improvement on the preceding year, when the proportion of public to private patients was as 72 to 28.

Period of Residence.

The resident patients in the hospitals, on September 30, 1878, were classified according to their residence, as follows, viz :

RESIDENCE.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Duxmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 1 month, . .	5	. . .	10	4	16	1	19	17	36	1.24
1 to 2 months, . .	7	. . .	8	4	24	2	21	24	45	1.55
2 to 3 months, . .	14	66	10	5	15	13	63	60	123	4.24
3 to 4 months, . .	11	. . .	14	2	8	19	26	28	54	1.87
4 to 5 months, . .	8	24	6	6	13	6	31	32	63	2.17
5 to 6 months, . .	6	20	10	3	9	7	21	34	55	1.89
6 to 9 months, . .	21	43	20	1	25	14	61	63	124	4.28
9 to 12 months, . .	18	24	23	2	18	23	61	47	108	3.72
12 to 15 months, . .	17	32	13	2	15	36	75	40	115	3.97
15 to 18 months, . .	12	26	20	2	11	52	68	55	123	4.24
18 to 24 months, . .	2	41	18	1	21	80	88	75	163	5.62
2 to 3 years, . . .	49	51	48	4	34	125	169	142	311	10.72
3 to 5 years, . . .	60	94	90	12	44	149	240	209	449	15.47
5 to 10 years, . . .	94	120	70	13	62	235	314	280	594	20.47
10 to 15 years, . . .	47	32	. . .	5	36	151	112	159	271	9.34
15 to 20 years, . . .	23	18	. . .	5	12	51	52	57	109	3.76
20 years, and over, .	32	8	. . .	20	52	47	62	97	159	5.48
Total,	426	599	360	91	415	1,011	1,483	1,419	2,902	100.00

It will be observed that only 204 of the patients had been less than three months in the hospitals; 172 had resided from three to six months; 232 from six to twelve months; 401 from one to two years; 760 from two to five years; 594 from five to ten years, and 539 had been residents in the hospitals for ten years and upwards.

Forms of Insanity.

The forms of disease manifested by the resident patients, are thus exhibited:

	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dikmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania,			166	38			110	94	204	7.03
Mania, acute,	12	162				52	132	94	226	7.79
Mania, chronic,	126	258	63		173	94	362	352	714	24.60
Mania, epileptic,	27	29				52	68	40	108	3.72
Mania, puerperal,	4	7				4	50	15	15	.52
Epilepsy,						81	40	31	81	2.79
Melancholia,			53	17			24	30	70	2.41
Melancholia, acute,	13	39				7	116	35	59	2.03
Melancholia, chronic,	80	54			93	9		120	236	8.14
Monomania,	6	10	10	4	68	8	62	44	106	3.65
Dementia,	148	25	45	31	81	594	434	490	924	31.84
Dementia, senile,	4	1				26	8	23	31	1.07
Imbecility,	4	8	21	1		69	58	45	103	3.55
General paralysis,	2	6	2			15	19	6	25	.86
Total,	426	599	360	91	415	1,011	1,483	1,419	2,902	100.00

Nearly one half, 1,267, of the patients had mania in some of its forms; 365 had melancholia in some of its forms; 106 had monomania; 955 had dementia; 103 were imbeciles; 25 had paralysis; and 81 had epilepsy.

Duration of Disease before Admission.

Of the resident patients the following statement will exhibit the duration of their disease before admission into the respective hospitals :

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Har- risburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Dan- ville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hos- pital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospi- tal.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital,		4	13	1		22	18	22	40	1.38
Under 3 months, . . .	70	119	34	15	95	24	176	181	357	12.30
3 to 6 months, . . .	77	60	20	4	36	27	114	110	224	7.72
6 to 12 months, . . .	59	59	22	7	58	14	116	103	219	7.55
1 to 2 years,	68	78	43	16	69	32	162	144	306	10.55
2 to 5 years,	100	103	60	19	76	42	208	192	400	13.78
5 to 10 years,	35	80	51	15	43	12	115	121	236	8.13
10 years and over, . .	16	67	54	13	38	16	103	101	204	7.03
Unknown,	1	29	63	1		822	471	445	916	31.56
Total remaining, . .	426	599	360	91	415	1,011	1,483	1,419	2,902	100.00

The number whose duration of disease was known, in 40 cases it was congenital; in 357 cases it had existed less than three months; in 224, from three to six months; in 219, from six to twelve months; in 306, from one to two years; in 400 cases, from two to five years; in 236, from five to ten years; in 204, from ten years and upwards; and in 916 cases, the duration was unknown.

Prospect of Restoration.

Of the resident patients the number probably curable, and incurable, is indicated, as follows :

PROBABILITIES.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Har- risburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Dan- ville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hos- pital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hos- pital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Curable,	48	94		14		58	111	103	214	10.06
Incurable,	378	505		77		953	952	961	1,913	89.94
Not stated,			360		415		420	355	775	
Remaining,	426	599	360	91	415	1,011	1,483	1,419	2,902	100.00

The 2,902 patients in the hospitals on September 30, 1878, the above table shows the probabilities of the number curable and incurable at that date of 2,127, of which number 214, or 10.06 per cent., were supposed to be curable, and 1,913, or 89.94 per cent., incurable.

The extent to which the hospitals are occupied with chronic or incurable insane, also the proportion in each hospital supposed to be curable, is presented, as follows:

HOSPITALS.	CURABLE.		INCURABLE.		Number remaining.	PER CENT. IN EACH HOSPITAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Curable.	Incurable.
State Hospital, Harrisburg,	23	25	185	193	426	11.27	88.73
Western Hospital, Dixmont,	51	43	281	224	599	15.70	84.30
State Hospital, Danville,					360		
Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia,	4	10	39	38	91	15.38	84.62
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia,					415		
Philadelphia Hospital,	33	25	447	506	1,011	5.73	94.27
Total remaining,	111	103	952	961	2,902	10.06	89.94

Complications.

Of the 2,902 patients resident at the end of the year, 187, or 6.44 per cent, had complications existing in connection with their insanity:

COMPLICATIONS.	NUMBER IN EACH HOSPITAL WITH COMPLICATIONS.						AGGREGATE.			
	State Hospital, Harrisburg.	Western Hospital, Dixmont.	State Hospital, Danville.	Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Hospital.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. on number resident.
Epileptic,	27	29	23	6	...	...	56	29	85	2.93
Homicidal,	15	23	1	...	...	8	33	14	47	1.62
Suicidal,	18	21	5	4	...	7	23	32	55	1.89
Total with complications,	60	73	29	10	...	15	112	75	187	6.44

Relatives Insane.

The only information we have on this interesting subject was received from the State Hospital at Danville, the Philadelphia Hospital, and the Friends Asylum, Philadelphia.

INSANE RELATIVES.	STATE HOSPIT'L, DANVILLE.		PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.		FRIENDS' ASY'M, PHILADELPHIA.		RECAPITULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Both parents,	3	2					3	2	5
On father's side,	4	1	4	3		1	8	5	13
On mother's side,	4	5	5	6		1	9	12	21
Mother insane,	7	6	5	4	2	3	14	13	27
Father insane,	6	4	1	1	1	2	8	7	15
Brother insane,	6	1	2	2	2	1	10	4	14
Brother and sister,	2		1	5			3	5	8
Cousins insane,	3		1	1		2	4	3	7
Sisters insane,	3	4				1	3	6	9
Uncle insane,	1						1		1
	39	23	19	22	5	11	63	56	119

In the above hospitals there were 1,462 patients on September 30, 1878, of which number 119, or 8.14 per cent., had insane relatives.

Indigent Insane.

The number of indigent insane remaining in the hospitals at the end of the year 1874, was 1,855; at the close of 1875, they increased to 1,955; at the end of 1876, to 2,051; at the end of 1877, to 2,221; and on September 30, 1878, they aggregated 2,053. The following statement exhibits the several counties maintaining them, to wit:

COUNTIES MAIN- TAINING INDI- GENT INSANE IN HOSPITALS.	STATE HOS- PITAL, HARRISBURG		WESTERN HOSPITAL, DIXMONT.		STATE HOS- PITAL, DANVILLE.		PHILADEL- PHIA HOSPITAL.		AGGREGATE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adams,	1								1		1
Allegheny,			138	108					138	108	246
Armstrong,	1		9	10					10	10	20
Beaver,		2	10	5					10	7	17
Bedford,	3								3	1	4
Berks,		2								2	2
Blair,	2	14							2	14	16
Bradford,					11	7			11	7	18
Bucks,	2	2							2	2	4
Butler,			12	10					12	10	22
Cambria,			9	2					9	2	11
Cameron,					1				1		1
Carbon,					2				2		2
Centre,					9	8			10	8	18
Chester,	7	9							7	9	16
Clarion,	1		15	2					16	2	18
Clearfield,					9	2			9	2	11
Clinton,					4	6			4	6	10
Crawford,			9	20					9	20	29
Columbia,					7	3			7	3	10
Dauphin,	10	12							10	12	22
Delaware,	1								1		1
Erie,			19	12					19	12	31
Elk,			3	2					3	2	5
Fayette,				2						2	2
Forest,			3	1					3	1	4
Franklin,	3								3		3
Fulton,	2	1							2	1	3
Greene,			4						4		4
Huntingdon,	6	4							6	4	10
Indiana,			3						3		3
Jefferson,			4	2					4	2	6
Junata,		1								1	1
Lackawanna,					1				1		1
Lancaster,	2	1							2	1	3
Lawrence,			12	8					12	8	20
Lebanon,	2	2							2	2	4
Luzerne,	1				82	49			83	49	132
Lycoming,					4	4			4	4	8
McKean,		1	3						1	3	4
Mercer,			14	6					14	6	20
Mifflin,	4	2							4	2	6
Montgomery,	17	10							17	10	27
Montour,					6	6			6	6	12
Monroe,					5	1			5	1	6
Northampton,	5	5							5	5	10
Northumberland,		7			8				8	7	15
Perry,	1								1		1
Philadelphia,	34	10			12	6	480	531	526	547	1,073
Pike,					1					1	1
Potter,					2					2	2
Schuylkill,	10	12							10	12	22
Snyder,					1				1		1
Sullivan,					2	3			2	3	5
Susquehanna,		1			8	4			8	5	13
Tioga,					7	7			7	7	14
Union,					4	1			4	1	5
Wayne,					7	2			7	2	9
Warren,			7	5					7	5	12
Venango,			4	2					4	2	6
Washington,			13	14					13	14	27
Westmoreland,			2	2					2	2	4
Wyoming,					8	5			8	5	13
York,	4	2							4	2	6
Total,	120	101	293	213	198	117	480	531	1,091	962	2,053

There were, in addition to the foregoing, 2,053 indigent patients, 50 free patients, viz: 18 males, 32 females, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, making a total of 2,103, or 1,109 males, 994 females, being a decrease of 164 on the previous year.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

The number of male patients under restraint by muffs was three, for a few days at a time, for destructive propensities; and one at night, for a few nights, to prevent exhaustion. The number of females under restraint has not exceeded two at one time, and in some cases this has been continued for a week or more at a time, to prevent destruction and injury to other patients.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

No record is kept of patients placed under restraint. It is only used when impossible to control by any other means, and removed as soon as patient is well enough.

State Hospital, Danville.

No record is kept of patients placed under restraint. One and one half on male side, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ on female side, (*i. e.*, constantly,) would probably cover all. The object of restraint is the same as has already been given.

Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.

The only mechanical restraint used is a strong canvas suit, with closed sleeves, to restrain the arms, and the ordinary bed strap used in hospitals for the insane.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

No record is kept of patients restrained. About two per cent. used the camisole, solely for their benefit.

Philadelphia Hospital.

No record is kept. Use restraint only when they cannot be avoided.

LABOR OF PATIENTS.

The number of patients employed in doing the ordinary work about the hospitals, the kind of work, its value, and to what credited.

State Hospital, Harrisburg.

A large amount of work has been done in the house and outdoors by the patients. The women in housework, and also assisting, at times, in the kitchen work, when vegetables were to be prepared for winter use, and it would average between 50 and 60 per day. The men were employed at work in the wards, grounds, farm, and in the garden; and they would average 65 per day. The work done was placed to the account of the moral treatment of the patients, and was not reckoned in money value.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

No record is kept. A few patients are employed in the kitchen, the wards, and on the farm. It is voluntary, and is used only as a remedial agent.

State Hospital, Danville.

The patients are employed on the farm, garden, kitchen, housework, mechanical operations, laundry, sewing-room, etc. No estimate is made of its value.

Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.

The male patients do light work upon the grounds—such as raking leaves, cleaning walks, etc. No value is attached to such work, further than the benefit derived by the patient in taking out-door exercise.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

Many of the patients assist in the gardens, on the grounds, sewing, etc. No special pecuniary value is attached to their work.

Philadelphia Hospital.

The work of the hospital is mostly done by the patients.

LIBRARIES.**State Hospital, Harrisburg.**

There has been no increase in the ward libraries within the past year, but the books have been used considerably by the convalescents and more quiet class of patients. They have also been supplied regularly with the illustrated papers, several monthly magazines, and a large quantity of daily papers, obtained from different sources.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

The female wards have three small libraries, composed of books generally to be found in ordinary libraries. There is also a library connected with the male wards. The books are considerably used.

State Hospital, Danville.

There are 400 volumes in the library—the books being of the ordinary kind, and are more used by the men than women.

Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.

There are several hundred books in our library, and of the variety commonly found in travel, history, biography, etc. The books are used by the patients almost daily.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

There are between four and five thousand volumes, of nearly every variety, in the library, and they are much used by the patients.

Philadelphia Hospital.

No books have been added since last report, and they are much used by the patients.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.**State Hospital, Harrisburg.**

During the long evenings last winter, magic lantern exhibitions were given in the wards ; then there were exhibitions, concerts, and other pleasures every evening, from October 1 to May 1. In addition to these, there were the usual games, such as cards, checkers, dominoes, etc., for all who were willing to engage in them.

State Hospital, Dixmont.

Billiards, dominoes, chess, music, etc., magic lanterns, calisthenics, theatricals, parties, concerts, and general out-door amusements, such croquet, ball, etc., etc.

State Hospital, Danville.

Riding, walking out, games in wards and outside, music in chapel, lectures, reading, and stereopticon views. There is a thirty minutes' entertainment in the chapel, during six months of the year, three evenings in the week.

Friends' Asylum, Philadelphia.

During the winter evenings, we have magic lantern exhibitions, readings, and lectures, three evenings in the week. The ladies engage in needle work of various kinds. We have out-door exercise constantly.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.

The same that are used in hospitals generally.

Philadelphia Hospital.

Balls, concerts, games, etc.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This institution is in a prosperous condition, and is annually increasing in its power to do good. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$40,000 for the maintenance and training of 200 feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 180 pupils, viz: 100 boys, 80 girls.

Value of Property.

Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$200,000; funds and investments, \$66,471 25, viz: free fund, \$13,072 67; asylum fund, \$1,474 00; John M. Sharpless' legacy, \$51,924 58. There are one hundred and thirty-four acres of land connected with the institution.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$62,067 50, including a balance from former year of \$38 89. Expenditures for the same period, \$60,946 31, thus leaving a balance in treasurer's hands of \$1,121 19, which is due the institution.

RECEIPTS.			
Cash at beginning of year in bank,			\$38 89
From Pennsylvania State pupils,	\$17,668	97	
Pennsylvania soldiers' orphans,	227	19	
City of Philadelphia pupils,	3,600	00	
New Jersey State pupils,	9,523	33	
Delaware State pupils,	300	00	
Private pupils,	18,183	75	
Free fund,	585	11	
Delaware county fund,	102	90	
Sharpless legacy,	1,393	70	
Asylum fund,	1,100	00	
State Pennsylvania, to complete North Home,	7,500	00	
Provident Life and Trust Company,	1,500	00	
Interest on city warrants,	23	66	
Household account,	320	00	
Total receipts,			\$62,028 61
			\$82,067 50

EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries and wages,	\$15,990	98	
Household expenses,	31,183	67	
Construction,	6,489	49	
Property,	1,395	00	
Incidental expenses,	357	50	
Sharpless legacy,	1,660	00	
Delaware county fund,	102	90	
Free fund,	585	11	
Trust funds invested,	3,181	71	
Total expenditures,			\$60,946 31
Balance September 30, 1878, due institution,			1,121 19
			\$62,067 50

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost, per capita, for the year, was \$180 73, or a weekly cost of \$3 47.

Admissions.

The number in the school at beginning of the year, October 1, 1877, was 246; admitted during the year, 72, an increase of 21 on the admissions of the previous year; number discharged, 30; leaving in the school 288 at the end of the year, September 30, 1878, an increase of 42 on number at corresponding date of previous year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly,	54		43		97
Do. do. partially,	4		6		10
State of New Jersey,	17		17		34
State of Delaware,			2		2
Soldier's orphan fund,	1		1		2
City of Philadelphia,	7		8		15
Parents or guardians,	48		20		68
Free fund,	2		1		3
By institution,	13		2		15
Total at beginning of year, October 1, 1877,	146		100		246
Admitted during the year on—					
First admission,	40		20		60
Second admission,	3		6		9
Third admission,	2				2
Fourth, and upwards,	1				1
Total admitted,	46		26		72
Population of the year,	192		126		318
Discharged during the year,	13		17		30
Remaining September 30, 1878,	179		109		288

Re-Admissions.

Of the 72 admitted, 12, or 16.66 per cent., were re-admissions, viz: 11 boys, 1 girl.

16—B. P. CHAR.

Counties.

The 72 children admitted, were received from the following counties, being their place of residence :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny,	5	1	Burlington, N. J.,		1
Armstrong,	1	1	Essex, N. J.,	4	2
Blair,		1	Gloucester, N. J.,		1
Bucks,	1		Monmouth, N. J.,		1
Bradford,	1		Salem, N. J.,	1	
Cambria,		1	Union, N. J.,	1	
Carbon,	1		New York,	1	
Chester,	3		Maryland,		1
Clarion,		1	Michigan,		1
Clearfield,	1		Georgia, (Augusta,)	1	
Columbia,	1				
Dauphin,	1				
Delaware,	1				
Eric,	1				
Juniata,	2				
Lehigh,		2			
Luzerne,	2	2			
Lycoming,		1			
Mercer,	1				
McKean,		1			
Montgomery,	2				
Philadelphia,	11	7			
Susquehanna,	1				
Tioga,	1	1	Total of other States,	8	7
Wayne,	2		Total of Pennsylvania,	38	19
Total of Pennsylvania,	38	19	Number admitted,	46	26

Of the 72 admitted, 38, or 52.80 per cent., more than one half, were residents of Pennsylvania; and 15, or 47.20 per cent., of other States.

Sex and Age.

Of the 72 pupils, 46 were boys, and 26 were girls. The general average age on admission, was 13 years. One was under 5 years of age; 1 between five and seven; 22 between seven and ten; 34 between ten and fifteen; 10 between fifteen and twenty; and 4 were twenty-one years of age and upwards.

Order of Birth.

The next statement will exhibit the order of birth of the children received :

ORDER OF BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	ORDER OF BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First,	13	10	23	Ninth,	1		1
Second,	6	5	11	Tenth,	1		1
Third,	2	2	4	Eleventh,		1	1
Fourth,	3	1	4				
Fifth,	1	2	3	Total known,	29	23	52
Sixth,	1	1	2	Unknown,	17	3	20
Seventh,		1	1				
Eighth,	1		1	Number admitted,	46	26	72

Of those whose order of birth was known, 23 were first born, 11 second, 4 third, 4 fourth, 3 fifth, 2 sixth, and 1, each, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh born.

Causes of Imbecility.

Statement exhibiting the causes of imbecility; also ages, and when admitted:

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF IMBECILITY.										NUMBER ADMITTED.			
	CONGENITAL—ATTRIBUTED TO							ACQUIRED FROM						
	Parental imbecility, or insanity.	Parental epilepsy, or whisky.	Parental paralysis, or senility.	Intermarriage of in- sanity.	Fright of mother while pregnant.	Parental inebriety, scrofula, etc.	Unknown.	Scarlatina.	Injury to head.	Infantile disease.	Poverty and ill treat- ment in early life.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number admitted, . .	11	2	1	1	4	8	33	1	1	9	1	46	26	72
<i>Age on admission:</i>														
Under 5 years,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5 and under 7 years, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
7 and under 10 years, . .	4	..	1	..	..	4	9	..	1	3	..	20	2	22
10 and under 15 years, . .	4	1	..	..	2	4	17	1	..	4	1	15	19	34
15 and under 20 years, . .	1	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	2	..	6	4	10
21 and upwards,	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
<i>Sex:</i>														
Boys,	7	2	1	..	3	7	17	1	1	6	1	46	..	46
Girls,	4	..	..	1	1	1	16	..	..	3	..	..	26	26

Of the 72 admitted, the causes of imbecility were ascertained of 39, (29 boys, 10 girls,) of which 27, or 69.23 per cent., (20 boys, 7 girls,) were attributed to hereditary transmission, *i. e.*, congenital; in 12, or 30.77 per cent., (9 boys, 3 girls,) their imbecility was assigned to causes subsequent to birth.

Of the 27 cases due to hereditary causes, 8, or nearly one third, was attributed to parental inebriety—scrofula; and 11, nearly one half, to imbecility or insanity of parents; and 4 from the frights of mother while pregnant. Of the 12 cases of acquired imbecility, 9, or three fourths, were due to infantile diseases.

Their age on admission was of 1, (a boy,) under five years of age; 1, (a boy,) between five and seven years; 22, (20 boys, 2 girls,) between seven and ten years; 34, (15 boys, 19 girls,) between ten and fifteen years; 10, (6 boys, 4 girls,) between fifteen and twenty years; and 4, (3 boys, 1 girl,) were twenty-one years of age and upwards when admitted.

Physical and Mental Health of Parents.

The following statement will exhibit the deviation from ordinary mental condition and bodily health of the parents of the children received during the year :

PARENTS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Total.	PARENTS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Total.
Consumptive, with average intelligence,	6	12	18	Good health, but weak-minded,	2	6	8
Consumptive and inebriate,	9	..	9	Good health, but insane,	1	..	1
Consumptive, inebriate, and weak-minded,	2	1	3	Good health, but inebriate,	2	..	2
Consumptive and weak-minded,	2	4	6	Good health, with marked eccentricities,	1	2	3
Epileptic of average intelligence, . . . . .	..	1	1	Average health and intelligence,	18	19	37
Paralytic, low intelligence,	1	..	1	Superior health and intelligence,	4	1	5
Deaf, feeble, and insane, . . . . .	..	1	1	Known condition,	55	51	106
Blind, senile, and superior intellect,	1	..	1	Unknown,	17	21	38
Heart disease, with average intelligence,	1	2	3	Total,	72	72	144
Poor physique and low intelligence,	5	2	7				

Deceased Parents.

There were (21 fathers, 15 mothers) parents of the children received deceased. The cause of fatal result, so far as known, is presented in the next statement :

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother.	Total.	CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother.	Total.
Accidental,	2	1	3	Heart disease,	1	1	2
Consumption,	4	6	10	Pneumonia, . . . . .	..	1	1
Consumption and alcoholism,	1	..	1	Typhoid fever,	1	..	1
Diabetis,	1	..	1	Unknown causes,	11	4	15
Epilepsy, . . . . .	..	1	1	Total,	21	15	36
Erysipelas, . . . . .	..	1	1				

Hereditary Tendencies.

The following information relates to families from which 53 of the 72 children admitted were received :

Families containing one other weak-minded child,	2
Families containing two other weak-minded children,	3
Families containing three other weak-minded children,	1
Families containing four other weak-minded children,	1
Families containing several half-witted brothers and sisters,	1
Families containing one other scrofulous and crippled child,	1
Families containing one other epileptic child,	1

In addition to the above, there are the following reports of family tendencies:

Inebriate lineage,	1
Consumptive lineage,	10
Insane lineage, with inter-marriage,	1
Epileptic lineage,	1

Population of Institution.

The population of the institution, for the year ending September 30, 1878, was 318, viz: 192 boys, 126 girls.

Health.

Acute disease seldom develops in this institution; there is always more or less medical treatment applied to the conditions and results of the scrofulous diathesis; but exemption from acute disease is mainly dependent on the hygienic influences of good air, sunlight, cleanliness, and suitable food.

Necrology.

Five deaths occurred during the year, equal to 1.57 per cent., on the population, or a male mortality of 1.04 per cent.; female, 2.38 per cent., of their respective population.

The next statement exhibits their age, sex, period of residence in the institution; also, cause of fatal result.

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	TIME IN INSTITUTION.
Typhoid fever,	12	1	1	1	3 years, 1 month.
Epilepsy and consumption,	18	1	1	1	1 year, 2 months.
Peritonitis,	12	1	1	1	2 years, 5 months.
Consumption,	29	1	1	1	8 years, 5 months.
Marasmus,	17	1	1	1	6 years, 2 months.
Total, &c.,	17.6	2	3	5	4 years, 3 months.

The average age at decease, was 17.6 years; average residence in institution, 4 years 3 months.

Industries.

The annexed statement will show the branches of industry, etc., taught, with the number employed at each branch.

TRADES, &c.	Boys.	Girls.	TRADES, &c.	Boys.	Girls.
Mattress-making,	7		Laundry,	12	10
Shoemaking,	1		Domestic service,	5	15
Cane-seating,	4		Grading, &c.,	10	
Farm and garden work,	10		Total,	52	25
Bakery,	3				

Discharged Inmates.

Of the 318, comprising the population of the year, (192 boys, 126 girls,) 30 were discharged, viz: 13 boys, 17 girls.

Their period of residence in the institution, and the manner of discharge is shown as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.																NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Under 1 year.		2 yrs.		3 yrs.		5 yrs.		6 yrs.		7 yrs.		8 yrs.		13 yrs.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Sent home,	3	6	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	8	12	20
Removed to alms-house,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Removed to Insane Asylum, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Removed to trade or labor,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Died, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Total discharged,	5	8	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	13	17	30

Of the population, 318, there were 30, or 9.43 per cent., discharged, or 6.77 per cent. of male, and 13.50 per cent. of female population.

Of the 30 discharged, (13 boys, 17 girls,) 13 resided less than a year in the institution; 4, two years; 3, three years; 2, five years; 2, six years; 3, seven years; 2, eight years, and 2 resided thirteen years in the institution.

The average period of residence of the 30 discharged, was 3 years, 3 months, 28 days.

Mental Condition.

Statement exhibiting the mental condition of those discharged, i. e. the mental condition on their reception, with the result of treatment or training.

CONDITION ON ADMISSION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Unimproved.		Improved.		Greatly improved.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Idiotic, . . . . .	..	1	1	3	2	3	3	8	11
Insane, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2
Imbecile,	1	1	4	3	3	2	8	6	14
Backward, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3
Total,	1	3	6	7	6	6	13	17	30

We learn from the above table that 12, or nearly one half of those discharged, were greatly improved by treatment; 13 were improved by the

training undergone in the institution; and only 4 did not improve to any extent.

Of the 11 idiotic on reception, 5 were greatly improved, 4 were improved, and 1 was unimproved. Of the 2 insane on admission, 1 improved on discharge, and 1 had but little or no improvement. Of the 14 imbecile on reception, 5 were greatly improved when discharged, 7 were improved, and 2 unimproved. Of the 3 backward on reception, 2 greatly improved, and 1 improved under the treatment.

Physical Condition.

The physical condition of the children on reception and discharge was as follows :

CONDITION ON ADMISSION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	UNIM- PROVED.		IMPROVED.		GREATLY IMPROVED.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Feeble,			1				1		1
Scrofulous,	1	3	1	2	2	1	4	6	10
Scrofulous and paralyzed,					1		1		1
Scrofulous and epileptic,	1			3		1	1	4	5
Scrofulous and ophthalmic,					1	1	1	1	2
Scrofulous and chronic,				1		1		2	2
Epileptic,		1				1		2	2
Healthy,	1	1	4	1			5	2	7
Total discharged,	3	5	6	7	4	5	13	17	30

We here learn that of the 30 discharged, only 8 were unimproved in their physical condition; 13 had been improved physically, and that 9 had had been greatly improved. One third or 10 of the discharged were scrofulous on admission.

Remaining at the End of Year.

The number of children in the institution on September 30, 1878, was 288, viz : 179 boys, 109 girls, maintained as follows :

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania wholly,	79	50	129
State of Pennsylvania partially,	7	8	15
State of New Jersey,	27	18	45
State of Delaware, . . . . .	.	1	1
Soldiers' orphan fund, . . . . .	.	1	1
City of Philadelphia,	8	8	16
Parents or guardians,	44	17	61
Free fund,	2	2	4
By institution,	12	4	16
Total remaining September 30, 1878,	179	109	288

Present Condition.

The benefit derived by the children remaining in the institution, from education or training, is presented thus :

CONDITION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Improved by treatment or training,	147	74	221
Stationary,	18	22	40
Deteriorating through age or disease,	14	13	27
Number remaining,	179	109	288

It will be observed by the above table that of the 288 resident in the institution at the end of the year, 221 of the children have improved under the training and treatment of the school; 40 remain stationary, and 27 have deteriorated through age or disease.

Classification.

The 288 children remaining in the institution on September 30, 1878, were, at 10 A. M. of that day. distributed as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
School Department. { In schools,	82	53	135
{ In training classes,	10	10	20
{ Shops,	15		15
Manual Department. { Grading, road making, &c.,	10		10
{ Farm and garden,	10		10
{ Laundry,	5	8	13
{ Domestic duties,	10	19	29
Custodial Department. { In asylum,	30		30
{ In nursery,	7	19	26
Total September 30, 1878,	179	109	288

The children engaged in the manual department in the morning, attend afternoon school. An evening school is also formed, for the benefit of those who have not received full attention from the teachers through the day; so that, of the whole number, there are daily under the influence of the strictly educational department 142 boys, 90 girls.

State Beneficiaries.

Of the 288 children in the School on September 30, 1878, there were 129 maintained by the State of Pennsylvania, from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adams,	1	..	1	Indiana, . . . . .	..	1	1
Allegheny,	8	4	12	Jefferson,	1	..	1
Armstrong, . . . . .	..	1	1	Juniata,	2	..	2
Beaver, . . . . .	..	1	1	Lancaster,	2	..	2
Bedford, . . . . .	..	1	1	Lehigh, . . . . .	..	3	3
Berks,	1	..	1	Luzerne,	3	3	6
Blair, . . . . .	..	1	1	Lycoming, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bradford,	1	..	1	Mercer, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bucks,	2	1	3	Montgomery,	3	2	5
Cambria, . . . . .	..	1	1	Northampton, . . . . .	..	1	1
Carbon,	1	1	2	Philadelphia,	25	17	42
Chester,	5	..	5	Potter, . . . . .	..	1	1
Clarion, . . . . .	..	1	1	Schuylkill,	1	..	1
Clearfield,	2	..	2	Somerset,	1	..	1
Clinton,	1	..	1	Susquehanna,	1	1	2
Columbia,	1	..	1	Tioga,	1	1	2
Crawford,	3	1	4	Westmoreland, . . . . .	..	1	1
Dauphin,	4	..	4	Wayne,	2	..	2
Delaware,	4	2	6	York,	1	..	1
Erie,	1	2	3				
Franklin,	1	..	1	Total on State fund,	79	50	129

One third of the State beneficiaries, 42, were received from Philadelphia county; 12 from Allegheny county; 6 each from Delaware and Luzerne counties. The largest number of boys was received from Philadelphia, next largest from Allegheny. The largest number of girls was received from Philadelphia, the next largest from Allegheny.

There are seven lists on which children are admitted to this institution, viz :

I. State Fund of Pennsylvania.

Appropriated for the support of 100 children of the Commonwealth, for a period of not more than seven years, apportioned, as nearly as possible, among the senatorial districts, according to representation. It is desirable to take on this fund *improvable cases only*, or those who may return to the community at least self-helpful, if not self-supporting.

Written and satisfactory testimony, that the applicant on this list is poor, and a deserving recipient of the State's bounty, must be given by known residents of the county or neighborhood.

Persons who are able to support their children in part only, can receive such aid from the State fund as will make up full support.

II. State Fund of New Jersey.

Appropriated for the support of fifteen poor children of the State, or for partial aid of such persons, of only moderate circumstances, as are unable to pay full cost of maintenance.

The same requirements as in the preceding instance, with the addition of a letter addressed to the Governor of New Jersey, accompanied by an

affidavit of freeholders, that the applicant is deserving; when, if satisfactory, a warrant is issued by the Governor, and upon it the child is received into the institution. The blank for the freeholder's affidavit is furnished by the institution.

III. State Fund of Delaware.

Appropriated for the support of two children from each county of that State; the order for admission, after the preliminaries, as defined in the first instance, is granted by the district judges.

IV. City of Philadelphia Fund.

Applied to cases received from the "Childrens' Home" of the Philadelphia alms-house, or by special permit through the committee appointed by the Board of Guardians of the city of Philadelphia.

V. Soldiers' Orphans of Pennsylvania.

Of feeble mind, are admitted by application to John P. Wickersham, Esquire, State Superintendent of Common Schools, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, after correspondence with the superintendent of the institution, and after the "descriptive blank" is filled and returned.

VI. Free Fund.

Devoted exclusively to the entire or partial maintenance, in the institution, of such feeble-minded persons as may be selected by the superintendent, and committee on admission, and whose support is not otherwise provided for.

VII. Private List.

Children may be received on this list from any place, in or out of the State, on payment, quarterly in advance, of such sums as may be agreed upon; the rates being determined by the amount of care the case requires, the extra accommodations given, and the ability of the parents, or guardians, to pay—all of which can be decided by correspondence, or visiting.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 350 pupils, or 175 of each sex.

Value of Property.

The estimated value of real estate, including buildings occupied by the institution, is \$500,000; other real estate bequeathed, \$35,000. Personal property, including invested legacies, scholarships, library, furniture, &c., \$160,000.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$90,374 13, including a balance from former year of \$26,314 33; expenditures for same period, \$89,955 46; leaving a balance in treasurer's hands, due the institution, of \$418 67.

RECEIPTS.			Total.	
Cash on hand at beginning of year.			\$26,314	33
From State of New Jersey, for indigent pupils,	\$6,999	87		
State of Delaware, for indigent pupils,	1,856	25		
Guardians of poor, city of Philadelphia, for indigent pupils,	810	00		
Pay pupils,	3,247	80		
John Wright scholarship fund,	240	00		
Crozier scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	480	00		
John Farnum scholarship, Nos. 1 and 2,	226	26		
Interest, contributions, and life subscriptions,	7,676	68		
Jones' estate,	1,771	44		
Parents and guardians, for transportation,	559	26		
Amount returned on bills,	72	17		
Donation from Elizabeth H. Farnum, Susan F. Wheeler, and Mary F. Brown, in memory of John Farnum, deceased,	10,000	00		
Loans,	30,000	00		
Parents and guardians sundry items,	70	50		
Sundry items from matron, &c.,	49	57		
Total receipts,			64,059	80
			\$90,374	13

EXPENDITURES.			Total.	
Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$30,068	32		
Material for clothing, shoes, furniture, &c.,	6,522	63		
Salaries,	28,410	44		
Wages and labor,	8,133	50		
Repairs,	5,032	89		
Incidentals, including transportation of pupils,	1,237	45		
Amount returned to parents and guardians,	50	00		
Jones' estate, briefs and examination of titles,	174	65		
John Farnum scholarship fund, Nos. 1 and 2, \$10,000—				
U. S. 4½ per cent. loan,	10,325	58		
Total expenditures,			\$89,955	46
Balance September 30, 1878, due institution,			418	67
			\$90,374	13

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$260, or a weekly cost of \$5.

Admission of Pupils.

The number of pupils in the institution at the commencement of the year, October 1, 1877, was 320; admitted during the year, 60—a decrease of 20, or 25.00 per cent., on the admissions of the previous year; number discharged, 55, leaving in the institution 325 at the end of the year, September 30, 1878—an increase of 5, or 1.60 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
State of Pennsylvania,	161	...	117	...	278	
State of New Jersey,	18	...	7	...	25	
State of Delaware,	4	...	2	...	6	
City of Philadelphia,	1	...	1	...	2	
Scholarships, . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	
Friends,	3	...	4	...	7	
Institution, . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	
Total October 1, 1877,	187	...	133	...	320	
Admitted during year, (first admission,)	34	...	20	...	54	
Admitted during year, (second admission,)	3	...	3	...	6	
Total admitted,	37	...	23	...	60	
Population of the year,	224	...	156	...	380	
Discharged during the year,	30	...	25	...	55	
Remaining September 30, 1878,	194	...	131	...	325	

Average Number.

The average number of pupils for the year was 315, being an increase of 1 over the former year.

Re-admissions.

Of the 60 pupils admitted during the year, 6 were re-admissions, viz: 3 boys and 3 girls.

Counties.

The 54 new pupils were received from the following counties, i. e., their place of residence:

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Armstrong,	1		Camden, New Jersey, . . .	1	
Berks,	2	2	Hunterdon, do.	1	
Blair,	1		Salem, do.	1	
Erie,	1		New Castle, Delaware, . . .	1	
Franklin,		1			
Lackawanna,	3	3			
Lancaster,	1				
Lebanon,		2			
Lehigh,	3	1			
Lycoming,	1				
Montgomery,		1			
Perry,		1			
Philadelphia,	10	5			
Schuylkill,	1	1			
Snyder,		2			
Somerset,		1			
Susquehanna,	1				
Union,	2				
Wayne,	1				
York,	2				
Total of Pennsylvania . .	30	20	Total of other States, . . .	4	

Causes of Deafness.

Of the new pupils admitted, the next statement will exhibit the number of congenital mutes, cause of deafness in others, age when hearing was lost; also, age when admitted, and by whom supported:

CHARACTERISTICS, &c., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.									NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.		
	Congenital.	Scarlet fever.	Spotted fever.	Typhoid fever.	Disease of brain.	Paralysis.	A fall.	Run over.	Unknown.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New pupils admitted,	17	12	11	2	5	1	2	1	3	34	20	54
<i>Age when deafness occurred:</i>												
Congenital,	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	17
Under 1 year, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
1, and under 3 years, . . . . .	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	4	5	9
3, and under 5 years, . . . . .	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	5	3	8
5, and under 7 years, . . . . .	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
7, and under 10 years, . . . . .	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Unknown, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2
<i>Age when admitted:</i>												
10, and under 12 years,	10	6	8	2	4	1	..	..	1	20	12	32
12, and under 15 years,	6	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	7	16
15, and under 20 years,	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	1	6
<i>How supported:</i>												
State of Pennsylvania,	15	12	11	2	3	1	1	1	2	29	19	48
State of New Jersey,	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	3
State of Delaware,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Parents, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
<i>Sex:</i>												
Boys,	13	5	6	1	3	1	2	1	2	34	..	34
Girls,	4	7	5	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	20	20

It will be observed that 17, or 31.48 per cent., (13 boys, 4 girls,) were congenital mutes; 31, or 57.41 per cent., (16 boys, 15 girls,) became deaf from diseases; and 6, or 11.11 per cent., (5 boys, 1 girl,) from accidents, or unknown.

The age when deafness occurred, (excluding the congenital,) were of 4, (3 boys, 1 girl,) under one year; 9, (4 boys, 5 girls,) one, and under three years; 8, (5 boys, 3 girls,) three and under five years; 9, (4 boys, 5 girls,) five, and under seven years; 5, (4 boys, 1 girl,) seven, and under ten years; and 2, (1 boy, 1 girl,) unknown.

Of those who became deaf by disease, the largest numbers occurred when they were one and under three years, and five and under seven years respectively; the next highest number between three and five years, seven and ten years, and in the order named.

As regards the age when admitted, 32, or 59.26 per cent., (20 boys, 12 girls,) were ten and under twelve years of age; 16, or 29.63 per cent., (9

boys, 7 girls,) were twelve and under fifteen; and 6, or 11.11 per cent., were fifteen and under twenty years, (5 boys, 1 girl)

Four fifths, 48, or 89.00 per cent., (29 boys, 19 girls,) of the new pupils admitted were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 3 (boys) by the State of New Jersey; 1 (boy) by the State of Delaware, and 2 (a boy and girl) by parents.

Hereditary Tendencies.

From information furnished on this important subject, we learn that six of the families, from which the new pupils were received, contained more than one deaf mute, viz.:

One family contained three—2 boys and 1 girl.

Two families contained each 2 boys.

Three families contained each 1 boy and 1 girl.

Relationship Before Marriage.

In two cases the parents were first cousins; and each family had one child born deaf. In two cases the parents were fourth cousins; and one of the families had two children born deaf. The mother of these two deaf children had a deaf mute sister.

Parents Deaf Mutes.

Both parents of one of the girls received were congenital mutes. The grandmother on the mother's side, and an aunt, were born mutes.

Relatives, etc., who are Deaf Mutes.

One boy has two great uncles who are deaf and dumb.

Natives of Pennsylvania.

Exhibiting the counties where born, age when deafness occurred, age when admitted; also, the sex, and cause of deafness, and by whom supported.

[illegible]

Of the natives of Pennsylvania, the boys were in proportion to the girls as 60 to 40. It will be observed that 15, or 31.25 per cent., about one third, were born in Philadelphia county; 6, or 12.50 per cent., in Lackawanna; 5, or 10.42 per cent., in Lehigh; 3, or 6.25 per cent., in Berks; 2, or 4.17 per cent., in each Lebanon, Schuylkill, Union, and York; and of the remaining counties, 1 was born in each.

About one fourth, 13, or 27.08 per cent., were congenital mutes; of the remaining 35 who became deaf after birth, 9 were between one and three years when deafness occurred; 8 were between three and five, and also between five and seven; 5 were between seven and ten; 3 under one year, and 2 unknown.

Over seven eighths, 45, or 93.75 per cent., are maintained by the State of Pennsylvania; 1 by New Jersey, and 2 by parents.

Of the natives of Pennsylvania, 13 (9 boys, 4 girls) were congenital mutes; 12 (5 boys, 7 girls) from scarlet fever; 11 (6 boys, 5 girls) from spotted fever; 4 (2 boys, 2 girls) from disease of brain; 3 (2 boys, 1 girl) from unknown causes; 2 (1 boy, 1 girl) from typhoid fever; 2, both boys, from accidents.

Population of the Institution.

The population of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1878, was 380, viz: 224 boys and 156 girls.

Necrology.

Three deaths occurred during the year, a ratio of mortality on the population of 0.79 per cent. Of these deceased pupils, one was a boy, aged 14 years, and two were girls, aged 17 and 15 years, respectively. The boy died from a ruptured artery, after a residence of one year and six months in the institution; one girl died from typhoid fever, and the other from typhoid fever and heart disease; each had resided in the institution four years before death.

Health.

The pupils have enjoyed their usual good health, no epidemic prevailed during the year. The diseases, &c. treated, were as follows:

Abcess of throat,	1	Fever, intermittent,	6
Abcess of leg,	2	Fever, typhoid,	6
Bonchitis,	17	Ophthalmia,	11
Concussion of brain,	1	Pneumonia,	10
Convulsions,	1	Scrofula,	2
Empyema,	1	Ulcer of leg,	1
Epilepsy,	1	Wounds, (lacerated,)	4
Fracture of arm,	1		
Fever, gastric,	40	Total,	105

Trades Taught.

During the year, instruction was given to 64 boys, viz: 33 at shoe-making, and 31 at tailoring. The estimated value of work done, is as follows:

Shoe-shop—Value of material and labor for new work and re-	
pairing,	\$2,234 50
Tailor-shop—Value of material and labor,	3,061 00
Total,	\$5,295 50

The articles manufactured are all used in the institution, and the manufacturing is carried on by the institution.

All the girls are taught sewing, in its various branches.

Classes.

There are 16 classes, with an average number of 20 pupils to each class.

Articulation.

There are about 60 pupils, nearly all of whom are semi-mutes, to whom articulation is taught on Doctor Bell's system, which has many advantages over the system formerly used. The classes in articulation and drawing are not included in the above 16 classes, but are drawn, for a time each day, from the regular classes.

Library.

The library comprises 5,000 volumes; the pupils are urged to improve themselves by reading, &c. There are books in all the departments of literature and science, and many volumes suitable for children and youth.

Pupils Discharged.

Of the 380, (224 boys, 156 girls,) constituting the population of this institution, there were 55 discharged, viz: 30 boys, 25 girls.

The annexed statement will exhibit their period of residence in the institution, and how discharged.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.															Number disch'ged.			
	Under 1 year.	1 year.		2 yrs.		3 yrs.		4 yrs.		5 yrs.		6 yrs.		7 yrs.		8 yrs.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Time out, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	7	5	3	3	17	14	31
Removed by parents, . .	1	1	..	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	21
Died, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Total discharged, . . .	1	2	..	3	2	1	3	2	3	6	4	10	7	5	3	3	30	25	55

The population of the year was 380, of which 55, or 14.47 per cent., were discharged, or 7.90 per cent. of the boys, and 6.60 per cent. of the girls.

Of the 55 discharged, the largest number, 17, (10 boys, 7 girls,) served each six years; the next largest number, 10, (6 boys, 4 girls,) each five years; 8, (5 boys, 3 girls,) each 7 years; 5, (3 boys, 2 girls, and 2 boys, 3 girls,) each four years, and two years, respectively; 3 girls, each eight years; 4, (1 boy, 3 girls,) each three years; 2 boys, each one year, and 1 boy less than a year.

The average time served by those discharged was five years, ten days—or boys, four years, nine months, eight days; girls, five years, three months, four days; of the 31 who served their time out, their average residence was six years, four months, eight days—or boys, six years, two months, four days; girls, six years, six months, twenty-six days. The 21 removed by parents, served an average time in the institution of three years, four months, six days—or boys, three years, three months, five days; girls, three years, five months, ten days.

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement exhibiting the education on reception and discharge of the 55 pupils:

EDUCATION ON RECEP- TION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	Little knowledge of language.		Imperfect knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, etc.		Good know-ledge of lan-guage, geog-raphy, arith-metic, etc.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ignorant of language, . .	18	15	3	4	5	3	26	22	48
Could talk some,	3	2	. . .	1	1	. . .	4	3	7
Total,	21	17	3	5	6	3	30	25	55

Of the pupils discharged, 48, or 87.27 per cent., were ignorant of language on reception, and only 7, or 12.73 per cent., could talk some. Their attainments on discharge, as shown above, 38, or 69.09 per cent., had but little knowledge of language; 8, or 14.54 per cent, had imperfect knowledge of language, and the various branches taught; 9, or 16.37 per cent, had, when discharged, a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, etc.

It will be observed, of the 48 pupils, (26 boys, 22 girls,) who, on admission, were ignorant of language, 33, (18 boys, 15 girls,) acquired a little knowledge of language; 7, (3 boys, 4 girls,) obtained an imperfect knowledge of the various branches taught; and 8, (5 boys, 3 girls,) acquired a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, etc. Of the 7, (4 boys, 3 girls,) who, on reception, could talk some, 6, (3 boys, 3 girls,) improved in knowledge of language, and 1, a boy, had a good knowledge of language, geography, etc.

Prospect for Self-support.

The trades taught the 55 discharged pupils during their residence in the institution, is presented in the next statement; also, their prospect for self-support:

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTI- TUTION.	PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	Poor.		Not good.		Very good.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Shoe-making,					9		9		9
Tailoring,					10		10		10
Dress-making, sewing, etc.,				2		21		23	23
No trade,	*2	*2			9		11	2	13
Number discharged, . .	2	2		2	28	21	30	25	55

* Three died.

It will be observed that the prospect for self-support of 49, or 89.09 per cent., (28 boys, 21 girls,) was very good; leaving but 6, (three of whom died,) whose prospects for self-support are not good.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of pupils residing in the institution on September 30, 1878, was 325, viz: 194 boys, 131 girls, maintained as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	170	116	286
State of New Jersey,	17	7	24
State of Delaware,	3	1	4
City of Philadelphia,	1	1	2
Institution,		1	1
Scholarships,		1	1
Parents or friends,	3	4	4
Total remaining September 30, 1878,	194	131	325

More than seven eighths, 286, or 88.00 per cent., were supported by State of Pennsylvania; 24, or 7.38 per cent., by New Jersey; 7, or 2.15 per cent., by parents or friends; 4, or 1.23 per cent., by Delaware; 2, or 0.62 per cent., by the city of Philadelphia; 1, or 0.31 per cent., each, by institution and scholarships.

Applications.

All applicants whose cases had received the favorable action of the board of directors, up to September 1, 1878, received notice to come; a few, from some cause, failed to appear.

State Beneficiaries.

The 286 pupils in the institution on September 30, 1878, supported by the State of Pennsylvania, were from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	4	3	7	Lehigh,	5	1	6
Armstrong,	2	..	2	Lackawanna,	15	13	28
Beaver,	2	..	2	Luzerne,	4	4	8
Bedford,	1	..	1	Lycoming,	4	2	6
Berks,	6	6	12	McKean, . . . . .	..	1	1
Blair,	3	..	3	Mercer,	2	1	3
Bradford,	4	2	6	Monroe, . . . . .	..	1	1
Bucks,	2	1	3	Montgomery,	2	4	6
Cambria,	2	..	2	Montour, . . . . .	..	1	1
Cameron,	1	2	3	Northampton,	2	1	3
Carbon,	1	1	2	Northumberland,	2	1	3
Centre, . . . . .	..	1	1	Perry, . . . . .	..	2	2
Chester,	1	2	3	Philadelphia,	47	23	70
Clarion,	1	1	2	Potter,	1	..	1
Clinton,	1	3	4	Schuylkill,	8	10	18
Columbia,	1	..	1	Snyder, . . . . .	..	2	2
Crawford,	3	..	3	Somerset,	2	3	5
Cumberland,	1	..	1	Susquehanna,	6	1	7
Dauphin,	3	..	3	Tioga, . . . . .	..	2	2
Delaware, . . . . .	..	1	1	Union,	1	..	1
Erie,	2	2	4	Washington, . . . . .	..	1	1
Forest,	2	..	2	Wayne,	5	..	5
Franklin,	1	1	2	Westmoreland,	1	1	2
Huntingdon,	1	..	1	Wyoming,	1	1	2
Juniata,	3	2	5	York,	6	6	12
Lancaster,	7	2	9				
Lawrence,	1	1	2	Total on State fund,	170	116	286
Lebanon, . . . . .	..	3	3				

INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

The State grant to this institution was \$43,500, for the maintenance and instruction of 145 pupils.

Capacity.

This institution can comfortably accommodate 204 pupils, viz : 120 boys, 84 girls.

Value of Property.

Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, (cost \$157,306 20,) \$180,000. The institution occupies about 2½ acres of land. Value of personal property, \$22,000. Funds and investments, \$112,140.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The net receipts for the year were \$62,256 45; net expenditures, \$66,084 04.

Receipts (net) :

From merchandise sales,	\$15,207	68		
Income from Birch legacy,	5,888	78		
General income,	633	81		
Wednesday exhibitions,	492	70		
Private pupils,	1,125	00		
Pennsylvania State pupils, (3 quarters,)	29,250	00		
New Jersey State pupils,	3,768	86		
Delaware State pupils,	750	00		
Household receipts,	269	71		
Miscellaneous receipts,	42	10		
Mortgage,	1,200	00		
* Temporary loans, (\$1,200, \$2,349 81,)	3,549	81		
Tax account,	78	00		
Total receipts,			\$62,256	45
<i>Expenditures (net) :</i>				
Household,	\$36,960	52		
Manufactures,	16,980	49		
Instruction,	10,574	83		
Outfits to graduates,	615	00		
Miscellaneous,	749	50		
Taxes on mortgages,	160	20		
Interest,	43	50		
Total expenditures,			\$66,084	04

* NOTE.—If the mortgage of \$1,200 paid in, and the loans \$3,549 81 be deducted, the actual net receipts for the year would be, \$27,506 64
And if the amount due from the State, being the fourth quarter, be added, 10,875 00

The net receipts would be, \$68,381 64

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$312, or a weekly cost of \$6.

Admission of Pupils.

The number of pupils in the institution at beginning of year, October 1, 1867, was 197; admitted during the year, 39—an increase of 3 on admission of previous year; number discharged, 21; leaving in institution on September 30, 1878, the end of year, 215—an increase of 18, as compared with the preceding year at same date.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	82	...	48	...	130
State of New Jersey,	11	...	2	...	13
State of Delaware,	1	...	2	...	3
Friends,	1	...	2	...	3
Friends and institution,	12	...	1	...	13
Institution and services rendered as teachers, &c.,	16	...	19	...	35
Total at beginning of year,	123	...	74	...	197
Admitted during year, first admission,	25	...	12	...	37
Admitted during year, second admission,	1	...	1	...	2
Total admitted,	26	...	13	...	39
Population of the year,	149	...	87	...	236
Discharged during the year,	18	...	3	...	21
Remaining September 30, 1878,	131	...	84	...	215

As compared with the preceding year, the boys admitted were 2, and the girls 1, in excess of the admissions of previous year.

Average Number.

The average number of pupils in the institution for the year, was 212, viz: 130 boys, and 82 girls. Average number of State beneficiaries for the year, 130.

Re-Admissions.

Of the 39 pupils received, only 2, a boy and a girl, were re-admitted.

Counties.

The 39 pupils admitted, were received from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES, &c.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny,	1		Burlington, N. J.,	1	
Adams,	1		Camden, N. J.,	1	
Berks,		1			
Crawford,		1			
Cambria,	1				
Delaware,	2				
Erie,	1				
Fayette,	1				
Greene,	1				
Lehigh,	1	2			
Luzerne,	1	1			
Lebanon,		1	Total of other States,	2	
Philadelphia,	8	6	Total of Pennsylvania,	23	12
Schuylkill,	2				
Susquehanna,	2		New pupils admitted,	25	12
Tioga,	1		Re-admissions from Penna.,	1	1
Total of Pennsylvania,	23	12	Total,	26	13

Thirty-five of the 37 new pupils admitted resided in Pennsylvania, and 2 in other States.

Sex and Age.

Of the 37 new pupils admitted, 25 were boys, and 12 girls. The general average age on admission was 17 years; 6 were between ten and twelve years; 11, between twelve and fifteen; 10, between fifteen and twenty; and 10 were twenty years of age and upwards.

The congenital blind constitutes about one sixth of the pupils received. Of the 25 boys admitted, 4, and of the 12 girls, 2, were congenital blind.

Cause of Blindness.

Statement of the new pupils received, number of congenital blindness in others, cause of blindness in others, age when blindness occurred; also, age when admitted, and by whom supported.

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC., OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.															NUMBER ADMITTED.				
	Congenital.	Amurosis.	Atrophy.	Cerebrospinal menin- gitis.	Granular lens.	Granulation of lids.	Injury to optic nerve.	Inflammation of con- junctiva.	Nebulous.	Ophthalmia.	Paralysis of nerve.	Scrofula.	Scarlet fever.	Other fevers.	Measles.	Accidents.	Unknown.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New pupils admitted,	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	6	25	12	37
<i>Age when blindness occurred.</i>																				
Congenital,	6									3		2	2	1			2	4	2	6
Under 1 year,																		7	1	8
1, and under 3 years,														1	1			1	2	3
3, and under 5 years,																		1	1	2
5, and under 7 years,				2	1	1												1	3	4
7, and under 10 years,							1	1									2	1	1	4
10, and under 15 years,		1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1						1	4	1	6
15 years and upwards,			2						1							2	1	7	2	9
<i>Age when admitted.</i>																				
10, and under 12 years,	2			1								1	1				1	4	2	6
12, and under 15 years,				1	1		1		1	2		1	1		1		3	7	5	11
15, and under 20 years,	2		1							2	1			1			2	7	3	10
20 years and upwards,		1	2			1		2								2	2	8	2	10
<i>How supported.</i>																				
State of Pennsylvania,	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	23	12	35
State of New Jersey,	1											1						2		2
<i>Sex.</i>																				
Males,	4	1	3	2	1		1	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2	6	25	12	37
Females,	2									1		2								2

Of the new pupils admitted, whose cause of blindness was known, 6, (4 boys, 2 girls,) were congenital; 23, (16 boys, 7 girls,) became blind from disease; and in 2, (boys,) it was the result of accidents.

The age when blindness occurred, excluding the congenital in, 9, (7 boys, 2 girls,) was under one year of age; 1, (a girl,) from one to three years of age; 1, (a boy,) three to five years; 4, (1 boy, 3 girls,) from five to seven years; 2, (a boy and girl,) from seven to ten years; 5, (4 boys, 1 girl,) ten to fifteen years; and in 9, (7 boys, 2 girls,) it occurred in pupils fifteen years of age and upwards.

Of the age when admitted, 6, (4 boys, 2 girls,) were between ten and twelve years of age; 11, (6 boys, 5 girls,) were between twelve and fifteen years; 10, (7 boys, 3 girls,) between fifteen and twenty years; and 10, (8 boys, 2 girls,) were twenty years of age and upwards.

Thirty-five, (23 boys, 12 girls,) were supported by the State of Pennsylvania, and 2, (both boys,) by the State of New Jersey.

Deceased Parents.

No reliable information has been furnished in regard to the decease of the parents of the pupils admitted.

Hereditary Tendencies, &c.

Of the pupils received, 1, a boy, had a brother who was blind.

Parents Blind.

One pupil, a female, had a mother blind.

Relatives Blind.

Of those admitted, five had relatives who were blind, one having a grandparent, another an uncle, and a third, a brother; the remaining two, having had relatives blind in three generations back.

Nearly one third of the new pupils were natives of Philadelphia county; 3 of Lehigh county; and 1 of each of the other counties named.

Four were (4) congenital blind; and of the 24 who became blind subsequent to birth, 6 were under one year of age when blindness occurred; 2 were between one and five years; 4 were between five and seven years; 2 between seven and ten years; 5 between ten and fifteen years; and 5 were fifteen years and upwards when blindness occurred.

In regard to age when admitted, 5 were between ten and twelve years of age; 9 between twelve and fifteen years; 7 were between fifteen and twenty; and 7 were between twenty and thirty years when admitted.

All the native born admitted, are sustained by the State of Pennsylvania.

Of the cause of blindness, 4 were congenital blind; 3 (all boys) from atrophy; 3 (2 boys, 1 girl) from ophthalmia; 2 (both girls) from cerebro spinal meningitis; 2 (both boys) from inflammation of conjunctia; and 1 from each of the other diseases mentioned.

Population of Institution.

The population of this institution, for the year ending September 30, 1878, was 236, viz: 149 boys, 87 girls.

Health.

The only severe case of illness during the year was one of typhoid fever.

There were other cases of illness, but none of a serious character, and generally readily yielding to treatment.

Necrology.

No deaths occurred in the institution during the year.

Trades Taught.

The following statement exhibits the number of pupils instructed in the several branches of industry.

TRADES, &c., TAUGHT.	Boys.	Girls.	TRADES, &c., TAUGHT.	Boys.	Girls.
Broom and whisk making, . .	43	14	Machine sewing,	40	
Brush-making,	11		Hand-sewing,	65	
Cane seating,	27		Hand-knitting,	65	
Mattress-making,	6		Crocheting,	48	
Carpet weaving,	8		Knitting machine,	6	
Mat making,	3		Bead-work,	18	

Value of Labor.

The value of the articles manufactured during the year is estimated at \$9,245 25, which are disposed of at the institution store, on the premises.

Classes.

There are twenty-six branches taught in sixty-five classes; and the following statement exhibits the number of pupils in each branch, and the studies pursued:

STUDIES	Boys.	Girls.	STUDIES.	Boys.	Girls.
Algebra,	8	4	Spelling,	50	67
Rhetoric,	7		Printing,	26	6
Natural history,	9		Writing,	24	29
Physics,	14		Maps,	13	19
Mensuration,	9		Pronouncer and definer,	36	
Physiology and anatomy,	16		Weights and measures,	13	
Physical geography,	12	7	Tables,	10	
Arithmetic,	89	47	Chemistry,	12	
Grammar,	63	39	Reading,	44	60
Geography,	64		Etymology,		32
History,	93	37	Globe,		24
Dictionary,	29	24	Mythology,		10
Calisthenics,		45	Music,	89	63

Library.

There are about 900 books in the library, composed largely of books of reference, and many others in raised letters, which are in constant use.

Pupils Discharged.

Of the 236 pupils, (149 boys, 87 girls,) comprising the population of the institution, there were 21 discharged, viz: 18 boys, 3 girls.

The next statement will exhibit their period of residence in the institution, and how discharged:

How DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.									NUMBER DISCHARG'D		
	1 yr.	2 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 years.	Over 8 yrs.				
	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Time out,	1	1	1		4	2	4	2	1	14	2	16
Dismissed,					1					1		1
Sent home by re- quest,					2	1				3		3
Married,				1							1	1
Total disch'd,	1	1	1	1	7	3	4	2	1	18	3	21

Of the 236, the entire population for the year, 21 were discharged, with an average residence in the institution of 6 years, 3 months. The 18 males discharged, resided in the institution average period of 6 years, 1 month, 10 days; the 3 females, 7 years.

Sixteen (14 males, 2 females) were discharged by expiration of time; 1 (a male) was dismissed; 3 (all males) were sent home by request; and 1 (a female) was married.

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement of the education of the 21 discharged pupils, on reception, and on discharge.

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.	MODERATE.		FAIR.		GOOD			
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
None,	2	2	1	..	2	..	4	3	7
Moderate, . . . . .	..	4	..	3	..	7	14	..	14
Total,	2	6	1	3	2	7	18	3	21

It will be observed that of the 21 pupils discharged, that 7, on reception, had no education, and 14 had a moderate training.

On discharge, 2 had a poor education; 7 had a moderate education; 5 had a fair; and 7 had a good.

Of the 7 pupils who, on admission, had no education, 2 obtained a poor; 3 a moderate; 2 a fair; and of the 14 who, on admission, had a moderate education, 4 acquired a moderate; 3 a fair, and 7 a good education.

Prospect for Self-Support.

The trades, or occupations, etc., taught the pupils discharged, with their prospect for self-support, is exhibited as follows:

TRADES, OR OCCUPATIONS, ETC., TAUGHT DIS- CHARGED PUPILS.	PROSPECT OF SELF-SUPPORT.							NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	POOR.		DOUBT- FUL.	MOD- ERATE.	FAIR.		GOOD			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broom-making and cane-seating,	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	6	..	6
Broom-making and carpet-weaving,	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	3
Broom-making and whisk-making,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Literature only,	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2
Knitting, etc.	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	3
Sewing,	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	5	..	5
Music,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	1	1	2	7	6	2	2	18	3	21

Of the above 21 pupils discharged, it will be observed that 2 had but poor, and an equal number "doubtful," and "good" prospect for self-support; 7 had a moderate prospect, and 8 had a fair prospect.

Remaining at the end of Year.

The number of pupils resident in the institution at the end of year, September 30, 1878, was 215, viz: 131 males, 84 females, supported as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania,	92	53	145
State of New Jersey,	11	2	13
State of Delaware,	1	1	2
Friends,	2	2	2
Friends and institution,	4	1	5
Institution, and services rendered as instructors,	18	21	39
Institution,	5	4	9
Total remaining, September 30, 1878,	131	84	215

Of the 215 pupils remaining at the end of the year, 145 were supported by State of Pennsylvania; 13, by State of New Jersey; 39, by institution, and their own services as assistant instructors, &c.; 9, by the institution; 5, by friends and institution; 2, by State of Delaware, and 2, were supported by friends.

Applications.

There were 36 suitable applications for admission on the State fund, on September 30, 1878, from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,	3	1	3	Northampton,	1	1	1
Cambria,	1	1	1	Northumberland,	1	1	1
Chester,	1	1	1	Philadelphia,	9	9	18
Crawford,	1	1	1	Schuylkill,	1	1	1
Delaware,	1	1	1	Tioga,	1	1	1
Erie,	1	1	1	Westmoreland,	2	2	2
Lawrence,	1	1	1				
Luzerne,	1	1	2				
Montgomery,	1	1	1	Total,	21	15	36

State Beneficiaries.

The 145 pupils supported by the State of Pennsylvania, on September 30, 1878, were from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Allegheny,	6	3	9	Greene,	1	1	1
Beaver,	1	1	1	Huntingdon,	1	1	1
Berks,	3	2	5	Lancaster,	1	1	2
Blair,	1	1	1	Lebanon,	1	1	2
Bradford,	1	2	3	Luzerne,	8	2	10
Bucks,	2	1	3	Lehigh,	1	2	3
Cameron,	2	1	2	Mercer,	2	1	2
Cambria,	1	1	2	Mifflin,	1	1	2
Chester,	3	1	4	Montgomery,	2	1	2
Clearfield,	1	1	1	Montour,	1	1	1
Carbon,	1	1	1	Northumberland,	1	1	1
Clinton,	2	1	2	Philadelphia,	31	27	58
Clarion,	1	1	1	Schuylkill,	6	1	7
Crawford,	1	1	1	Susquehanna,	2	1	2
Cumberland,	1	1	1	Wayne,	1	1	1
Dauphin,	3	1	3	Westmoreland,	1	1	1
Delaware,	1	1	2	York,	2	2	4
Erie,	1	1	2	Total,	92	53	145
Fayette,	1	1	2				

The Home for the Blind.

This Home is connected with the institution for the education of the blind, and is intended for the adult blind, who partly support themselves by labor. The Home is not self-supporting.

The females earn \$9 each, per month, and the males about the same amount, on an average. Each inmate pays \$4 to \$5 a month towards their board, and the balance is used by them for clothing.

It is proposed to have the Home subside, as not coming within the special object of this institution—the instruction of the blind.

The inmates during the year were not increased over the previous year, viz: 10, or 3 males, 7 females.

The number in the Home September 30, 1878, and their occupations, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.
Bead-work,	1	6	Knitting,	1	1
Brush-making,	2	1	Mattress-making,	1	1
Carpet-weaving,	1	1	Teaching, (limited,)	1	4

Some of the females are engaged at more than one occupation.

Alms-Houses.

There are 58 alms-houses in this State, 33 of which are county, each providing accommodation for all the poor of a county, and 25 local, or district alms-houses, being for the indigent of a single borough, township, city, or for several boroughs or townships. The aggregate inmates of all classes in these institutions (excluding the insane in Philadelphia Blockley alms-house—which have been fully treated of in connection with hospitals for the insane) was, at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1877, 9,997. To these were added during the year 11,797, making a population of 21,794. There were discharged during the year 12,306, leaving, at the end of the year, September 30, 1878, resident in the alms-houses, 9,488, thus:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
October 1, 1877, there were,	5,039	3,414	8,453	1,544	9,997
Admitted during the year,	6,266	3,315	9,581	2,216	11,797
Population,	11,305	6,729	18,034	3,760	21,794
Discharged during the year,	6,480	3,584	10,064	2,242	12,306
Remaining September 30, 1878,	4,825	3,145	7,970	1,518	9,488

The population, 21,794, was 2,282, or 9.48 per cent less than the number of previous year. But if we consider the adults and children separately, we shall find the adults decreased 2,334, or 11.46 per cent.; on the contrary, the children increased 52, or 1.40 per cent. The admissions, 11,797, compared with the previous year, have decreased 3,091, or 20.76 per cent.; or adults, 2,914, or 23.32 per cent; children, 177, or 7.40 per cent. The number discharged, 12,306, was 1,773, or 12.59 per cent. less than during the preceding year. The adults discharged were 1,851, or 15.53 per cent. less; the children, 78, or 3.48 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Of the 11,797 admitted, 6,266, or 53.11 per cent. were adult males; 3,315, or 28.10 per cent. were adult females, making a total of 9,581, or 81.21 per cent. Four fifths of the admissions, therefore, were adults, and but 2,216, or 18.79 per cent. children. Four hundred and sixty-three of the children were born in the alms-houses; 210 white, 41 colored boys; 187 white and 25 colored girls. Of the 9,581 adults, 303, or 3.16 per cent. had at some time been in jail; 393, or 4.10 per cent. had visited houses of ill-fame. Of the 11,799 admitted, 904, or 7.66 per cent. were hospital cases.

Characteristics of Adults Admitted.

The following statement will exhibit the classification of adults on admission—resident or non-resident, of alms-house districts, civil and physical condition, habits, &c.

CHARACTERISTICS.	ADMISSIONS IN 1878.		COMPARED WITH 1877.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.
Adults admitted,	9,581	100.00	2,914	23.32
<i>Classification :</i>				
Lame,	8,643	92.00	3,035	25.99
Insane,	579	6.16	* 60	* 11.56
Idiotic,	94	1.00	52	35.62
Blind,	51	.54	* 3	* 6.25
Deaf and dumb,	28	.30	* 14	100.00
Not stated,	186		* 96	
<i>Residents :</i>				
Of alms-house districts,	7,170	76.40	1,751	19.63
Of other districts,	2,215	23.60	1,065	32.47
Not stated,	196		98	
<i>Civil condition :</i>				
Single,	4,622	48.63	1,365	22.80
Married,	2,536	26.68	790	23.75
Widowed,	2,346	24.69	604	20.47
Not stated,	77		155	
<i>Education :</i>				
Illiterate,	2,343	38.47	290	11.01
Could write their names,	3,748	61.53	19	.50
Not stated,	3,490		2,605	
<i>Nativity :</i>				
Pennsylvanians,	3,568	38.11	610	14.60
Other Americans,	859	9.17	673	43.92
Germans,	1,122	11.98	337	23.10
Irish,	2,827	30.19	903	24.21
English,	440	4.70	94	17.60
Welsh,	130	1.39	* 9	* 7.43
Scotch,	139	1.49	18	11.46
French,	54	.58	14	20.59
Other foreigners,	224	2.39	103	32.53
Not stated,	218		166	
<i>Physical condition :</i>				
Able-bodied,	4,230	45.68	867	17.01
Not able-bodied,	5,029	54.31	1,818	26.55
Not stated,	322		229	
<i>Habits :</i>				
Abstinent,	1,206	25.95	239	16.54
Moderate drinkers,	2,135	45.94	186	8.01
Intemperate,	1,306	28.11	342	20.75
Not stated,	4,934		2,147	

* Increase.

Discharged from Alms-Houses.

The population of the alms-houses comprise 21,794, of which number 12,306, or 56.46 per cent., were discharged. Of the adults, (18,034,) there were 10,064, or 55.81 per cent.; and of the children, (3,760,) 2,242, or 59.63 per cent., discharged during the year. The proportion of adult males and females discharged from their respective population, was as 57 to 53.

The following statement will exhibit how the 12,306 inmates were discharged :

HOW DISCHARGED.	ADULTS.			CHILD'N.	Whole number discharged.	Per cent. on population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged,	4,553	2,639	7,192	1,371	8,563	39.29
Eloped,	1,006	424	1,430	132	1,562	7.17
Died,	840	452	1,292	296	1,588	7.28
Removed,	81	69	150	190	340	1.56
Indentured, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	215	215	.99
Adopted, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.17
Total discharged, . . .	6,480	3,584	10,064	2,242	12,306	56.46

It will be seen that 8,563, or 39.29 per cent., nearly two fifths of the population, were discharged ; 1,562, or 7.17 per cent., eloped ; 1,588, or 7.28 per cent., died ; and 340, or 1.56 per cent., were removed.

Remaining in Alms-Houses at End of Year.

The aggregate number resident in the 58 alms-houses, (excluding the insane and idiotic of Blockley alms-house, Philadelphia,) on September 30, 1878, was 9,488, being a decrease of 509, or 5 per cent., on the number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number remaining were classified thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number on Sept. 30, 1878.	COMPARED WITH SEPT. 30, 1877.	
		Decrease.	Per cent. of Decrease.
Sane,	7,760	588	7.04
Insane,	1,307	*97	*8.02
Idiotic,	175	*10	*6.06
Blind,	184	28	13.21
Deaf and dumb,	62		
Total,	9,488	509	5.09

* Increase.

The number of men, women, and children in each of the above classes, is indicated thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	1877.	1878.	Decrease.	Per ct. of decrease.
Number of all classes,	9,997	9,488	509	5.09
<i>Sane :</i>				
Males,	4,251	3,968	283	6.66
Females,	2,603	2,333	270	10.33
Children,	1,494	1,459	35	2.34
Total of sane,	8,348	7,760	588	7.04
<i>Insane :</i>				
Males,	566	651	*85	*15.02
Females,	630	631	*1	*.16
Children,	14	25	*11	*78.57
Total of insane,	1,210	1,307	*97	*8.02
<i>Idiotic :</i>				
Males,	61	64	*3	*4.97
Females,	74	83	*9	*12.16
Children,	30	28	2	6.67
Total of idiotic,	165	175	*10	*6.06
<i>Blind :</i>				
Males,	131	112	19	14.50
Females,	77	69	8	10.39
Children,	4	3	1	25.00
Total of blind,	212	184	28	13.21
<i>Deaf and Dumb :</i>				
Males,	30	30		
Females,	30	29	1	3.33
Children,	2	3	*1	*50.00
Total of deaf and dumb,	62	62		

* Increase.

Ages of Children in Alms-Houses.

Statement exhibiting the ages of the 1,518 children remaining in the alms-houses on September 30, 1878 :

	Number.	Per cent.
Under 7 years,	886	58.36
7, and under 10 years,	396	26.09
10, and under 16 years,	236	15.55
Total children,	1,518	100.00

It will be observed that nearly three fifths of the children, 886, or 58.36 per cent., were under 7 years of age; over one fourth, 396, or 26.09 per cent., were 7, and under 10 years of age; and 236, or 15.55 per cent., were 10, and under 16 years of age. All persons over 16 years of age are enumerated as adults.

Of the 1,518 children, 465, or 30.63 per cent., attended day-school; 286, or 18.84 per cent., attended Sunday-school. In those alms-houses in which the children were instructed, there were 18 teachers, of which number 2 were paupers. Of the whole number of children, (1,518,) 238, or 15.68 per cent., were illegitimate.

Alms-Houses.—Statement exhibiting the number of paupers of all classes remaining females, in the Philadelphia Blockley alms-house, which

ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number.	CLASSIFICATION		
		SAME.		
		Males.	Females.	Children.
1. Adams County alms-house,	67	16	14	8
2. Allegheny County home,	237	106	26	45
3. Allegheny City poor-house,	258	106	70	22
4. Allegheny county—Pittsburgh city farm,	339	103	94	58
5. Beaver County alms-house,	63	12	14	11
6. Bedford County alms-house,	93	41	23	15
7. Berks County alms-house,	621	306	135	119
8. Blair County alms-house,	83	39	15	10
9. Bucks County alms-house,	221	106	30	37
10. Cambria County alms-house,	69	21	18	4
11. Carbon county—Middle Coal Field poor-house,	168	69	35	30
12. Chester County alms-house,	352	159	85	49
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	3	3	...	...
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	19	5	3	5
15. Columbia county—Centralla poor-house,	35	3	8	19
16. Crawford County alms-house,	87	38	12	5
17. Cumberland County alms-house,	149	62	23	25
18. Dauphin County alms-house,	166	65	38	32
19. Delaware County alms-house,	160	52	24	17
20. Erie County alms-house,	234	94	54	12
21. Fayette County alms-house,	172	46	17	59
22. Franklin County alms-house,	138	42	36	19
23. Greene County alms-house,	98	23	18	24
24. Huntingdon County alms-house,	99	30	37	25
25. Lancaster County alms-house,	434	170	106	40
26. Lawrence county—New Castle poor-house,	11	3	4	1
27. Lebanon County alms-house,	179	74	44	41
28. Lehigh County alms-house,	323	129	62	80
29. Lycoming county—Williamsport City poor-house,	12	10	1	...
30. Lackawanna county—Hillside farm,	140	65	42	9
31. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	71	36	17	13
32. Luzerne county—Lackawanna poor-house,	30	13	8	1
33. Lackawanna county—Carbondale City poor-house,	5	4	1	...
34. Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house,	4	3	1	...
35. Lackawanna county—Northern Luzerne poor-house,	15	9	4	2
36. Mercer County alms-house,	74	19	9	9
37. *Mifflin County alms-house, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
38. Montgomery County alms-house,	327	208	44	20
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	27	15	5	2
40. Montour county—Valley Township poor-house,	5	2	3	...
41. Northampton County alms-house,	290	114	58	61
42. Perry County alms-house,	94	19	27	19
43. Philadelphia county—Blockley alms-house,	1,796	751	731	248
44. Philadelphia county—Roxboro' poor-house,	12	9	1	1
45. Philadelphia county—Germantown poor-house,	47	19	11	4
46. Philadelphia county—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	131	64	26	40
47. Schuylkill County alms-house,	636	376	98	64
48. Somerset County alms-house,	96	24	12	21
49. Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	15	5	4	6
50. Susquehanna county—Montrose and Bridgewater asylum,	5	2	1	2
51. Susquehanna county—New Milford asylum,	6	1	...	1
52. Tioga County alms-house,	64	23	24	5
53. Venango County alms-house,	70	20	14	13
54. Warren County alms-house,	42	17	7	8
55. Washington County alms-house,	222	57	64	59
56. Wayne County alms-house,	24	4	6	6
57. Westmoreland County alms-house,	150	58	38	15
58. York County alms-house,	200	98	31	13
Total,	9,488	3,968	2,333	1,459

* No returns from Mifflin county.

in alms-houses September 30, 1878, excluding the 1,011 insane, viz: 480 males, 531 are treated of in statistics of hospitals for insane.

OF THOSE REMAINING.									NATIVITY.			HOSPITAL CASES.		
IDIOTIC AND INSANE.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			Natives.	Foreigners.	Not stated.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.						
14	12			3					48	19				1
34	17	3	3	1	1	1			93	144				2
28	31		2				1		93	165		10	21	3
57	19		4	2		2					839			4
10	12	1	1			1	1		55	8				5
6	5			2		1	1		78	15				6
27	20	1	5	6		1	1		355	298		60	30	7
11	5		2	1					48	35				8
19	24	2		1			2		107	114		45	11	9
10	12		3	1					43	28				10
12	15	2	3	2					58	110		89	23	11
20	30	7	1				1				352			12
										3				13
5	1										19			14
3	2								17	18				15
13	15		2	2							87	7		16
12	11	7	4	3		1	1		128	21		42	19	17
14	12		2			2	1		101	65		21	1	18
27	37	1		1		1			79	81		6	8	19
32	32	2	4	2			2		121	113		31	23	20
20	26		2	2					133	39				21
18	17	3	2	1					94	44		13	10	22
12	15		2	3			1				98	2		23
3	3	1							95	4				24
58	56		2			1	1		171	263		11	24	25
1	2								6	5				26
9	4		4	2	1						179	9	6	27
23	14	1	6	2	1	2	3		212	111		127	43	28
1									6	6				29
9	12		2				1		26	114		12	12	30
	3	1	1						15	56				31
1	3		3	1							30			32
										5				33
									13	4				34
									53	21				35
20	14		1	1			1							36
														37
11	37		3	1		3					327	17	24	38
2	2		1								27	5	2	39
									3	2				40
26	24		1	1		3	2		210	80		34	17	41
13	15	1				3	6		93	1				42
			33	24							1,796			43
	1										12			44
4	9										47			45
1											131			46
41	44	7	2	1		1		2	206	430		72	30	47
17	12	8				2					96			48
									13	2				49
									5					50
2	2										6			51
4	7		1								64			52
8	9	2	2			1	1				70			53
3	6		1								42			54
20	17		3	1		1					222			55
2	1		2			2		1	12	12		1	2	56
10	23		3			2	1				150	4	2	57
24	24	3	1			1			137	63		16	5	58
715	714	53	112	60	3	30	29	3	2,927	2,467	4,064	584	313	54

* One of these blind men is also deaf and dumb.

Outdoor Relief—Alms-House Districts.

The aggregate of all classes in receipt of outdoor relief in alms-house districts, for the quarter ending September 30, 1878, was 21,190.

A comparison of the number in the several classes in 1878, with those of the preceding year, is exhibited as follows:

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	1878.	Decrease on 1877.	Per ct. of decrease.
Old age,	3,697	*432	*13.23
Death, absence, or desertion of husband or father, . . .	9,633	2,202	18.60
Temporary sickness, or want of work,	7,571	*845	*12.56
Single women in receipt of relief,	210	*34	*19.32
Insane and idiotic,	79	*28	*55.00
Total,	21,190	863	3.91

* Increase.

Of the 21,190 relieved, 3,285, or 15.50 per cent., were men; 8,448, or 39.87 per cent., were women, and 9,457, or 44.63 per cent., were children under 16 years of age. All children over 16 years of age, are counted and considered as adults.

Statistics of the 11,733 adults receiving relief.

CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	Number.	Per cent.	CHARACTERISTICS, &c.	Number.	Per cent.
Number of adults,	11,733	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Age:</i>			Illiterate,	4,025	42.32
16, and under 20 years,	254	2.59	Could read only,	1,067	11.22
20, and under 30 years,	1,053	10.76	Could write name,	4,420	46.46
30, and under 40 years,	2,509	25.63	Not stated,	2,221	
40, and under 50 years,	2,165	22.11	<i>Habits:</i>		
50, and under 60 years,	1,333	13.61	Abstinent,	5,462	73.94
60, and under 70 years,	1,043	10.65	Moderate drinkers,	1,709	23.14
70, and under 80 years,	892	9.11	Intemperate,	216	2.92
80, and under 90 years,	447	4.56	Not stated,	4,346	
90, and under 100 years,	81	.83	<i>Nativity:</i>		
100 years, and upwards,	15	.15	Natives of relief districts,	3,199	32.53
Not stated,	1,941		Other Pennsylvanians,	1,193	12.13
<i>Residence:</i>			Other Americans,	1,038	10.55
Of relief district,	9,794	98.89	Germany,	1,084	11.02
Non-residents,	201	1.11	Ireland,	2,321	23.60
Not stated,	1,738		England,	404	4.11
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Wales,	256	2.60
Single,	810	8.35	Scotland,	148	1.51
Married,	5,004	51.55	France,	35	.35
Widowed,	3,892	40.10	Other foreigners,	158	1.60
Not stated,	2,027		Not stated,	1,899	

Children in Receipt of Outdoor Relief.

The number of children in receipt of outdoor relief, was 9,457, being a decrease of 2,967 on number at corresponding date of previous year. The children comprised 44.63 per cent., nearly one half of the whole number (21,190) receiving outdoor relief.

Their ages, with the number who attended day school and Sunday school, also the number who were illegitimate, are thus exhibited :

AGES.	SEX.			Attended public school.	Attended Sunday school.	Number of illegitimate children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Under 7 years,	1,551	1,684	3,235	890	737	10
7, and under 10 years,	1,251	1,361	2,612	1,299	734	8
10, and under 16 years,	1,011	1,212	2,223	916	728	1
Not stated,			1,387	6,352	7,258	
Total children,	3,813	4,257	9,457	9,457	9,457	19

Of the *known* ages of the children, 3,235 were under 7 years of age; 2,612 were 7, and under 10 years of age, and 2,223 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Attended Day School.

Of the 9,457 children, 3,105 are reported as attending day school; of which number, 890 were under 7 years of age; 1,299 were 7, and under 10, and 916 were 10, and under 16 years.

Attended Sunday School.

The number who attended Sunday school was 2,199, or 737 under 7 years of age; 734 were 7, and under 10, and 728 were between 10 and 16 years of age.

Illegitimate Children.

The returns show only 19 of the children to be illegitimate.

STATEMENT, exhibiting the number of all classes of persons receiving outdoor relief on September 30, 1878, in districts connected with almshouses, and causes of destitution.

CLASSIFICATION OF OUTSIDE POOR.		No.	Per cent. on totals.	
1. Men,		3,285		15.50
2. Women,		8,448		39.87
3. Children,		9,457		44.63
Total outside poor,		21,190		100.00
SECTION A.—Destitution caused by old age, or disability.				
1. Men,		1,110		
2. Women,		1,745		
3. Children dependent,		842		
Total of Section A,		3,697		17.45
SECTION B.—Destitution caused by death, absence or desertion of husband or father.				
1. Widows,	4,008	7,968	37.60	
Children dependent,	3,960			
2. Unmarried mothers,	68	160	.75	
Children dependent,	92			
3. Wives of prisoners,	94	284	1.34	45.46
Children dependent,	190			
4. Wives of soldiers and sailors,	39	93	.44	
Children dependent,	54			
5. Wives deserted by husbands,	385	1,022	4.83	
Children dependent,	637			
6. Orphan children,		106	.50	
Total of Section B,		9,633		
SECTION C.—Destitution caused by temporary sickness, or want of work of male heads of families, and single men.				
1. Adult males, on account of sickness,	518			
2. Adult males, family sickness, &c.,	274			
3. Adult males, for want of work,	1,342			
Families dependent on 1, 2, 3 { Wives,	1,865	7,571		35.73
Children,	3,572			
Total of Section C,		7,571		
SECTION D.—Single women.				
1. White,	200			
2. Colored,	10			
Total of Section D,		210		.99
SECTION E.—Insane and idiotic.				
1. Men,	41			
2. Women,	34			
3. Children,	4			
Total of Section E,		79		37
Aggregate of outdoor relief,		21,190		100.00

Section A.—Destitution Caused by Old Age or Permanent Disability.

There were 3,697 relieved under this section, or 1745 per cent. of the whole number, 21,190. Of the adults, 1,110 were men, 1,745 were women; 842 children, dependent.

Statement exhibiting the age, residents, or non-residents of relief districts, nativity, education, and habits of the adults :

ADULTS IN SECTION A.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION A.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	2,855	100.00	<i>Education :</i>		
<i>Ages :</i>			Illiterate,	1,420	50.78
16, and under 20 years, . .	29	1.04	Could read only,	357	12.77
20, and under 30 years, . .	94	3.38	Could write name, . . .	1,019	36.45
30, and under 40 years, . .	493	17.73	Not stated,	59	
40, and under 50 years, . .	330	11.87	<i>Habits :</i>		
50, and under 60 years, . .	442	15.90	Abstinent,	1,558	66.75
60, and under 70 years, . .	547	19.68	Moderate drinkers, . . .	682	29.22
70, and under 80 years, . .	533	19.18	Intemperate,	94	4.03
80, and under 90 years, . .	245	8.81	Not stated,	521	
90, and under 100 years, . .	57	2.05	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 years and upwards, . .	10	.36	Natives of relief district,	1,187	42.09
Not stated,	75		Other Pennsylvanians, . .	352	12.48
<i>Residents :</i>			Other Americans,	318	11.28
Of relief district,	2,771	97.37	Germany,	230	8.16
Non-residents,	75	2.63	Ireland,	500	17.73
Not stated,	9		England,	94	3.33
<i>Civil Condition :</i>			Wales,	54	1.91
Single,	321	12.13	Scotland,	34	1.20
Married,	1,361	51.44	France,	11	.40
Widowed,	964	36.43	Other foreigners,	40	1.42
Not stated,	209		Not stated,	35	

Section B.—Destitution Caused by Death, Absence, or Desertion of Husband or Father.

The aggregate number relieved under this section, was 9,633, or 45.46 per cent. of the whole number receiving out-door relief. The number in this section, as compared with the previous year, has decreased 2,202.

The annexed statement exhibits the classes of persons relieved under this section :

<i>Classes :</i>			<i>Classes :</i>		
Widows,	4,008		Wives of soldiers, . . .	39	
Children dependent, . .	3,960	7,968	Children dependent, . .	54	93
Unmarried mothers, . .	68		Wives deserted by hus-		
Children dependent, . .	92	160	bands,	385	
Wives of prisoners, . .	94		Children dependent, . .	637	1,022
Children dependent, . .	190	284	Orphan children,		106
			Total of Section B,		9,633

Statistics of 4,594 adult women relieved under Section B:

ADULTS IN SECTION B.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION B.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	4,594	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	1,282	40.33
16, and under 20,	36	1.14	Could read only,	172	5.63
20, and under 30,	335	10.60	Could write name,	1,651	54.04
30, and under 40,	989	31.31	Not stated,	1,539	
40, and under 50,	1,107	35.04	<i>Habits:</i>		
50, and under 60,	364	11.65	Abstinent,	2,174	83.20
60, and under 70,	169	5.35	Moderate drinkers,	416	15.92
70, and under 80,	110	3.48	Intemperate,	23	.88
80, and under 90,	41	1.30	Not stated,	1,981	
90, and under 100,	3	.10	<i>Nativity:</i>		
100 years and upwards,	1	.03	Natives of relief district,	862	27.31
Not stated,	1,435		Other Pennsylvanians,	472	14.96
<i>Residents:</i>			Other Americans,	434	13.75
Of relief districts,	3,191	98.40	Germany,	371	11.76
Non-residents,	52	1.60	Ireland,	758	24.02
Not stated,	1,351		England,	120	3.80
<i>Civil Condition:</i>			Wales,	53	1.68
Single,	58	1.81	Scotland,	46	1.46
Married,	527	16.50	France,	9	.28
Widowed,	2,812	81.69	Other foreigners,	31	.98
Not stated,	1,397		Not stated,	1,438	

Section C—Destitution caused by Temporary Sickness, or Want of Work, of Male Heads of Families, and Single Men.

There were 7,571 relieved under this section, or 35.73 per cent. of the whole number.

CLASSES.		
Adult males relieved on account of sickness,	518	
Adult males relieved on account of family sickness or funerals,	274	
Adult males relieved on account of want of work,	1,842	
Families depending on the preceding { Wives,	1,865	
Children,	3,572	
	5,437	
Total of Section C,	7,571	

*Characteristics of the 3,999 adults in this section, viz: 2,134 men,
1 865 wives.*

ADULTS IN SECTION C.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION C.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	3,999	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	1,283	37.04
16, and under 20,	171	4.78	Could read only,	511	14.76
20, and under 30,	573	16.02	Could write name,	1,667	48.17
30, and under 40,	960	26.84	Not stated,	538	
40, and under 50,	665	18.60	<i>Habits:</i>		
50, and under 60,	477	13.33	Abstinent,	1,598	69.51
60, and under 70,	310	8.66	Moderate drinkers,	602	26.19
70, and under 80,	239	6.68	Intemperate,	99	4.30
80, and under 90,	167	4.39	Not stated,	1,700	
90, and under 100,	21	.59	<i>Nativity:</i>		
100, years and upwards,	4	.11	Natives of district,	986	27.51
Not stated,	422		Other Pennsylvanians,	348	9.71
<i>Residents:</i>			Other Americans,	274	7.65
Of relief districts,	3,584	97.97	Germany,	460	12.84
Non-residents,	74	2.03	Ireland,	1,021	28.48
Not stated,	341		England,	183	5.11
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Wales,	147	4.10
Single,	178	4.95	Scotland,	67	1.87
Married,	3,102	86.34	France,	14	.39
Widowed,	313	8.71	Other foreigners,	84	2.34
Not stated,	406		Not stated,	415	

Section D.—Single Women in Receipt of Outdoor Relief.

The number of destitute women relieved under this section was 210, or 0.99 per cent. of the whole number receiving outdoor relief.

Their color, ages, and other characteristics were as follows:

ADULTS IN SECTION D.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION D.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	210	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Color:</i>			Illiterate,	46	34.07
White,	200	95.24	Could read only,	23	17.03
Colored,	10	4.76	Could write name,	66	48.90
<i>Ages:</i>			Not stated,	75	
16, and under 20,	14	6.93	<i>Habits:</i>		
20, and under 30,	34	16.83	Abstinent,	101	91.82
30, and under 40,	48	23.76	Moderate drinkers,	9	8.18
40, and under 50,	48	23.76	Intemperate,		
50, and under 60,	32	15.84	Not stated,	100	
60, and under 70,	15	7.43	<i>Nativity:</i>		
70, and under 80,	9	4.46	Natives of district,	111	55.50
80, and under 90,	2	.99	Other Pennsylvanians,	13	6.50
Not stated,	8		Other Americans,	9	4.50
<i>Residents:</i>			Germany,	19	9.50
Of relief district,	203	100.00	Ireland,	39	19.50
Non-residents,			England,	7	3.50
Not stated,	7		Wales,	2	1.00
			Not stated,	10	

Section E.—Insane Persons and Idiots Relieved out of Hospital, &c., by Outdoor Relief in Alms-House Districts.

There were 79, or 0.37 per cent. of the whole number (21,190) in receipt of outdoor relief. Compared with the preceding year, the number in this section has increased 28.

Characteristics, &c., of those relieved in Section E.

ADULTS IN SECTION E.	Number.	Per cent.	ADULTS IN SECTION E.	Number.	Per cent.
Number,	75	100.00	<i>Education:</i>		
<i>Ages:</i>			Illiterate,	44	67.70
16, and under 20,	4	5.41	Could read only,	4	6.15
20 " 30,	17	22.97	Could write name,	17	26.15
30 " 40,	19	25.68	Not stated,	10	
40 " 50,	15	20.27	<i>Habits:</i>		
50 " 60,	14	18.92	Abstinent,	31	100.00
60 " 70,	2	2.70	Not stated,	44	
70 " 80,	1	1.35	<i>Nativity:</i>		
80 " 90,	2	2.70	Of relief district,	53	73.61
Not stated,	1		Other Pennsylvanians,	8	11.11
<i>Residents:</i>			Other Americans,	3	4.16
Of relief districts,	75	100.00	Germany,	4	5.56
<i>Civil Condition:</i>			Ireland,	3	4.16
Single,	43	71.67	France,	1	1.40
Married,	14	23.33	Not stated,	3	
Widowed,	3	5.00			
Not stated,	15				

The annexed statement will exhibit the number of indigent persons who received outdoor relief during the quarter ending September 30, 1878.

STATEMENT of indigent persons receiving outdoor relief, September 30, 1878.

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1. Adams county alms-house,	183	114	297
2. Allegheny county home,	20	8	28
3. Allegheny City poor-house,	127	209	336
4. Allegheny county—Pittsburgh Farm,	56	8	64
5. Beaver county alms-house,	10	9	19
6. Bedford county alms-house,	77	3	80
7. Berks county alms-house,	283	238	521
8. Blair county alms-house,	53	65	118
9. Bucks county alms-house,	9	0	9
10. Cambria county alms-house,	33	32	65
11. Carbon county—Coalfield poor-house,	14	9	23
12. Chester county alms-house,	25	3	28
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	449	0	449
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	68	89	157
15. Columbia county—Centralia poor-house,	13	29	42
16. Crawford county alms-house,	154	145	299
17. Cumberland county alms-house,	85	38	123
18. Dauphin county alms-house,	85	109	194
19. Delaware county alms-house,	149	0	149
20. Erie county alms-house,	102	235	337
21. Fayette county alms-house,	76	34	110
22. Franklin county alms-house,	166	111	277
23. Greene county alms-house,	2	1	3
24. Huntingdon county alms-house,	130	133	263
25. Lancaster county alms-house,	0	0	0
26. Lawrence county—New Castle poor-house,	114	211	325
27. Lebanon county alms-house,	296	214	510
28. Lehigh county alms-house,	145	210	355
29. Lycoming county—Williamsport poor-house,	162	274	436
30. Luzerne county—Providence poor-house,	477	0	477
31. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,	28	28	56
32. Luzerne county—Lackawanna poor-house,	333	50	383
33. Luzerne county—Carbondale poor-house,	49	16	65
34. Luzerne county—Blakeley poor-house,	309	0	309
35. Luzerne county—Northern poor-house,	0	0	0
36. Mercer county alms-house,	391	24	415
37. Mifflin county alms-house,	0	0	0
38. Montgomery county alms-house,	170	146	316
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	0	0	0
40. Montour county—Valley poor-house,	0	0	0
41. Northampton county alms-house,	11	14	25
42. Perry county alms-house,	48	0	48
43. Philadelphia county—Blockley alms-house,	4,809	4,479	9,288
44. Philadelphia county—Roxboro' poor-house,	13	21	34
45. Philadelphia county—Germantown poor-house,	65	80	145
46. Philadelphia county—Oxford poor-house,	38	20	58
47. Schuylkill county alms-house,	1,564	1,869	3,433
48. Somerset county alms house,	122	61	183
49. Susquehanna county—Auburn asylum,	11	3	14
50. Susquehanna county—Montrose asylum,	6	1	7
51. Susquehanna county—New Milford asylum,	2	0	2
52. Tioga county alms-house,	45	1	46
53. Venango county alms-house,	1	0	1
54. Warren county alms-house,	5	0	5
55. Washington county alms-house,	24	0	24
56. Wayne county alms-house,	0	0	0
57. Westmoreland county alms-house,	62	86	148
58. York county alms-house,	64	27	91
Total,	11,733	9,457	21,190

TOWNSHIP POOR.

This class constitutes indigent persons relieved in boroughs and townships in which no alms-houses exist. There are twenty-two entire counties in which alms-houses have not been erected, and in nine other counties only local alms-houses are established for certain boroughs and townships.

STATISTICS OF TOWNSHIP POOR.

The expenditures for all purposes connected with the relief of township poor, for the past year, were \$219,504 09, being an increase of \$23,542 25, or 12.01 per cent., over the preceding year. The net cost of relief, (deducting receipts,) was \$211,690 23.

Expenditures.

For what purpose:

Overseers, for their services,	\$14,842 88
Justices of the peace, and other legal expenses,	3,032 25
Medical attendance,	7,771 89
Medicines,	1,749 86
Clothing,	6,775 60
Relief of poor,	122,676 85
Support of insane poor in hospitals,	3,600 21
Funeral expenses, etc.,	1,874 96
Transportation, etc.,	2,092 05
Other expenses, (not specified,)	56,087 54
Total,	\$219,504 09
Receipts,	7,813 86
Net cost of relief,	<u>\$211,690 23</u>

Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost per capita, so far as could be ascertained, was \$2 08.

Number Relieved.

The aggregate number of all classes supported or relieved, was 5,988, being an increase of 2,307, or 62.67 per cent., on number of preceding year; the males increased 990, or 50.10 per cent.; the females, 1,317, or 77.24 per cent., thus :

YEARS.	NUMBER RELIEVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1876,	1,976	1,705	3,681
1877,	2,966	3,022	5,988
Increase,	990	1,317	2,307
Per cent. of increase,	50.10	77.24	62.67

Average Number.

The average number maintained during the year, so far as could be ascertained from the returns, was 2,299, viz: 1,158 white, 12 colored males; 1,115 white, 14 colored females.

Relieved for the First Time.

The number of indigent persons who received relief for the first time during the year, shows an increase of 263, or 17.03 per cent. The increase is greater with the females than with the males, thus :

YEARS.	RELIEVED FOR FIRST TIME.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1876,	860	684	1,544
1877,	931	876	1,807
Increase,	71	192	263
Per cent. of increase,	8.26	28.07	17.03

Residence, Nativity, and Education.

The next statement will exhibit how many of the whole number relieved had a legal settlement in the district where relief was granted; also, number of non-residents, with the nativity and education of all such persons.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Per ct. of increase.
Whole number relieved,	2,966	3,022	5,988	2,307	62.67
Number relieved for the first time,	931	876	1,807	263	17.03
<i>Settlement:</i>					
Residents of relief districts,	2,095	2,069	4,164	2,002	92.80
Non-residents,	307	319	626	*53	*7.81
Not stated,	564	634	1,198	358	
<i>Nativity:</i>					
Native born,	1,615	1,739	3,354	1,272	81.10
Foreign born,	774	740	1,514	832	121.99
Not stated,	577	543	1,120	208	
<i>Education:</i>					
Unable to read or write,	919	931	1,850	1,142	160.93
Could write their names,	1,026	940	1,966	955	94.46
Not stated,	1,021	1,151	2,172	211	

* Decrease.

Of the whole number, 5,988, relieved, the males and females were in nearly equal proportions.

In the *known* settlement of persons relieved, 4,164, or 86.93 per cent., were residents, and 626, or 13.07 per cent., non-residents of the districts in which relief was granted. Of the residents of the districts, the males and females were in about the same proportion. Of the non-residents, the females were to the males as 51 to 49.

Of the *known* nativity, 3,354, or 68.90 per cent., were native born, and 1,514, or 31.10 per cent., were foreign born. The native born females were to the males as 52 is to 48; on the contrary, the foreign born men were to the women as 51 to 49.

In regard to the *known* education, 1,850, or 48.48 per cent. were unable to read or write, and 1,966, or 51.52 per cent., could write their names. The illiterate males and females were in about equal proportions; of those who could write their names, the males were to females as 52 to 48.

Classification.

The classification of indigent persons partially aided or supported under the "township system," is exhibited as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER RELIEVED.			Increase over preceding year.	Per cent. of increase.	Proportional per cent.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Intemperate,	183	51	234	15	6.85	3.91
Insane,	96	88	†184	48	35.29	3.07
Idiotic,	50	59	109	8	7.92	1.82
Blind,	37	10	47	*12	*20.34	.79
Deaf and dumb,	14	13	27	*1	*3.57	.45
Children under 16 years of age, . .	971	938	1,909	785	69.84	31.88
All others,	1,615	1,863	3,478	1,464	72.69	58.08
Total,	2,966	3,022	5,988	2,307	62.67	100.00

* Decrease.

† Of the 184 insane, 32 were maintained by townships at State hospitals, leaving a balance of 152. This number, compared with that of preceding year, shows an increase of 16, or 11.76 per cent.

It will be observed that the *stated* increase in the number intemperate is not in proportion to the increase in the whole number relieved during the year. This is due to the fact, that of over 2,000 relieved, no record was kept, and hence no return made of intemperance. Of the number *reported* as intemperate, the males were in proportion to the females as 39 to 11; and the increase over the number in previous year was 15, or 6.85 per cent.

The number of insane maintained by the townships was 184, or 3.07 per cent., the sexes in about equal proportions. Of this number, 32 were kept at State hospitals, viz: 14 males and 18 females.

The idiotic numbered 109, or 1.82 per cent. the males and females being in about equal proportions. There has been an increase in this class of 8, or 7.92 per cent., on preceding year.

There were 47, or .79 per cent. blind, 37 males and 10 females. Compared with previous year, this class has decreased 12, or 20.34 per cent.

Of the number relieved, 27, or .45 per cent., were deaf and dumb, sexes in equal proportions. This class has decreased 1, or 3.57 per cent.

Children sixteen years of age, and over, are considered as adults. The number under sixteen was, (as far as can be ascertained,) 1,909, or 31.88 per cent., nearly one third of the number relieved. The boys were in proportion to the girls, as 51 to 49. The children increased, on number of preceding year, 785, or 69.84 per cent.

The remaining, comprising "all others," numbered 3,478, or 58.08 per cent., over one half; females being to males as 27 to 23. The increase in this class was 1,464, or 72.69 per cent.

Of the 1,909 children relieved, 85, or 4.45 per cent., were *known* to be

illegitimate, of whom, 51 were boys, and 34 girls. Of the women (2,084) receiving township relief, 38, or 1.82 per cent., were *known* to have led an immoral life.

In addition to the 5,938 indigent persons relieved under the township system, 2,155 tramps were reported.

Discharged.

Of the whole number, 5,988, relieved during the year, there were 2,605, or 43.50 per cent., discharged, as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. on number relieved.
Died,	133	104	237	3.96
Bound out,	30	36	66	1.10
Discharged,	1,142	1,076	2,218	37.04
Absconded,	35	49	84	1.40
Total,	1,340	1,265	2,605	43.50

From the above, we learn that 237, or 3.96 per cent., of the number relieved died; 66, or 1.10 per cent., were bound out—or of the total children assisted, 3.45 per cent.; 2,218, or 37.04 per cent., were discharged, or the relief discontinued; and 84, or 1.40 per cent., absconded from the relieving officers.

Remaining at the End of Year.

There were, at the end of the year, 3,383 persons in receipt of township relief, viz: 202 insane and idiotic, 36 blind, 23 deaf and dumb, and 3,122 indigent and sane; total, 3,383—being an increase of 711, or 26.60 per cent., on number at corresponding date of previous year.

The number remaining, was classified as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Children under 16 years of age, . .	537	552	1,089	32.18
Insane,	57	70	127	3.75
Idiotic,	34	41	75	2.21
Blind,	25	11	36	1.06
Deaf and dumb,	9	14	23	0.68
All others,	964	1,069	2,033	60.12
Total,	1,626	1,757	3,383	100.00

Of the 3,383 remaining at end of year, 1,626, or 48.06 per cent., were males, and 1,757, or 51.94 per cent., were females.

The children under 16 years of age numbered 1,089, or 32.18 per cent., more than one fourth of the whole number—the girls to the boys as 50 to 49, or in nearly equal proportion.

The insane numbered 127, or 3.75 per cent., the females in excess of the males as 11 to 9.

There were 75, or 2.21 per cent., idiotic—the females being in the same proportion to the males as were the insane.

The blind numbered 36, or 1.06 per cent.; the females to males as 10 to 23.

There were 23, or 0.68 per cent., deaf and dumb; females to males as 13 to 20.

All others, not included in the foregoing classes, numbered 2,033, or 60.12 per cent.; being nearly two thirds of the whole number remaining; the females in proportion to the males as 13 to 12.

Compared with the Preceding Year.

The following statement will show the number of each class remaining, with the increase in number and per cent., at corresponding date of preceding year.

CLASSIFICATION.	Remaining April 1, 1878.	Increase.	Per cent. of increase.
Children under 16 years of age,	1,089	313	40.33
Insane,	127	38	42.69
Idiotic,	75	17	29.31
Blind,	36	*5	*12.19
Deaf and dumb,	23	3	15.00
All others,	2,033	345	20.43
Total,	3,383	711	26.60

* Decrease.

There has been an increase in all the classes, except the blind. Children under sixteen years of age increased 313, or 40.33 per cent., and all others, (excluding the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, and blind,) increased 345, or 20.43 per cent. Of the 127 insane, 27 were supported in the State hospitals, namely, 15 males and 12 females—leaving a balance of 100, which compared with number of preceding year, shows an increase of 11, or 12.36 per cent.; the idiotic increased 17, or 29.31 per cent.; the deaf and dumb 3, or 15.00 per cent.; and the blind decreased 5, or 12.19 per cent.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Exhibiting their location, names of officers in charge; also, officers of trustees or managers.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGERS.
Pennsylvania Hospital and Dispensary,	Elghth street, below Spruce, Philadelphia,	Wm. G. Mallin, Steward,	President, William Biddle; Secretary, B. H. Shoemaker; Treasurer, J. T. Lewis.
Blockley Almshouse Hospital,	West Philadelphia,	Ellis Phipps, Steward,	James S. Chambers, President of Guardians of Poor.
Hospital of University of Pennsylvania, and Dispensary.	340 Spruce street, West Philadelphia,	B. Hamell, M. D., Superintendent.	President, George B. Wood, M. D., LL.D.; Secretary, R. Wood; Treasurer, Saunders Lewis.
Presbyterian Hospital and Dispensary,	Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia.	J. A. E. Walk, Superintendent.	President, Rev. Geo. Musgrave; Secretary, Wm. Macfarler; Treasurer, J. D. McCord.
Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Dispensary.	26th North Front street, Philadelphia,	S. R. Knight, M. D., Superintendent.	President, Rev. Vin. B. Stevens; Secretary, J. A. Childs, D.D.; Treasurer, W. Frazier, Junior.
State Hospital for Women and Infants,	1718 Filbert street, Philadelphia,	Mrs. Bruce, Matron,	President, J. W. White, M. D.; Secretary, W. H. Staake; Treasurer, W. H. Ingham.
Willis' Hospital—Eye and Ear—and Dispensary.	Race street, west of Eighteenth, Philadelphia.	Joseph Pettit, Steward,	President, Chas. H. Collis; Secretary, Chas. F. Miller.
Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary,	1116 Cuthbert street, Philadelphia,	Dr. L. F. Smiley, Resident Physician.	President, Wm. C. Keckmle; Secretary, D. T. Pratt; Treasurer, John W. Sutton.
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Children.	1707 Poplar street, Philadelphia,	Mrs. H. T. Duensing, Matron,	President, Mrs. H. Howsari; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. P. Troth; Treasurer, Dr. Theo. H. Seyfert.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	132 Diamond street, Philadelphia,	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Physician in Charge.	President, J. Shipley Newlin; Secretary, James S. Whitney; Treasurer, Edward A. Sibley.
St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary,	Frankford Road, above Palmer street, Philadelphia.	Sisters of St. Francis, Philadelphia.	President and Treasurer, Mother Mary Agnes; Secretary, Sister Mary Cleophas.
St. Joseph's Hospital and Dispensary,	Seventeenth and Girard avenue, Philadelphia.	Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's, Philadelphia.	President, Rev. James F. Wood, D. D.; Treasurer, Charles A. Repplier.
Jefferson College Hospital and Dispensary.	Sansom street above Tenth, Philadelphia.	Dr. Virgman, Resident Physician.	President, F. M. Lewis; Secretary, Dr. F. W. Lewis; Treasurer, T. H. Bachle.
Children's Hospital and Dispensary,	Twenty-second street below Walnut, Philadelphia.	Thomas G. Ricketts, Chairman Hospital Committee.	President of Commission Board of Health, William H. Ford, M. D.
Municipal Hospital—infectious diseases,	Twenty-first street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia.	James S. Haynes, Steward,	President, John D. Lankenau; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, C. Woesswag.
German Hospital and Dispensary,	Girard and Corinthian avenues, Philadelphia.	William Salm, Steward,	President, John M. Ogden; Secretary, J. S. Price; Treasurer, J. G. Uhle.
Preston Retreat—lying in,	Hamilton street above Twentieth, Philadelphia.	Dr. William Goodell, Resident Physician.	President, Rebecca White; Secretary, E. F. Hallway; Treasurer, C. L. Pelree.
Woman's Hospital and Dispensary,	North College avenue and Twenty-second street, Philadelphia.	Dr. Annie E. Bromall, Resident Physician.	President, Edward Hopper; Secretary, Alfred Jones; Treasurer, Joseph C. Turnpenny.
Orthopaedic Hospital—deformities,	1701 Summer street, Philadelphia,	Anna Lukens, Matron,	President, Jas. E. Rhoads; Secretary, Tlios. Stewardson, Jr.; Treasurer, N. Johnson.
German town Hospital and Dispensary,	Shoemaker lane, near Chew street, Philadelphia.	Dr. L. B. Hoff, Resident Physician.	

Jewish Hospital Association and Dispensary,	Olney Road, near York Road, Philadelphia,	A. Schapfing, M. D., Resident Physician.	President, Wm. B. Hackenbush; Secretary, S. Paelzer; Treasurer, M. B. Loeb.
Ear and Eye Institute of Philadelphia Dispensary.	Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.	Dr. George Strawbridge,	President, Wm. F. Griffiths; Secretary, Thos. Wistar, M. D.; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear, and Dispensary.	48 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.	Dr. C. H. Burnett,	President, Dr. D. H. Agnew; Secretary and Treasurer, G. C. Purves.
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity, . .	S. W. corner Eleventh and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.	B. C. Baner, Matron,	President, Ellwood Wilson; Secretary, Jno. T. Ward; Treasurer, Passmore Williamson.
Mission Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children.	515 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, . .	Mary J. Green, M. D.,	President, James Long; Secretary, Wm. C. Baker; Treasurer, George Milliken.
Homeopathic Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	Eighth and Poplar streets, Philadelphia, . .	Dr. J. H. Reading, Resident, . .	President, E. Furley; Secretary, Dr. John E. James; Treasurer, Wm. Shoemaker.
Homeopathic Hospital for Children, and Dispensary.	Forty-third and Oregon streets, West Philadelphia.	Claude E. Norton, Resident, . .	President, Mrs. Wm. H. Furness; Secretary, Helen Hinckley; Treasurer, E. Lewis.
Chestnut Hill Hospital—nervous diseases, . .	Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Physician in Charge, (resident during summer),	President, James S. Whitney; Secretary, J. Shipley Newlin; Treasurer, Edw. A. Sibley.
Christ Church Hospital—women,	Forty-eighth and Belmont avenue, West Philadelphia.	Wm. H. Bennett,	President, Frederick R. Shelton; Secretary, Miss Edith Cash; Treasurer, Frank Hipple.
Children's Sea Shore House for Invalid Children.	Atlantic City, New Jersey,	Dr. R. N. Howard,	President, C. J. Hoffman; Secretary, Dr. H. Y. Evans; Treasurer, George Nugent.
Seaside House for Invalid Women,	Atlantic City, New Jersey,	Charles E. Sajous, M. D.,	President, Wm. P. Cresson; Secretary, Wm. M. Runk; Treasurer, H. D. Sherreird.
Charity Hospital and Dispensary,	1822 Hamilton street, Philadelphia,	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.,	President, Wm. Biddle; Secretary, B. H. Shoemaker; Treasurer, John T. Lewis.
Howard Hospital and Dispensary,	1318 and 1520 Lombard street, Philadelphia,	John C. Hall, M. D.,	Treasurer, William Kinsey.
Obstetrical Department of Philadelphia Dispensary.	39 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.	D. D. Richardson, M. D.,	James S. Chambers, President Board Guardians of Poor.
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	West Philadelphia,	John Curwen, M. D.,	President, Dr. J. L. Atlee; Secretary, D. W. Gross; Treasurer, John A. Weil.
Friends' Asylum for Insane,	Frankford, Philadelphia,	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.,	President, John Harper; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Harper.
Blockley Alms-house Hospital for Insane, . .	West Philadelphia,	S. S. Schultz, M. D.,	President, A. F. Russell; Secretary, Thos. Chalfant; Treasurer, B. Gearhart.
State Lunatic Asylum,	Harrisburg, Pa.,		
Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane,	Dixmont, Pa.,		
State Hospital for Insane,	Danville, Pa.,		
State Hospital for Insane,	Warren, Pa.		
State Hospital for Insane,	Norristown, Pa.	Dr. Edward S. Vanderallee,	President, Henry J. Morton; Secretary, Dr. Thos. Wistar; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
Philadelphia Dispensary,	127 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,	Dr. Charles Carter,	President, John M. Ogden; Secretary, John Kessler, Jr.; Treasurer, Robert Lindsay.
Northern Dispensary,	608 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia,	Dr. William Notson,	President, Robert Clark; Secretary, Charles H. Kingston; Treasurer, John Castner.
Southern Dispensary,	320 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia,		
Southern Homeopathic Dispensary,	1314 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia,	Dr. D. M. Castle,	President, Dr. S. D. Gross; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Duhring.
Dispensary for Skin Diseases,	218 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, . .	Dr. L. A. Duhring,	President, I. H. Johnson; Secretary, Wm. K. Walton; Treasurer, Wistar Morris.
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Department.	718 Catharine street, Philadelphia,	George McFerrill,	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—Continued.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGERS.
Southwark Church Dispensary,	1719 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, . . .	Dr. Charles B. Rauck,	President, S. Davis Page; Secretary, Rev. Sam'l Durborrow; Treasurer, H. Edmunds.
Homoeopathic Dispensary,	4915 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, . . .	Slates of Mercy,	J. H. Dickson, Secretary.
N. E. Homoeopathic Dispensary,	1520 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, . . .	Sarah W. Taylor, Matron,	President, William Frew; Secretary, J. H. McClelland; Treasurer, G. W. Backofen.
Mercy Hospital,	Stevenson street, Pittsburgh,	Thomas Chess, Resident,	President, J. K. Morehead; Secretary, J. B. Sweltzer; Treasurer, John A. Harner.
Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital,	Second avenue, Pittsburgh,	Mary Louis Bergem, Mother,	President, Mary L. Bergem; Secretary, M. A. Endres; Treasurer, M. S. Farrell.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital—Twelfth Ward Department,	Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh,	A. Mechelburg, Resident,	President, Dr. L. Harris; Secretary, Chas. Wells; Treasurer, Charles Baer.
Pittsburgh Free Dispensary,	Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh,	Order of St. Francis,	President, Rev. George Bornemann.
St. Joseph's Hospital,	265 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh,	John Smith, Steward,	President, Dr. Jos. Coblenz; Secretary, Dr. J. B. Brooke; Treasurer, P. M. Zeigler.
Reading Dispensary,	Walnut street, above Twelfth, Reading, . . .	Attending Physicians,	President, C. A. Miner; Secretary, G. R. Bedford; Treasurer, H. H. Derr.
Wilkes-Barre Hospital,	618 Court street, Reading,	James Porter, Steward,	President, James McCormick; Secretary, A. B. Hamilton; Treasurer, J. W. Wolf.
Harrisburg Hospital,	Wilkes-Barre,	Dr. Henry P. Hay, Warden,	President, H. F. West.
Hospital of the Good Shepherd,	Mulberry, near Front street, Harrisburg, . .	James O. Brown, Steward,	President, F. W. Gunster; Secretary, Jas. Ruthvan; Treasurer, E. C. Fuller.
Lackawanna Hospital,	Rosemont, Delaware county, Pa.,		
	Scranton, Pa.,		

*WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Location, &c.

This institution is situated in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, near Turtle Creek station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and twelve miles east of the city of Pittsburgh. President, John G. Brown, D. D. Acting principal, James H. Logan, A. M. The institution was opened October 25, 1876.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of \$22,680, for the education and maintenance of seventy State pupils, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1878; and for additional furniture and repairs, \$300.

Capacity.

This institution can accommodate 100 pupils. There are now 97 pupils on the rolls.

Value of Property.

The estimated value of real estate is \$20,000. Personal property, including funds, library, furniture, &c., \$23,431 90.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The receipts for the year were \$12,483 47, including a balance from former year of \$3,714 95. Expenditures for same period, \$12,838 45. In addition to this current expenditure, there was \$434 27 expended for extraordinary repairs, and \$1,156 04 for miscellaneous articles, such as furniture, and various household goods; thus making a total expenditure of \$14,428 76.

RECEIPTS.			Total.	
Cash on hand at beginning of year, . . . . .	. . . . .	. .	\$3,714	95
Cash, unexpended appropriation of 1876, . . . . .	. . . . .	. .	4,000	00
From farm and farm produce,	327	69		
Pupils—board and tuition,	611	93		
Pupils—books, stationery, &c.,	131	92		
Individuals,	30	00		
Loans,	3,198	36		
All other sources, (rent, \$125,)	468	62		
			4,768	52
Total receipts,			\$12,483	47

*The returns from this institution were not received in time for classification with the unfortunate and indigent classes.

EXPENDITURES.			Total.
Family expenses, provisions, &c.,	\$6,414	73	
Salaries,	3,982	34	
Wages and labor,	1,193	09	
Rent,	1,000	00	
Incidentals, including transportation and traveling expenses,	186	18	
Repairs,	496	38	
Furniture, beds, and bedding, &c.,	1,156	04	
Total expenditures,			\$14,428 76

Cost of Maintenance.

The average cost per capita was \$212 19, or a weekly cost of \$5 05. (Forty-two school weeks in the year.)

Admission of Pupils.

During the year ending June 27, 1878, at which time the pupils were sent home for vacation, 77 were received, viz: 45 boys, 32 girls. These children were from 13 counties of the State, as is shown in the following table:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Allegheny,	32	16	48
Armstrong,	1	2	3
Beaver,		1	1
Butler,	1	5	6
Clarion,	1		1
Crawford,	1		1
Fayette,	2	1	3
Franklin,		1	1
Indiana,		1	1
Mercer,	1	1	2
Washington,	1	4	5
Warren,	1		1
Westmoreland,	4		4
Total	45	32	77

Of these 77 pupils, 15 were supported in part by their parents or friends, and the remaining 62, entirely by the State, except as regards clothing, stationery, and traveling expenses, which parents or friends are required to provide for.

Average Number.

The average number of pupils for the year was 68.

Re-admissions.

Of the 77 pupils received, 31 were new pupils, and the remaining 46, re-admissions.

From the organization and opening of this institution, October 25, 1876, to January 25, 1879, there have been 114 applications for admission.

The subjoined statement shows the disposition made of these cases :

STATUS, JANUARY 25, 1879.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present,	54	30	84
Absent,	2	4	6
Admitted, but not received,	4	3	7
Population,	60	37	97
Discharged,	6	5	11
Died,	1	1	2
Admitted, but went to the institution at Philadelphia,	1	1	2
Admission refused,	2	1	3
Under consideration,	1	*1	2
Total number of cases,	70	44	114

*Girl from Armstrong county.

The total number of pupils who have actually been under instruction to January 25, 1879, is 102.

Causes of Deafness.

The following statement will exhibit the cause of deafness, and the age when it occurred :

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	AGE WHEN DEAFNESS OCCURRED.							Total cases.
	1 year, and under.	2 years, and under.	3 years, and under.	4 years, and under.	5 years, and under.	6 years, and under.	7 years, and under.	
Congenital,								41
Scarlet fever,	4	6	4			1		15
Scarlet fever and catarrh,			1					1
Scarlet fever and diphtheria,							1	1
Spotted fever,		2	1				1	4
Typhoid fever,		1						1
Catarrhal fever,		1						1
Brain fever,	1	2	1					4
Brain fever and spinal disease,		1						1
Nervous fever,		1						1
Fever,		1	1				1	3
Brain disease,		1						1
Cerebro spinal meningitis,	1	1		1				3
Hydrocephalous,		1						1
Catarrh,		1					1	2
Ear disease,	1	1						2
Small pox,	1							1
Whooping cough,	1		1					2
Diphtheria,		1		1				2
Measles,	4	3		1				8
Congestion of brain, from a fall,	1							1
From a fall,		2						2
Scrofula,	1							1
Spasms,		1						1
Paralysis,			1					1
Scald head,		1						1
Sickness not specified,	4							4
A case of atavism,		2						2
Parents cousins,		1						1
Unknown,								5
Total,	19	31	10	3		1	4	114

From the above 114 total cases of deafness, 41 were congenital; 15 were caused by scarlet fever; 8 from measles; 4 from spotted fever; and 4 from brain fever.

As regards the age when deafness occurred, and the number of cases, the facts were as follows: Deaf at birth, 41; became deaf at one year, and under, 19; at two years, and under, 31; at four years, and under, 3; at six years, and under, 1; at seven years, and under, 4.

Families with Deaf Mute Children.

The following statement exhibits the families with deaf mute children :

TWO OR MORE DEAF MUTE CHILDREN IN FAMILY.	Families.	Deaf mute children.	Congenital cases.
Parents deaf and dumb, and having deaf mute relatives,	1	5	5
Parents related, and having deaf mute relatives,	1	3	3
Parents related—no deaf mute relatives,	2	5	5
Parents not related, but having deaf mute relatives,	1	2	1
Parents not related, no deaf mute relatives, but each parent the child of first cousins,	1	3	
Parents not related—no deaf mute relatives,	6	15	8
Total,	12	33	22

ONE DEAF MUTE CHILD IN FAMILY.	Families.	Deaf mute children.	Congenital cases.
Parents related—no deaf mute relatives,	4	4	
Parents not related, but have deaf mute relatives,	9	9	3
Parents not related, and no deaf mute relatives,	67	67	16
Data not given,	5	5	
Total,	85	85	19

The following tabular statement will exhibit, in detail, interesting facts concerning all cases in which there were two or more deaf mute children in a family; other deaf mute relatives; parents related before marriage.

FAMILIES WITH 2 OR MORE DEAF MUTE CHILDREN.			FAMILIES WITH 1 DEAF MUTE CHILD—PARENTS RELATED OR HAVING DEAF MUTE RELATIVES.			FAMILIES WITH 2 OR MORE DEAF MUTE CHILDREN.		
Number of cases.	Number of deaf mute children.	DEAF MUTE RELATIVES.	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS BEFORE MARRIAGE.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.	Congenital.	Not congenital.	PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION.	REMARKS.
1	3	1 uncle and aunt, mother's side,	First cousins, . . . . .	. . . . .	3	0	2 dull,	2 in institution.
2	5	Father, mother, and 1 aunt,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	0	1	. . . . .	4 in institution.
3	3	2 cousins,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	. . . . .	1 admitted; never came.
4	3	None,	None, but each is the child of first cousins	A case of atavism,	3	0	. . . . .	2 in institution.
5	6	None,	Full cousins—same name, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	0	Feeble-minded,	Discharged.
6	2	None,	Second and third cousins, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	0	. . . . .	2 in institution.
7	2	None,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	0	. . . . .	1 in institution; 1 died.
8	2	None,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	2	0	. . . . .	2 in institution; 1 absent.
9	3	None,	None,	2 measles; 1 scarlet fever,	3	0	1 dull,	2 in institution; 1 absent.
10	3	None,	None,	1 ear ache; 1 not given,	1	2	. . . . .	2 in institution.
11	3	None,	None,	1 scarlet fever; 1 not given,	1	2	. . . . .	1 in institution.
12	2	None,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	22	11	. . . . .	. . . . .
33	33							
1	1	1 cousin,	None,	Sickness,	1	1	. . . . .	{ Cousins.
2	1	1 cousin,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	0	
3	1	1 cousin,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	0	
4	1	Second cousin,	None,	Catarhal fever,	1	0	
5	1	1 uncle, mother's side,	Not stated,	Scarlet fever,	1	0	
6	1	1 uncle, father's side,	None,	Sickness,	1	0	. . . . .	Dull.
7	1	Grand parents, mother's side,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	0	
8	1	Father, and father's brother,	None,	Scarlet fever,	1	0	
9	1	1 uncle,	None,	Brain fever,	1	0	. . . . .	Dull.
10	1	None,	First cousins,	Brain fever, etc.,	1	0	
11	1	None,	Second cousins,	Scarlet fever,	1	0	
12	1	None,	Cousins,	Scarlet fever,	1	0	
13	1	None,	Cousins,	Unknown,	1	0	. . . . .
13	13				3	10		

From the foregoing statement, it appears that of 12 families, one family had 5 children deaf and dumb; 6 families had each 3 children deaf and dumb; 5 families had each 2 children deaf and dumb—thus making 33 deaf and dumb children with the twelve families.

Classes.

At present there are 6 classes, having an average of 14 pupils in each. The actual number in each class ranges from 10 to 16.

Library.

There are about 40 volumes, to serve as a nucleus to the library.

Articulation.

Twenty-nine of the most promising pupils were selected for instruction. The first class consisted of 10 pupils; the second class of 10 pupils; and the third class of 9 pupils.

Ages.

Of the 77 pupils in attendance, there were thirty-one 10 years of age and under; seventeen from 10 to 12 years; eighteen from 12 to 16 years; nine from 16 to 19 years; one was 20 years old, and one was 25 years of age.

Pupils Discharged.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.			NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	UNDER 1 YEAR.		FROM 1 TO YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Girl.			
Discharged,	1	1	. . . .	1	1	2
Removed by parents,	2	1	1	2	2	4
Died,	1	. . . .	. . . .	1	. . . .	1
Total discharged,	4	2	1	4	3	7

Education on Reception and Discharge.

Statement exhibiting the education on reception and discharge of the seven pupils.

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DIS- CHARGED.		
	Little knowl- edge of lan- guage.		Imperfect knowledge of language, ge- ography, &c.		Good knowl- edge of lan- guage, geogra- phy, &c.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ignorant of language,	1	1	3	. . .	. . .	2	3	1	4
Could talk some, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	2	3
Total,	1	1	3	. . .	. . .	2	4	3	7

Of the 7 pupils discharged, 4 were ignorant of language on reception, and 3 could talk some. Their attainments on discharge, as shown above, 1 boy, and 1 girl had but little knowledge of language; 3 boys had imperfect knowledge, and 2 girls had a good knowledge of language, geography, &c.

Prospect for Self Support.

Of the 7 pupils discharged, 4 had a good prospect for self support, 2, a very poor prospect, and 1 died.

STATEMENT of amount expended for maintenance of county

PRISONS, &c.	Maintenance.	Salaries, wages, &c.	Fuel and light.
1. Adams county prison,	\$2,158 71	\$30 00	\$289 00
2. Allegheny county prison,	4,382 49	3,700 00	1,403 30
3. Allegheny county work-house,	19,450 40	19,586 78	4,431 42
4. Armstrong county prison,	2,762 28	390 00	355 97
5. Beaver county prison,	1,513 18	258 00	95 00
6. Bedford county prison,	1,248 46		64 20
7. Berks county prison,	9,652 10	6,080 00	1,002 59
8. Blair county prison,	*4,272 51		429 65
9. Bradford county prison,			
10. Bucks county prison,	5,132 50	730 00	298 12
11. Butler county prison,	2,440 56		231 00
12. Cambria county prison,	4,475 43		100 00
13. Cameron county prison,	218 00	27 85	10 00
14. Carbon county prison,			
15. Centre county prison,	1,004 80		617 70
16. Chester county prison,	3,433 49	4,088 78	547 79
17. Clarion county prison,	2,685 00		180 00
18. Clearfield county prison,	1,603 00	100 00	341 28
19. Clinton county prison,	1,650 00		538 10
20. Columbia county prison,	755 15		269 94
21. Crawford county prison,	5,173 18		137 50
22. Cumberland county prison,	†16,670 75	520 00	677 80
23. Dauphin county prison,	7,940 25	1,960 00	595 59
24. Delaware county prison,	5,982 20	2,064 50	277 00
25. Elk county prison,	951 07	405 00	47 83
26. Erie county prison,	4,130 16	251 00	539 25
27. Fayette county prison,	2,403 50	44 50	191 10
28. Forest county prison,	79 90		25 00
29. Franklin county prison,	7,137 11	424 82	250 00
30. Fulton county prison,	1,46 30		
31. Greene county prison,	581 00	306 00	72 00
32. Huntingdon county prison,	1,350 00		100 00
33. Indiana county prison,	555 50		150 00
34. Jefferson county prison,	1,305 35	88 50	
35. Juniata county prison,	498 38	138 80	95 00
36. Lancaster county prison,	10,682 51	6,904 08	1,321 46
37. Lawrence county prison,			
38. Lebanon county prison,	4,988 07		500 00
39. Lehigh county prison,			
40. Luzerne county prison,	7,063 35	5,259 98	1,214 49
41. Lycoming county prison,	438 20		279 75
42. McKean county prison,	3,170 62	300 00	100 00
43. Mercer county prison,	1,635 20		192 45
44. Mifflin county prison,			
45. Monroe county prison,	409 90		110 78
46. Montgomery county prison,	3,100 12	4,880 60	850 03
47. Montour county prison,			
48. Northampton county prison,	7,648 95	2,309 50	825 64
49. Northumberland county prison,	3,792 86	371 50	545 61
50. Perry county prison,	2,385 02	200 00	69 28
51. Philadelphia county prison,	52,743 21	32,005 00	6,618 77
52. Philadelphia county house of correction,	70,984 39	49,067 00	15,000 00
53. Pike county prison,	355 78		25 00
54. Potter county prison,	288 33		22 50
55. Schuylkill county prison,	5,443 13	3,355 00	1,102 72
56. Snyder county prison,			13 97
57. Somerset county prison,	1,587 39		20 00
58. Sullivan county prison,	173 57		12 00
59. Susquehanna county prison,	2,355 53	214 50	162 09
60. Tioga county prison,	776 43		
61. Union county prison,	210 00		15 00
62. Venango county prison,			
63. Warren county prison,	1,851 70		200 00
64. Washington county prison,	2,170 90	270 79	390 00
65. Wayne county prison,			
66. Westmoreland county prison,			
67. Wyoming county prison,	367 00		27 00
68. York county prison,	†18,012 00	300 00	919 49
Total,	\$326,710 25	\$146,572 48	\$44,975 22

* Includes salaries, wages, etc.

† Includes vagrants.

‡ Includes balances for 1875, '76, '77.

jails, &c., for the year 1878, and for what purposes expended.

Clothing, &c.	Repairs.	Transportation.	Other expenses.	Total expenses.	Receipts.	Net cost.	
\$155 38	\$126 55	\$426 40		\$3,176 02		\$3,176 02	1
642 13	2,007 31	470 70	\$1,558 07	14,144 00	\$1,873 50	12,270 50	2
5,154 90			1,853 53	50,477 03	68,322 45	18,845 42	3
155 53	375 66		132 40	4,171 82		4,171 82	4
.67 65	229 40	72 00	89 25	2,314 48		2,314 48	5
40 40	258 00	146 80	110 50	1,869 36		1,868 36	6
605 26	629 27	165 25	12,283 49	30,367 96	15,885 82	14,482 14	7
142 75	103 82	519 00	279 82	5,747 35		5,747 35	8
							9
1,069 21		264 00	\$850 00	8,242 33		8,242 33	10
		131 00		2,802 56		2,802 56	11
149 74	285 00	120 00		5,130 17		5,130 17	12
	11 15	48 80		315 60		315 60	13
							14
172 10	133 56	210 00		2,138 16		2,138 16	15
1,677 38			3,680 69	13,428 13	6,428 55	6,999 58	16
324 79	716 44	397 70	319 00	4,602 93		4,602 93	17
124 80	644 07	230 00	291 90	3,535 13		3,535 13	18
105 64			99 12	2,587 86		2,587 86	19
127 77	32 98	222 15	430 94	1,838 93		1,838 93	20
				5,310 68		5,310 68	21
432 21	321 20	558 55	1,640 75	20,851 22	36 00	20,815 22	22
2,583 05	839 90		150 00	13,618 79		13,618 79	23
733 21	27 95		384 51	9,449 87	2,231 66	7,217 71	24
50 41	114 62	200 00		1,768 93		1,768 93	25
132 47	313 73	768 88	50 00	6,233 49		6,233 49	26
93 35	50 56			2,783 01		2,783 01	27
7 00				111 90		111 90	28
699 59	630 25	450 00	275 16	9,866 93		9,866 93	29
5 88				152 18		152 18	30
35 50	19 50	106 43	47 60	1,168 03		1,168 03	31
75 00	75 00	145 00	100 00	1,945 00		1,845 00	32
50 00	50 00	53 20	40 00	898 70		898 70	33
84 65	6 30	67 35	33 65	1,585 80		1,585 80	34
123 22	25 00	75 00	629 00	1,554 40		1,554 40	35
1,015 03	653 34			20,576 72	4,787 95	15,788 77	36
							37
200 00	300 00	300 00	735 58	6,993 65		6,993 65	38
							39
1,096 47	678 76	614 01	93 45	16,020 51	161 22	15,859 29	40
135 40	186 48	520 00	518 81	2,076 64		2,076 64	41
272 87	318 12	700 63	1,563 09	6,425 33		6,425 33	42
129 31	270 81		286 76	2,514 53		2,514 53	43
							44
82 24	172 08	214 40	45 24	984 62		984 62	45
1,648 74	300 87		3,055 53	13,835 89	2,492 46	11,343 43	46
							47
1,086 34	830 73		1,206 86	13,938 02		13,908 02	48
333 79		342 93	407 77	5,794 46		5,794 46	49
19 30	44 64		10 00	2,708 24		2,708 24	50
8,882 40	6,393 98	529 65	34,371 38	141,545 39	2,369 38	139,176 01	51
11,478 57	8,953 87	4,479 21	33,890 06	193,833 10	143,052 85	50,800 25	52
20 00		167 70		568 48		568 48	53
	48 94	298 31	54 50	712 58		712 58	54
989 23	835 44		722 21	12,447 73	3,208 40	9,239 33	55
47 23		128 65	861 00	1,050 85		1,050 85	56
60 00		93 30		1,780 69		1,780 69	57
3 00	69 79	207 80	7 50	478 96		478 96	58
295 28	197 26	621 31		3,845 97		3,845 97	59
		200 00	25 00	1,001 43		1,001 43	60
10 00	50 00	120 00		405 00		405 00	61
							62
109 73	82 90	285 40	35 00	2,544 73		2,544 73	63
451 52	1,153 88	270 00		4,707 09		4,707 09	64
							65
4 25	33 75	60 70	17 80	510 50		510 50	66
4,114 77	962 11	1,900 00	3,706 16	29,914 53		29,914 53	67
\$48,246 42	\$31,124 97	\$17,920 01	\$106,723 58	\$721,272 89	\$251,650 24	\$469,422 65	

* Receipts for boarding United States prisoners.

† Gain to county.

‡ Includes repairs.

NOTE.—Bradford, Carbon, Lawrence, Lehigh, Mifflin, Montour, Venango, Wayne, and Westmoreland counties have not made returns. (In time for this report.)

STATEMENT of amount expended for maintenance of county

PRISONS, &c.	Maintenance.		Salaries, wages, &c.		Fuel and light.	
1. Adams county prison,	\$2,158	71	\$30	00	\$289	00
2. Allegheny county prison,	4,362	49	3,700	00	1,408	30
3. Allegheny county work-house,	19,450	40	19,586	78	4,431	42
4. Armstrong county prison,	2,762	26	390	00	355	07
5. Beaver county prison,	1,513	18	258	00	95	00
6. Bedford county prison,	1,248	46			84	20
7. Berks county prison,	9,652	10	6,000	00	1,002	59
8. Blair county prison,	*4,272	31			429	65
9. Bradford county prison,						
10. Bucks county prison,	5,122	50	730	00	396	12
11. Butler county prison,	2,440	56			231	00
12. Cambria county prison,	4,476	43			100	00
13. Cameron county prison,	218	00	27	85	10	00
14. Carbon county prison,						
15. Centre county prison,	1,004	80			617	70
16. Chester county prison,	3,433	49	4,088	78	547	79
17. Clarion county prison,	2,685	00			160	00
18. Clearfield county prison,	1,803	00	100	00	341	36
19. Clinton county prison,	1,850	00			538	10
20. Columbia county prison,	755	15			269	94
21. Crawford county prison,	5,173	18			137	50
22. Cumberland county prison,	†16,670	75	520	00	677	50
23. Dauphin county prison,	7,940	25	1,950	00	595	59
24. Delaware county prison,	5,932	20	2,064	50	277	00
25. Elk county prison,	951	07	405	00	47	82
26. Erie county prison,	4,130	16	251	00	539	25
27. Fayette county prison,	2,403	50	44	50	191	10
28. Forest county prison,	79	90			25	00
29. Franklin county prison,	7,137	11	424	82	250	00
30. Fulton county prison,	146	80				
31. Greene county prison,	581	00	306	00	72	00
32. Huntingdon county prison,	1,350	00			100	00
33. Indiana county prison,	555	50			150	00
34. Jefferson county prison,	1,305	35	88	50		
35. Juniata county prison,	498	38	138	80	65	00
36. Lancaster county prison,	10,682	81	6,904	08	1,321	46
37. Lawrence county prison,						
38. Lebanon county prison,	4,968	07			500	00
39. Lehigh county prison,						
40. Luzerne county prison,	7,063	35	5,259	98	1,214	49
41. Lycoming county prison,	436	20			279	75
42. McKean county prison,	3,170	62	300	00	100	00
43. Mercer county prison,	1,635	20			192	45
44. Mifflin county prison,						
45. Monroe county prison,	409	90			110	76
46. Montgomery county prison,	3,100	12	4,880	80	850	03
47. Montour county prison,						
48. Northampton county prison,	7,648	95	2,309	50	825	64
49. Northumberland county prison,	3,792	86	371	50	545	61
50. Perry county prison,	2,365	02	200	00	69	23
51. Philadelphia county prison,	52,743	21	32,005	00	6,619	77
52. Philadelphia county house of correction,	70,864	39	49,067	00	15,000	00
53. Pike county prison,	355	78			25	00
54. Potter county prison,	288	33			22	50
55. Schuylkill county prison,	5,443	13	3,355	00	1,102	72
56. Snyder county prison,					13	97
57. Somerset county prison,	1,587	39			20	00
58. Sullivan county prison,	178	87			12	00
59. Susquehanna county prison,	2,355	58	214	50	162	09
60. Tloga county prison,	*776	43				
61. Union county prison,	210	00			15	00
62. Venango county prison,						
63. Warren county prison,	1,851	70			200	00
64. Washington county prison,	2,170	90	270	79	390	00
65. Wayne county prison,						
66. Westmoreland county prison,						
67. Wyoming county prison,	367	00			27	00
68. York county prison,	†18,012	00	300	00	919	49
Total,	\$326,710	25	\$146,572	48	\$44,975	22

* Includes salaries, wages, etc.

† Includes vagrants.

‡ Includes balances for 1875, '76, '77.

jails, &c., for the year 1878, and for what purposes expended.

Clothing, &c.	Repairs.	Transportation.	Other expenses.	Total expenses.	Receipts.	Net cost.	
\$155 38	\$128 55	\$486 40		\$3,176 02		\$3,176 02	1
642 13	2,007 31	470 70	\$1,558 07	14,144 00	*\$1,873 50	12,270 50	2
5,154 90			1,853 53	50,477 03	69,322 45	18,845 42	3
155 53	375 66		132 40	4,171 82		4,171 82	4
57 65	229 40	72 00	89 25	2,314 48		2,314 48	5
40 40	258 00	146 80	110 50	1,868 36		1,868 36	6
805 26	629 27	165 25	12,283 49	30,367 96	15,885 82	14,482 14	7
142 75	103 82	519 00	279 82	5,747 35		5,747 35	8
							9
1,069 21		264 00	\$650 00	8,242 33		8,242 33	10
		131 00		2,802 56		2,802 56	11
149 74	285 00	120 00		5,130 17		5,130 17	12
	11 15	48 80		315 60		315 60	13
							14
172 10	133 56	210 00		2,138 16		2,138 16	15
1,677 38			3,680 69	13,428 13	6,428 55	6,999 58	16
324 79	716 44	397 70	319 00	4,602 93		4,602 93	17
124 80	644 07	230 00	291 90	3,535 13		3,535 13	18
105 64			99 12	2,587 86		2,587 86	19
127 77	32 98	222 15	430 94	1,838 93		1,838 93	20
				5,310 68		5,310 68	21
432 21	321 20	558 55	1,640 75	20,851 22	36 00	20,815 22	22
2,583 05	379 90		150 00	13,618 79		13,618 79	23
733 21	27 95		364 51	9,449 87	2,231 96	7,217 91	24
50 41	114 62	200 00		1,768 93		1,768 93	25
132 47	313 73	768 88	50 00	6,233 49		6,233 49	26
93 35	50 56			2,783 01		2,783 01	27
7 00				111 90		111 90	28
699 59	630 25	450 00	275 16	9,866 93		9,866 93	29
5 88				152 18		152 18	30
35 50	19 50	106 43	47 80	1,168 03		1,168 03	31
75 00	75 00	145 00	100 00	1,845 00		1,845 00	32
50 00	50 00	53 20	40 00	898 70		898 70	33
84 65	6 30	67 35	33 65	1,585 80		1,585 80	34
123 22	25 00	75 00	629 00	1,554 40		1,554 40	35
1,015 03	653 34			20,576 72	4,787 95	15,788 77	36
							37
200 00	800 00	300 00	735 58	6,993 65		6,993 65	38
							39
1,096 47	678 76	614 01	93 45	16,020 51	161 22	15,859 29	40
135 40	186 48	520 00	518 81	2,076 64		2,076 64	41
272 87	318 12	700 63	1,563 09	6,425 33		6,425 33	42
129 31	270 81		286 78	2,514 53		2,514 53	43
							44
32 24	172 08	214 40	45 24	984 62		984 62	45
1,648 74	800 87		3,055 53	13,835 89	2,462 46	11,343 43	46
							47
1,086 34	830 73		1,206 88	13,936 02		13,906 02	48
333 79		342 93	407 77	5,794 46		5,794 46	49
19 30	44 64		10 00	2,708 24		2,708 24	50
8,882 40	6,393 98	529 65	34,371 38	141,545 39	2,369 38	139,176 01	51
11,478 57	8,953 87	4,479 21	33,890 06	193,833 10	143,052 85	50,800 25	52
20 00		167 70		568 48		568 48	53
	48 94	298 31	54 50	712 58		712 58	54
989 23	835 44		722 21	12,447 73	3,208 40	9,239 33	55
47 23		128 65	861 00	1,050 85		1,050 85	56
60 00		93 30		1,780 69		1,780 69	57
3 00	69 79	207 80	7 50	478 96		478 96	58
295 28	197 26	621 31		3,845 97		3,845 97	59
		200 00	25 00	1,001 43		1,001 43	60
10 00	50 00	120 00		405 00		405 00	61
							62
109 73	82 90	265 40	35 00	2,544 73		2,544 73	63
451 52	1,153 88	270 00		4,707 09		4,707 09	64
							65
4 25	33 75	60 70	17 80	510 50		510 50	66
4,114 77	962 11	1,900 00	3,706 16	29,914 53		29,914 53	67
							68
\$48,246 42	\$31,124 97	\$17,920 01	\$106,723 58	\$721,272 89	\$251,850 24	\$469,422 65	

* Receipts for boarding United States prisoners.

† Gain to county.

‡ Includes repairs.

NOTE.—Bradford, Carbon, Lawrence, Lehigh, Mifflin, Montour, Venango, Wayne, and Westmoreland counties have not made returns. (In time for this report.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, exhibiting amount expended for

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	ALMS-HOUSES—FOR WHAT									
	Mainte- nance.		Salaries, wages, and labor.		Fuel and light.		Clothing, &c.		Hos- pitals for insane.	
1. Adams County alms-house,	\$2,143	07	\$2,039	40	\$982	83	\$278	52		
2. Allegheny County home,	7,698	04	4,077	48	942	80	2,411	02	12,187	35
3. Allegheny City poor-house,	14,414	37	7,010	78	3,183	40			2,637	30
4. Allegheny county—Pittsburg City farm,	11,336	36	4,754	65	1,447	42	3,582	44	23,188	45
5. Beaver County alms-house,	1,009	07	1,537	00	190	00	200	00	2,330	01
6. Bedford County alms-house,	3,690	75	1,811	03	1,022	47	135	22	520	25
7. Berks County alms-house,	27,319	88	1,536	05	1,536	20	5,068	40	2,957	70
8. Blair County alms-house,	4,236	15	1,575	00	179	93	940	40	2,541	10
9. Bucks County alms-house,										
10. Cambria County alms-house,	3,578	59	1,135	00	264	49	185	59	1,749	85
11. Carbon county—Middle Coal Field poor- house,										
12. Chester County alms-house,	14,038	65	4,023	98	983	57	2,518	15	3,849	53
13. Clinton county—Lock Haven poor-house,	2,500	00	590	00	1,000	00	200	00		
14. Columbia county—Bloom poor-house,	1,643	20	900	00	102	68	106	00	204	28
15. Columbia county—Centralla poor-house,	2,094	75	1,380	00	165	00	270	00	500	00
16. Crawford County alms-house,	8,139	56	2,490	00	792	86	3,530	58	4,580	36
17. Cumberland County alms-house,	6,044	88	3,147	50	1,968	24	1,970	63		
18. Dauphin County alms-house,	5,866	25	6,218	98	1,289	74	1,689	77	3,919	73
19. Delaware County alms-house,	5,202	16	2,781	94	960	74	611	58	406	80
20. Erie County alms-house,	6,247	78	3,010	00	1,138	61	1,587	16	2,064	61
21. Fayette County alms-house,	9,697	49	3,847	73			3,024	38		
22. Franklin County alms-house,	*4,346	79	1,915	55	692	86	619	92	154	30
23. Greene County alms-house,	3,104	61	706	81			889	83	377	50
24. Huntingdon County alms-house,	2,894	00	1,773	00	400	00	700	00		
25. Lancaster County alms-house,	19,484	24	4,439	29	4,708	11	5,179	06		
26. Lawrence county—New Castle poor-house	835	49	1,191	30	47	68	121	06	611	65
27. Lebanon County alms-house,	7,143	91	1,595	00	500	00			227	70
28. Lehigh County alms-house,	7,784	06	3,380	11	749	88	2,100	21		
29. Lycoming county—Williamsport City poor-house,	2,080	38					36	04	533	15
30. Lackawanna county—Hillside Farm,			1,526	62					4,787	32
31. Luzerne county—Central poor-house,			1,900	00					7,586	10
32. Luzerne county—Lackawanna poor-house	2,499	84	1,305	73	116	99	495	63		
33. Lackawanna county—Carbondale City poor-house,	445	00					45	50	815	40
34. Lackawanna county—Blakely poor-house	480	00					140	50	300	01
35. Lackawanna county—Northern Luzerne poor-house,	673	49	745	50	46	42	227	12		
36. Mercer County alms-house,	1,954	49	1,563	00	500	00	1,002	55	981	15
37. Mifflin County alms-house,										
38. Montgomery County alms-house,	13,425	06	5,063	00	1,225	00	2,000	00	866	50
39. Montour county—Danville and Mahoning poor-house,	899	69	1,093	75	85	00	221	84	789	50
40. Montour county—Valley Township poor- house,	313	74	60	00			78	38	452	57
41. Northampton County alms-house,	6,732	46	3,907	21	1,496	35	2,068	38	926	42
42. Perry County alms-house,	1,269	00	930	60	550	00	365	00		
43. Philadelphia county—Blockley alms-house	267,661	54	55,219	36	35,919	51	23,494	40		
44. Philadelphia county—Roxboro' poor- house,	159	80	222	00	332	53	61	09	179	46
45. Philadelphia county—Germantown poor- house,	†3,233	48	1,050	00	459	83			2,212	49
46. Philadelphia county—Oxford and Lower Dublin poor-house,	1,853	19	1,905	00	450	00	481	41	255	96
47. Schuylkill County alms-house,	17,580	35	8,826	58	1,286	09	3,313	85	853	90
48. Somerset County alms-house,	2,105	57	1,015	41	51	75	1,024	00		
49. Susquehanna county—Auburn and Rush asylum,	172	28	1,126	02			236	63	322	80
50. Susquehanna county—Montrose and Bridgewater asylum,	240	53	603	00	25	00	50	00		
51. Susquehanna county—N. Milford asylum,	†405	84	511	31					231	15
52. Tioga County alms-house,	2,328	78	1,521	63	200	00	512	50	2,473	19
53. Venango County alms-house,	2,234	16	1,146	50	486	66	743	19	1,235	20
54. Warren county—Rouse hospital,	1,161	51	2,517	11			38	31	2,244	45
55. Washington County alms-house,	7,587	33	2,565	13	499	59	2,002	23	4,514	82
56. Wayne County alms-house,	679	07	725	52	166	46	272	34	670	85
57. Westmoreland County alms-house,										
58. York County alms-house,	5,504	22	3,788	01	1,809	81	4,556	59	92	83
Total,	521,172	65	175,225	50	70,031	30	\$81,417	40	100,432	47

* This amount includes "other expenses."

† This amount includes expense for clothing.

‡ Out-door relief included.

NOTE.—Bucks, Carbon, Mifflin, and Westmoreland counties, have not made returns. (In time for this report.)

support of alms-houses; also, of out-door relief for past year:

PURPOSES EXPENDED.				Expenses for outdoor relief.		Total of alms-house and outdoor expenses.		Receipts.		Net cost of alms-house and outdoor relief.	
Repairs.	Extraordinary expenses.	All other expenses.	Total.								
\$5,501 65	\$2,464 79	\$2,474 18	\$7,418 00	\$2,636 23	\$10,254 25	\$2,888 13	\$10,254 25	1			
459 38	1,900 02	4,359 22	40,678 01	3,289 47	43,967 48	41,579 35	41,579 35	2			
17,822 47	1,319 88	7,808 04	34,019 45	7,678 50	41,697 95	37,776 73	37,921 17	3			
500 00	135 00	850 30	6,751 37	2,367 00	9,118 37	3,946 94	97,337 98	4			
211 75		963 46	8,374 90	1,144 00	9,518 90	1,118 37	8,000 00	5			
1,101 00	1,420 12	3,955 67	51,020 02	4,470 50	55,490 52	3,687 40	9,518 90	6			
820 20	2,255 95	536 76	12,585 49	3,274 44	15,859 93	1,134 13	51,803 12	7			
437 46	219 96	142 82	7,713 76	5,254 83	12,968 59	189 52	14,725 80	8			
940 09	698 33	2,218 57	29,288 87	1,649 21	30,918 08	2,598 45	12,779 07	9			
147 38	100 00	102 50	4,482 50		4,482 50		28,319 63	10			
136 75	468 00	97 22	3,668 74	1,236 73	4,905 47	1,886 52	4,482 50	11			
1,610 25	900 00	114 00	5,260 50	400 00	5,660 50	172 80	3,018 95	12			
1,350 81		2,419 39	18,553 00	10,984 59	29,537 59		5,487 70	13			
2,238 00		6,528 69	20,908 45	4,291 11	25,199 56	1,715 88	29,537 59	14			
677 99	710 02	7,521 37	28,741 82	14,071 21	42,813 03	1,918 34	23,483 68	15			
491 10	2,588 62	1,546 93	18,674 81	11,815 56	29,990 37	2,905 30	40,894 69	16			
449 36	633 02	1,892 87	19,544 85	5,106 16	24,651 01	1,716 68	14,886 81	17			
554 17	412 21		8,995 80	7,118 47	15,814 27		28,273 69	18			
162 79			5,231 58	1,431 41	6,662 99	162 99	24,234 49	19			
2,328 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	10,360 60	5,000 00	15,360 60	782 00	15,814 27	20			
2,389 33	452 83	4,303 64	40,956 50	1,419 00	42,375 50	7,090 45	6,500 00	21			
163 03	38 54	76 21	3,084 96	4,135 27	7,220 23	472 20	14,518 00	22			
341 76		2,412 70	9,666 61	6,371 90	15,938 51	475 79	35,285 05	23			
90 63	205 65	15 32	16,768 72	8,710 82	25,479 54		6,748 03	24			
16,349 30		1,522 86					15,462 72	25			
175 00	5,838 77	7,609 15					25,479 54	26			
159 75	10,663 88	2,065 68						27			
35 00	350 00		1,690 90	2,785 50	4,476 40			28			
100 00			1,020 50	5,260 00	6,280 50	200 00		29			
140 27	568 40	447 30	2,848 50		2,843 50	530 75		30			
120 75	200 00	180 70	6,502 64	6,815 42	13,318 06	300 06		31			
500 00		350 00	23,419 53	11,129 24	34,548 77			32			
235 00	291 61	407 06	4,023 45	1,600 20	5,623 65	122 33		33			
50 50		7 00	962 19	165 07	1,127 26			34			
825 16	3,112 67	2,384 62	21,473 27	8,423 71	29,896 98	1,494 01		35			
231 17	354 00	413 64	4,113 41	1,687 00	5,800 41	380 67		36			
14,999 93			397,294 74	106,352 68	503,647 42	8,549 83		37			
	150 00	1,226 00	2,330 88	1,571 60	3,902 48	162 80		38			
446 98		617 33	8,020 11	6,128 92	14,149 03	778 75		39			
398 38	1,441 31	3,066 32	9,551 57	4,878 01	14,429 58	6,454 25		40			
880 20	441 16	9,625 97	42,768 10	60,246 52	103,014 62	6,637 87		41			
154 75	1,315 41	1,450 36	7,117 25	2,228 10	9,345 35			42			
	70 73	707 01	2,635 47	218 72	2,854 19	380 10		43			
82 00		271 83	1,272 36	383 06	1,655 44	978 26		44			
	105 70	595 16	1,848 16	250 23	2,098 44	443 00		45			
	112 68		7,148 76	4,106 38	11,255 14	50 00		46			
445 62		1,634 71	7,926 04	1,439 67	9,365 71	765 15		47			
56 82	819 00	631 91	7,469 11	522 32	7,991 43	5,746 98		48			
3,590 58	168 98		20,923 66	2,561 29	23,484 95	1,233 55		49			
455 21	277 69	576 54	3,823 68	861 21	4,684 89	570 00		50			
2,471 40	8,121 67	3,602 98	29,537 53	1,500 00	31,037 53	2,155 21		51			
52,657 12	\$52,226 58	\$99,913 68	1,183,076 70	418,127 55	1,601,204 25	\$77,910 80	1,523,293 45	52			

STATE HOSPITAL AT NORRISTOWN.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A,
OFFICE OF COMMISSION, ROOM 3, 1224 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, *January 24, 1879.*

HON. MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

President Board of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Hospital Commission, of July 6, 1878, the undersigned respectfully report to the Board of Public Charities, the amount of money expended, and progress made in the erection of hospital buildings to date, as required per act of May 5, 1876, section 5.

Purchase money of site, \$4,922, dower, &c., unpaid,	\$53,257	99
Buildings and materials on hand,	215,908	73
Professional services of architects, engineer, &c.,	11,492	00
Premium for competitive plans, and displaying same,	1,718	42
Advertising for plans and proposals,	693	99
Printing specifications, &c.,	170	50
Survey of grounds, &c.,	269	80
Legal expenses, making title, &c.,	310	71
Traveling expenses of commission,	728	18
Postages, telegrams, express charges, &c.,	82	05
Incidental expenses of commission, rent of room, fuel, secretary's salary, books, &c.,	1,298	39
Drain pipe, including laying, &c.,	5,221	83
Total amount expended,	\$291,152	59
Deduct amount expended as per statement, July 24, 1878,	128,616	57
Amount expended since July 24, 1878,	\$162,536	02

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. M. HOWE, *Treasurer.*

WM. H. MILLER,

Chairman of Building Committee.

NOTE.—This financial exhibit was not received in time to be placed with some text matter that is found in a previous portion of the report, and so it has been placed here.

Respectfully submitted,

DILLER LUTHER,

General Agent and Secretary.

HARRISBURG, *January 1, 1879.*

APPENDIX.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY AND OPINIONS OF ATTORNEYS GENERALS RELATIVE TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

An act to create a Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint five commissioners, who, together with the General Agent and Secretary hereinafter mentioned, shall constitute a Board of Public Charities; one of the persons so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, unless sooner removed; appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal before the expiration of terms, may be made for the residue of such terms, by the Governor, subject to the consent of the Senate, and all appointments to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms shall be made in the same manner, and shall be for the period of five years each.

SECTION 2. The commissioners, before entering upon their duties, shall, respectively, take and subscribe the oath required of other State officers, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer said oath; they shall have power to elect a president out of their own number, to appoint a General Agent and Secretary, and to adopt such regulations for the transaction of the business of the Board and the management of its affairs as they may deem expedient.

SECTION 3. The said Board shall be provided with a suitable room in the State capitol, in which it shall hold its meetings, and it shall meet therein at least once in every three months; the time for such regular meetings to be fixed at the time of its organization; the commissioners shall receive

no compensation for their services but their actual traveling and other necessary expenses, which shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the certificate of the Auditor General.

SECTION 4. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed; he shall be a member of the board *ex officio*, and it shall be his duty, subject to the control and direction of said board, to keep a correct record of its proceedings, perform such clerical services as it may require, oversee and conduct its outdoor business, visit all charitable and correctional institutions in the State at least once in each year, except as hereinafter provided, and as much oftener as the Board may direct, examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs, and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths, and marriages; and he shall prepare a series of interrogatories, with the necessary accompanying blanks, to the several institutions of charity, reform, and correction in the State, and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any sub-division of the same, with a view to illustrate, in his annual report, the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease, and insanity; he shall also arrange and publish in his said report all desirable information concerning the industrial and material interests of the Commonwealth, bearing upon these subjects, and shall have free access to all reports and returns now required by law to be made; and he may also propose such general investigations as he may think best for the approval of the Board. He shall be paid annually the sum of three thousand dollars and his actual traveling expenses.

SECTION 5. The said commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employes of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this act, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board.

SECTION 6. The said commissioners, by themselves or their General Agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving

State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this act; and in their annual report to the Legislature, to embody the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

SECTION 7. The said Board shall also require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county jails or prisons and alms or poor-houses, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, mentioned in the fifth section of this act, and shall report to the Legislature the result of the examination, in connection with the annual report authorized by this act.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails or prisons or work-houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution, not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report, annually, to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the first day of January in each year: and all such institutions now receiving or that may hereafter desire to receive State aid, shall annually give notice to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of November in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied.

SECTION 9. Whenever any such institution shall thus give notice of asking for State aid, the General Agent shall inquire carefully into the ground of such request, the purpose or purposes for which the aid is asked, the amount which will be required, and into any matters connected therewith; and in the annual report the result of such inquiries shall be given, together with the opinions and conclusions of the board thereon.

SECTION 10. The several members of said Board are each hereby authorized to administer oaths in examining any person or persons, relative to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

SECTION 11. No member of said Board shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, which by this act they or any one of them are authorized to visit or inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions embraced in this act, be eligible to the office of commissioner or General Agent hereby created.

SECTION 12. The Board of Public Charities shall annually prepare and print, for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings during the year preceding, stating fully in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the General Agent and Secretary, embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the year, and showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent; and the said General Agent and Secretary is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary blanks and forward the same, in good season, to all institutions from whom information or returns may be needed, and to require a prompt return of the same, with the blanks properly filled.

SECTION 13. The said Board may at its discretion, if the General Agent shall be unable by press of duties to conduct the correspondence of the Board, appoint a corresponding secretary, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, who shall conduct the correspondence of the Board, and perform such other clerical duties as may be required of him.

JOHN CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILMER WORTHINGTON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Act of the 5th April, 1872.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act, entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the statements required to be made by the inspectors, sheriff, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail in this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the first section of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of criminal courts, and others, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes," shall hereafter be made to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, to keep the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge, after forms to be prepared for and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities, so that the infor-

mation and statistics intended to be obtained by said first section of the act of twenty-seventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and such other information and statistics as the said Board of Public Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons to make return of the statements required by the first section of this act, to the said Board of Public Charities, within ten days after the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, if required by said board; and upon neglect or refusal to make statements in the manner and at the times required by this act, such inspector, sheriff, or other person, so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of the overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor in the several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth receiving State aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and to make returns thereof to said Board at such time as they may direct; and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 4. That before any county prison or county alms-house shall be erected within this Commonwealth, the plan of construction of such prison or alms-house, drawn sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension thereof, shall be submitted by the commissioners of the county in which the same is to be built, to the Board of Public Charities, and shall be inspected and approved by said Board, and so certified by the secretary of said Board upon the plan, a copy of which shall be furnished by the commissioners at the time of their submitting the original as aforesaid, and shall be signed by the secretary of said Board, and shall be filed and remain in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that so much of the first section of the act of April eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, as requires the report of plans of county prisons to be made to and approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the corresponding secretary thereby authorized to be appointed, the said Board of Public Charities may engage and employ such clerical assistance as they

may require, the expense thereof not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RUTAN,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Act of 9th of April, 1873.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That any of the commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, who has heretofore or hereafter shall refuse or neglect, for the space of six months, to discharge the duties of his office, and such failure has been duly certified by the president or secretary of the Board to the Governor, he shall be deemed to have resigned, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner for the unexpired term of the commissioner so removed.

SECTION 2. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, appoint two additional commissioners, who, together with the five heretofore appointed, and the General Agent and Secretary, shall constitute the Board of Public Charities; one of those, thus appointed, to hold office for the term of four years from the first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the other for the term of five years from the said first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two: *Provided,* That the president and any two members of the said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

APPROVED—The 9th day of April, A. D. 1873.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Act of 7th May, 1874

A SUPPLEMENT to the act to create a Board of Public Charities, approved the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorizing and empowering said Board to appoint visitors, and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the said Board shall have power, by a resolution, to be entered on its minutes, subject to such terms and regulations as it may prescribe, to designate three or more persons in any county to act, without compensation, as visitors in said county, of the several poor-houses and other institutions therein, subject to the visitation of the Board, in aid of and as representatives of such Board; and all public officers and others in charge of such institutions shall admit to said institutions all such persons so designated upon the production of a copy of such resolution, certified by the president or secretary of said Board, to visit, examine, and inspect the grounds and buildings of every such institution and every part thereof, and all its hospital and other arrangements, and to have free access to all its inmates. Any public officer, superintendent, or person in charge of any such institution, who shall refuse to admit any person so designated, or shall refuse to give said visitors all requisite facilities for the examination and inspection herein provided for, shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each such refusal, which penalty may be sued and recovered in the name of the people of the State, by the district attorney of the county in which such institution is situated, and the sum so recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SECTION 2. Whenever the Board of Public Charities shall be satisfied or have good reason to believe that any insane person in any county or district alms-house, or in the care of any person under the direction of the poor directors of any district, cannot there receive proper care and treatment, or is properly curable, said Board, or their representatives in the proper county, shall make application to the president judge of the proper county, in term time, or at chambers, setting forth that such insane person cannot receive proper care and treatment, or is probably curable; and said judge shall, if the statements alleged are sustained by affidavit of petitioners, make decree that the officers in charge of such persons transfer him or her to one of the hospitals for the insane, receiving aid from the State, where such person shall be received and maintained in the manner provided by law, at the expense of the district from which such person is transferred, such expenses to be recovered by such district from such persons as may be liable by existing laws for the support of such insane person.

APPROVED—The 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

On question of the powers of the Board to require "returns" from various officials in charge of charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, and other matters relating to the work of the Board.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, January 3, 1873.

Honorable WILMER WORTHINGTON,

General Agent Board of Public Charities :

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing the following papers:

1. Copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Public Charities, December 12, 1872, and questions to the Attorney General for his opinion.
2. Letters from Thomas J. Davis, Esquire, solicitor of the board of inspectors of Lancaster county, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and keepers of prisons in the several counties.
3. Copies of letters sent by the Board of Public Charities to the different county officers throughout the Commonwealth.
4. Act of Assembly to create a Board of Public Charities, and supplement thereto.

You request my opinion upon the following questions :

1. "Whether the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail in this Commonwealth, are required to keep their records, and make returns to said Board of Public Charities ?
2. "In case the officers having charge of these institutions refuse to keep these records, what steps should be taken by the Board of Public Charities ?
3. "Is the officer obliged to purchase his books wherein to keep these records, or should the same be supplied by the county commissioners ?
4. "Are the overseers and directors of the poor, and other persons having charge of the poor in the several cities, counties, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, obliged to keep records and make returns to the Board of Public Charities ?
5. "Whether the act of April 5, 1872, is not constitutional, in requiring the prothonotaries to make their returns to the Board of Public Charities, instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth ?
6. "Whether the objection made by certain officers of county prisons to make returns to the Board of Public Charities, on the ground that they were organized under a special act of Assembly, and therefore are not amendable to the provisions of the law creating the Board of Public Charities, and the supplement thereto, is valid ?"

In reply, I would state that I have made a careful examination of the act of Assembly, approved the 24th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act to create a Board of Public Charities," (P. L. 1869, p. 90,) and the supple-

ment thereto, approved the 5th day of April, 1872, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to create a Board of Public Charities,' approved," &c., (P. L. 1872, p. 42.) Section eight of act approved 24th of April, 1869, (P. L. 1869, p. 92,) provides: "It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any sub-division thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county jails, or prisons, or work-houses, and of all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution not now by law required to make an annual report of the condition of the same, to make report annually to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent, on or before the first day of January in each year."

Section one of the supplement, approved April 5, 1872, (P. L. 1872, p. 42,) provides: "That the statements required to be made by the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the first section of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled 'An act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries, and clerks of criminal courts, and others to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes,' shall hereafter be made to the Board of Public Charities of this Commonwealth; and that it shall be the duty of the inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons having charge of any penitentiary or jail within this Commonwealth, to keep the records of the penitentiary or jail under their charge, after forms to be prepared for, and furnished them by the said Board of Public Charities, so that the information and statistics intended to be obtained by the said first section of the act of twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and such other information and statistics as the said Board of Charities may deem necessary, may be presented with accuracy and uniformity."

Section two provides: "That it shall be the duty of said inspectors, sheriffs, or other persons, to make return of the statements required by the first section of this act to the said Board of Public Charities within ten days after the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year, if required by said board; and upon neglect or refusal to make statements in the manner, and at the time required by this act, such inspector, sheriff, or other person so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth."

Section three provides: "That it shall be the duty of the overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor in the

several counties, cities, boroughs, and townships of this Commonwealth, and of all directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions of this Commonwealth receiving State aid, to keep their records after the manner and in the form to be prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and to make return thereof to said board, at such time as they may direct; and in default thereof, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent in the name of the Board of Public Charities, for the use of the Commonwealth."

In the light of this legislation, I have arrived at the following conclusions:

In answer to the first question, I am of the opinion that the officers mentioned therein are required by the act of Assembly to keep their records, and make returns to the Board of Public Charities.

In answer to the second question, I reply that if these officers refuse to keep their records, a writ of mandamus should be issued compelling them to do so, and the punishment provided by law should be inflicted.

In answer to the third question, I am of opinion that the officers are not required to purchase their own books, but that the county commissioners should purchase them at the expense of the several counties.

In answer to the fourth question, I would state that section three, of the supplement approved 5th April, 1872, requires them to keep their records after the manner and in the form prescribed by the Board of Public Charities, and in default of doing so, a mandamus would lie.

In answer to the fifth question, I am clearly of the opinion that the act of 5th April, 1872, is constitutional, and that the several prothonotaries in the several counties are required by the first section thereof to make their returns of the records, the same as other officers, to the Board of Public Charities, instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In answer to the sixth question, I am of the opinion that all officers mentioned in the act are amendable to the provisions of the law creating the Board of Public Charities, and the supplement thereto.

I would advise that the Board of Public Charities notify all delinquents, and on neglect or refusal to keep the records and make returns to the Board, to proceed against them at once.

The Board of Public Charities have, in my opinion, performed their duty in strict accordance with the statutes referred to, and have not misconstrued the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. CARROL BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *January 31, 1873.*

Honorable GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President of the Board of Public Charities :

DEAR SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing opinion of my predecessor in office, Honorable F. Carroll Brewster, dated January 3, 1873, in response to letter of the General Agent of your Board, bearing date December 14, 1872, including resolutions of your Board, adopted December 12, 1872.

In reply, I concur in the opinion of my honorable predecessor, with this qualification—that the county commissioners would only be liable to furnish or purchase the necessary books where the institution properly belongs to, or is under the control of the county. In the case of overseers and directors of the poor, or other persons having charge of the poor of any cities, boroughs, and townships, that the respective cities, boroughs, or townships should supply the same, or the overseers, directors or persons so in charge, at the expense of such city, borough, and township : and the same rule applies to directors and managers of charitable and correctional institutions, unless owned or controlled by a county.

Regretting that absence will prevent my meeting you on Monday next, and trusting I may soon have that pleasure,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, *March 2, 1875.*

Honorable SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, *Attorney General, &c. :*

DEAR SIR : I beg respectfully to ask your opinion upon the construction of the act of May 25, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors, &c.," (see P. L., page 228,) viz : As to whether the inspectors of the State Penitentiaries are authorized by said act to ignore this Board in making their annual reports? I desire to say, that our concern in this matter is not based upon any apprehension of weakened influence or authority, but solely on the conviction that the interests of the State and of the several classes of institutions would suffer by any departure from the provisions of the law in this behalf, which established this Board.

This act of April 24, 1869, (see P. L., page 90,) provides, by section

eight, that all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions, now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the General Agent of this Board. The Western Penitentiary has always obeyed this law, and its report recently issued, is made in compliance with its directions, the inspectors not interpreting the act of 1874 to repeal the general law of 1869. All State institutions follow the same course.

The president, however, of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, addresses his present report to the Legislature alone, although previous reports from that institution have been addressed to the Legislature *and* to this Board. The act of May 25, 1874, directs that the reports of the penitentiaries shall be made, *as heretofore*, to the Legislature. Does not this mean through the Board of Public Charities; or, has the Legislature singled out two of the State institutions, to ignore the organ of communication which it has established between itself and the State institutions, and receive the reports directly from these? We trust that such an interpretation of the law is inadmissible, and that the system now in vogue, will not be disturbed by the exceptional view taken by a single institution.

Very truly and respectfully,

GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *March 8, 1875.*

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

LYMAN D. GILBERT,
Deputy Attorney General.

To Honorable GEORGE L. HARRISON,

President of the Board of Public Charities:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the question submitted by your letter of the 2d instant, whether the inspectors of the State Penitentiaries are authorized by the act of May 25, 1874, to ignore the Board of Public Charities in making their annual reports—and make the same *directly* to the Legislature?

Section eight, article one, of the act of April 23, 1829, entitled “A further supplement to an act to reform the penal laws of this Commonwealth,” relating to inspectors and their duties, provides, *inter alia*, “they shall, on or before the 1st day of January in every year, make a report in writing to the Legislature of the state of the penitentiaries.”

The act of February 23, 1847, makes it the duty of the inspectors or persons in charge of penitentiaries or jails to make a full statement, on or

before the 1st day of February of each year, in detail of the condition of such penitentiary or jail, as prescribed by said act, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

And section five of said act provides, "that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to cause abstracts to be made from all said reports, and to lay such abstracts before each branch of the Legislature, on or before the 1st day of March, in each and every year."

The act of April 24, 1869, creating the Board of Public Charities, (section eight,) makes it the duty of all persons having charge, *inter alia*, of reformatory or correctional institutions, to make annual reports to the General Agent of the Board of Public Charities in such manner as he shall prescribe, and that all such institutions, "now required by law to make annual reports, shall hereafter make and transmit the same to the said General Agent on or before the 1st day of January in each year;" and section eight provides that the Board "shall annually prepare and print for the use of the Legislature, a full and complete report of all their doings * * and showing the actual condition of all charitable and correctional institutions within the State, with such suggestions as the Board may deem necessary and pertinent, &c."

By the act of April 5, 1872, the annual statements required by the act of February 27, 1847, to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is expressly directed thereafter to be made to the Board of Public Charities.

Section seven of the act of April 23, 1829, provided for the appointment of inspectors by the judges of the Supreme Court.

Article five, section twenty-one, of the new Constitution provides, *inter alia*, "No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any judge thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided." I refer to the new Constitution, that the object as well as necessity of the act of May 25, 1874, may be more clearly manifest.

The first point for consideration is: Does the act of February 27, 1847, supersede the provisions cited of the act of April 23, 1829, providing for the report of the inspectors to be made to the Legislature—operate as an implied repeal thereof.

The act of 1847 contains a preamble, reciting: Whereas, It is desirable to obtain accurate information relative to the condition and expenses of the penitentiaries and prisons of this Commonwealth, and the costs of supporting the criminal courts thereof." In its provisions it details, very fully, what the statements shall set forth, and provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to whom it is to be transmitted, shall lay an abstract thereof before the Legislature.

The act of 1829 simply required a report "of the state of the penitentiaries;" the act of 1847, "a full statement in detail, of the condition of such penitentiary or jail during the year ending the 31st day of the previous December," specifying, as before remarked, very fully the details.

I am of the opinion the act of 1847 was intended to supersede the provisions of the act of 1820, as to the report provided thereby to be made, and its effect and operation is to repeal the same.

If such be the operation of the act of 1847, then, at the date of the passage of the act May 25, 1874, there was *no law* in force providing for the inspectors to report to the Legislature, otherwise than through the Board of Public Charities.

That the views submitted of the act of May 25, 1874, may be more readily comprehended, I copy it, viz: "An act to provide for the appointment of inspectors of the State penitentiaries, as required by the twenty-first section of article five of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth shall have and exercise all the power and authority to appoint inspectors of the State penitentiaries possessed and exercised by the judges of the Supreme Court, and said inspectors shall make report annually to the Legislature, as heretofore required by law."

It will be observed, the *subject* expressed in its title is the *appointment* of inspectors; that after providing therefore, the act has this further provision, "and said inspectors shall make report annually to the Legislature as heretofore required by law." Whilst, perhaps, the provision quoted is not in conflict with section three, article three of the Constitution, I think it is in conflict with section six of said article, which provides that "no law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be reënacted and published at length."

If the provisions of the act of 1829, providing for such report, were superseded by the act of 1847, or there was no law in force at the date of the enactment of the act of 1874, authorizing the inspectors to report directly to the Legislature, the act of 1874 conferred no such authority. Any prior laws providing therefor, and which were repealed or superseded by subsequent laws, could not "be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred," in the manner attempted in the act of 1874. The constitutional provision cited prohibits it.

If the provision in the act of 1874 is operative, it does not repeal the acts of 1847 and 1872 referred to. Its only effect would be to require a report to the Legislature, in addition to those required to be made to the Board of Public Charities.

I am clear in the opinion that the inspectors of State Penitentiaries are required by law to report to the Board of Public Charities; and the provision in the act of 1874, providing for their making a report to the Legislature, conflicts with the Constitution, and is, therefore, void.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, *December 20, 1878.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th instant is received. The board of managers of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, may indenture juvenile delinquents to citizens of other States, as well as to citizens of this State. The managers of the Reform School of Allegheny county may indenture white juvenile delinquents committed to their custody to citizens residing in other States. The Northern Home for Friendless Children in Philadelphia has the same right to indenture. In all these cases it must be with the consent of the inmates.

The different institutions know their own chartered privileges, and it should be understood that, unless the right of indenturing outside of the State has been granted by special legislation, it does not exist, and the practice should, in all such cases, be discontinued.

Yours truly,

GEORGE LEAR.

HON. FRANCIS WELLS, *Chairman Executive Committee, Board of Public Charities.*



